

***INDIANA'S
CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN
1998-2003***

Prepared by the
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology





INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

LARRY D. MACKLIN, DIRECTOR

January 29, 1998

Dear Preservationist:

Over the past eight months the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology has received considerable assistance from more than 500 individuals and organizations concerned with the conservation of Indiana's historic structures and archaeological resources. *Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan* would not have been possible without this valuable public input. Your involvement has allowed the creation of a holistic, useful document which will guide our efforts through 2003.

Although it is not possible to recognize by name everyone who participated, we would like to thank a few of the key players who devoted an immense amount of time and energy to assist us in this major undertaking:

- **Susan Henry Renaud**, of the National Park Service, served as our mentor. Her expertise in preservation planning was invaluable.
- **Frank Hurdis, Paul Diebold, Teresa Baer and Heather Confer**, of the Division's Registration and Survey Section, contributed the lion's share of the historic context information and images.
- **Rick Jones, Amy Johnson, Jim Mohow and Bob McCullough**, of the Division's Archaeology Section, contributed the archaeological text and illustrations.
- **Steve Kennedy**, of the Division's Grants and Administration Section, contributed his editorial and publication layout skills. Steve invested hundreds of hours to insure a quality product.
- **Connie Shidaker**, DNR Graphic Design Specialist, created the cover artwork and design so critical to making this an enjoyable document.
- **Sue Fischer**, formerly of the Division staff, contributed to the historic context and provided technical assistance.
- **Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana** gleaned regional input so valuable in producing a statewide plan.

We encourage your continued advocacy and involvement in the coming years. Please watch for "plan updates" in *Preserving Indiana*, the Division's newsletter. We will now be able to continually gauge our progress in meeting the identified goals -- a critical and much needed tool in managing Indiana's cultural resources.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Larry D. Macklin".

Larry D. Macklin
Director
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State Historic Preservation Officer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jon C. Smith".

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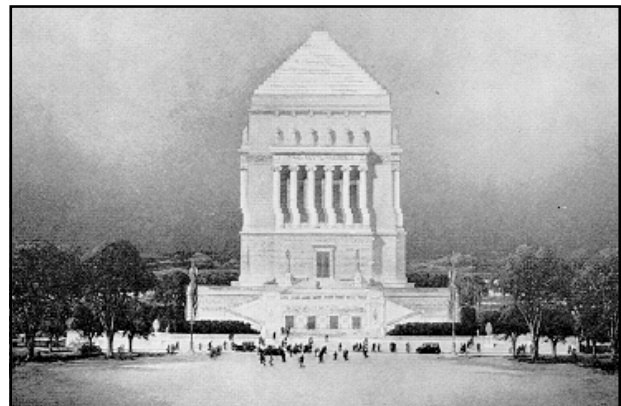
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This rendering of the Indiana World War Memorial shows the design proposed in 1923 by the architectural firm of Walker and Weeks of Cleveland. The structure was completed in 1939. (Indiana 1926)

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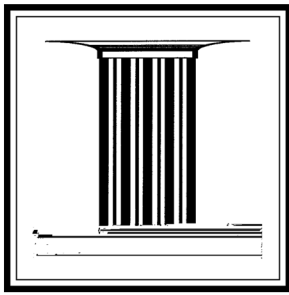
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CHAPTER I: HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 required each state receiving Federal preservation funds to prepare a statewide comprehensive preservation plan to guide decisions and policies on preservation and archaeology within the state. In Indiana, the first comprehensive plan was prepared between 1980 and 1989. It emphasized assembling information on the state's historic properties and archaeological sites through theme studies called historic contexts. The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) then made decisions regarding the use of federal funds and the expenditure of time that were designed to close the gaps revealed by the contextual studies; i.e., registration, protection, and treatment of properties and sites.

Since 1989, the need for greater public participation in defining visions, threats, and opportunities for historic properties and archaeological sites has been recognized by both the National Park Service (NPS) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). As a result of this recognition, the NPS mandated in 1991 that each State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) coordinate the preparation of a new statewide historic preservation plan based on the opinions and suggestions of a wide assortment of interested constituencies -- the historic preservation and archaeology communities, as well as citizens, agencies, and private organizations that are affected less directly by preservation decisions and policies.

HISTORY OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

Vision Statement: *Indiana will be a state in which people are aware and appreciative of their heritage in all its diverse forms including historic buildings, districts, structures, landscapes, objects, and archaeological sites.*

To ensure the broadest possible involvement in the drafting of this new plan a Preservation Planning Advisory Committee was formed in 1993. Members repre-

sented historic preservation and archaeological organizations from around the state, regional planning agencies, academic institutions with historic preservation programs, rural interests, ethnic minority groups, state government agencies, and government officials from various levels. This committee provided initial comments and suggestions for the drafting of the Planning Process Document, a step-by-step procedure for how the actual plan was developed. Further public comment on the planning process was sought at the 1993 Cornelius O'Brien Conference on Historic Preservation, an event with a typical registration of about 200 participants.

Once the planning approach was finalized, the Indiana Vision Statement was formulated by the Advisory Committee. This statement provided a description of an ideal against which the present state of historic preservation in Indiana was compared. The disparity between the vision and the then-current state inspired a series of "brainstorming sessions" with committee members and Division staff. These meetings yielded comprehensive lists of historic preservation threats and opportunities that provided a framework for prioritizing future preservation efforts. Public input was also sought to round out the lists, and a questionnaire was developed and distributed to the committee.

The Advisory Committee members then prioritized ten threats and seven opportunities according to their personal knowledge of problems within their constituencies. The top three threats were determined to be: (1) lack of public understanding of historic preservation and archaeology; (2) the decline of main streets and downtown commercial areas; and (3) the destruction of rural properties, resources, and landscapes.

To develop a better understanding of the social and economic pressures that led to the threats identified by the public and the committee, extensive research was conducted using government documents, current periodicals, newspapers, and National Trust publications. The background research, based on past experiences and some future forecasts, served as the framework in

which the goals, objectives, and strategies in this plan were formulated.

Each step in the planning process incorporated changes derived from the participation of professional staff and Advisory Committee members, the comments and suggestions obtained at public meetings, and information gathered from news releases, articles in newspapers, and newsletters with statewide and local circulation. The original version of the plan was presented at public forums held throughout the state a minimum of three times, and was discussed in detail at the 1994 Cornelius O'Brien Conference held in Madison.

Since 1994 when the lists were compiled, additional threats and opportunities came to light. For example, the potential for loss or insensitive alteration of historic resources on state college and university campuses was not even among the initial concerns. However, this issue gained much attention in the last two sessions of the Indiana General Assembly, which enacted legislation to respond to university objection of any preservation review. Despite the legislation, the threat still remained. In the same way, the opportunity for the Division to ward off battles over historic resources, by working with university facilities personnel and the staff of the Commission for Higher Education, was not recognized in 1994 as it is now. The newly identified threats and opportunities were added to the original lists in order to insure that they accurately reflected recognized preservation issues and current public concerns.

In 1997, the Division staff renewed its efforts to finalize a draft version of the plan. Staff members reviewed the plans of a number of other states in order to identify commonalities and to gain a better understanding of how the plan should be formatted. A four-section outline was adopted. The first section contained the archaeological and historical background upon which discussions of the state's cultural resources could be based. The second section focused on the cultural resources themselves, and the specific threats faced by these resources. While it seemed natural to combine discussions of historical context and resource types into one chapter, separating them into two discrete, manageable chapters allowed one the option of reading over the historical background or delving straight into the discussions of cultural resources.

Logically following from the first two, the third section contained the actual components of the plan that will result in preservation activities, efforts, and programs. Goals and strategies were the operative elements designed to realize the vision for preservation in

Indiana. The three top-ranked threats were translated into goals. To these was added a fourth "umbrella" goal of promoting preservation by greater DHPA involvement with other agencies, organizations, and groups that could be partners for preserving the state's cultural heritage. The opportunities for preservation were translated into objectives under each goal, and specific strategies were placed under each objective. The breakdown of each goal into objectives and strategies allowed for the achievement of intermediate, incremental successes prior to completion of the six-year plan cycle. The fourth and final section of the plan identified and described the more active partners in the

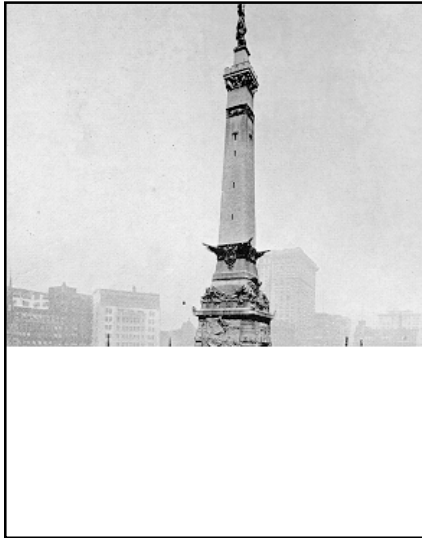
preservation of Indiana's cultural resources at the national, state, and local levels.

When completed, the draft of the revised plan was introduced at several events around the state, including Archaeology Week "Focal Day" and Certification sessions and the Grassroots Preservation Roundup. A special announcement from the Director of the Department of Natural Resources told of the availability of the draft plan, and was mailed to more than 5,300 individuals and organizations statewide. The announcement of the draft plan was also carried in the Division's newsletter, *Preserving Indiana*, which has a distribution of approximately 8,000. Interested citizens were given the choice of contacting the DHPA to request a hard copy of the draft or examining an electronic version on the Division's homepage within DNR's website. In all, 325 hard copies of the draft plan were requested and mailed out, and 320 electronic copies were downloaded off the Internet. Anyone with suggestions, questions, corrections, or other comments was invited to

mail or fax their input to the DHPA.

Division staff gave a presentation on the draft of the revised plan during the 1997 Cornelius O'Brien Conference on Historic Preservation held in West Lafayette. Approximately 75 people attended this session, which ended with a period of public comment and input. Verbal comments from this session were recorded by a facilitator, and written comments were collected on prepared questionnaires. All of the public input, comments, and suggestions received by the DHPA were then carefully reviewed and, wherever possible, were incorporated into the final version of the plan.

The finalized version of *Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan* guides public and private preservation efforts until 2003. The Division staff looks forward to creating new partnerships and embarking on new efforts to preserve our state's rich collection of cultural resources.



The Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Indianapolis, completed in 1902, underwent extensive rehabilitation in the late 1980s. Under state law, the DHPA had a key role in the review and approval of the project. Further alteration to this and other historic state-owned properties are reviewed by the DHPA under the same legal mandate. (Indiana 1926)



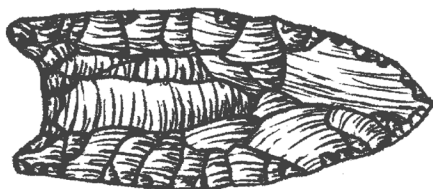
CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF INDIANA'S PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

Below is a very concise narrative of the rich prehistory and history of Indiana. This narrative is by no means comprehensive, but it is intended to provide a basic background for the discussion of cultural resources within the state. As our view of history changes, and as new information is brought to light, the picture of our Hoosier heritage becomes more complete. Only by understanding our past can we hope to preserve our cultural resources for future generations.

PREHISTORY OF INDIANA

The prehistory of Indiana ranges from ca. 10,000 B.C. to approximately 1,650 A.D. when early Euroamerican historical accounts of the area begin to appear. Prehistoric cultures in Indiana follow the same general cultural sequence, and manifest similar cultural traits, as those found in the Eastern Woodlands area of the United States. However, given Indiana's location among different Great Lakes-Riverine cultural areas, and its geographic and environmental setting bordering the Southeast and the Upper Great Lakes area, one would expect, and indeed does find, a number of cultures and historic contexts unique to the state. Some of the latter possess a combination of attributes of cultures from nearby cultural areas and of similar time frames, while others are unique in the region and beyond.

Paleoindians (ca. 10,000-8,000 B.C.) are the first known culture to occupy the Indiana area. Paleoindian sites in Indiana are characterized by well-made stone tools such as lanceolate spear points, blades, and scrapers made of good quality cherts. Diagnostic projectile points include: Clovis, Cumberland, Quad, Beaver Lake, Agate Basin, Hi-Lo, and Plainview. Generally, Paleoindian sites usually consist of surface lithic scatters, found in upland areas and near



*Clovis Point, Paleoindian Tradition,
10,000-8,500 B.C. (James A. Mohow)*

water sources such as major rivers and springs. A major factor influencing site locations was the occurrence of chert resources. Paleoindians lived during the last stages of the last glacial advance, and during the

early part of a changing environment and climate that began to resemble that of recent times. These early peoples probably lived in small groups of related individuals, and are characterized as nomadic hunters and gatherers, who pursued, among other resources, large game, including some that are now extinct. An example of a well-known Paleoindian site is the Magnet or Alton site in southern Indiana. This site is a large, multicomponent, intensive occupation on a terrace along the Ohio River, and near a Wyandotte chert source (Smith 1984:35-38).

Early Archaic (ca. 8,000-6,000 B.C.) peoples in Indiana were small, nomadic groups who adapted to a wide variety of changing environments. Population size appears to have increased, and Early Archaic sites are found on nearly every type of landform in the state, and in greater numbers than those of Paleoindians. Technologically, a marked change from Paleoindian to Early Archaic is a shift to a new way of hafting projectile points through notching and bifurcate bases. The Early Archaic tool kits added grinding slabs and pitted stone, evidencing plant utilization and processing. The spear thrower, or atlatl, was introduced. Early Archaic projectile point forms include: St. Charles, Thebes, Big Sandy Side-Notched, Kirk, MacCorkle, St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha. A notable Early Archaic site, Swan's Landing (12Hr304), is a tool manufacturing and habitation site (Smith 1986) that has been damaged by looting and river flooding/erosion. An Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant aided in the recovery of information from this site. There are at least two Early Archaic ceremonial/mortuary sites recorded in the state, information from one having been recovered under the Historic Preservation and Archaeology state law.

The **Middle Archaic (ca. 6,000-3,500 B.C.)** cultural time period is associated with a climate warming trend. Many ground and polished tools occur during this time period, and new projectile forms such as Faulkner-Raddatz, Godar, Karnak, and Matanzas make their first appearance. Grooved axes and spear thrower weights occur. Middle Archaic settlements are more sedentary and shell middens or "mound" sites are found. More evidence of mortuary activities are known, and there is increasing regional diversification of groups and artifact types. Other characteristics of the Middle Archaic include increasing sedentism, and possible evidence of horticulture. An example of a Mid-Late Archaic site in Indiana is the Bluegrass site, with evidence

of human and dog burials, trash pits, and hearths (Anslinger 1988).

The **Late Archaic (ca. 3,500-1,500 B.C.)** cultural time period may be viewed as an evolved continuation of Middle Archaic. In Indiana, these groups show a high degree of seasonal and scheduled activities. Much of the Indiana Late Archaic is related to the Midcontinent Archaic Tradition which is characterized by the presence of shell “mounds” or middens, cemeteries, grave offerings, dog burials, trade of exotic items, pits filled with trash, and large semi-permanent camps. Regional and cultural boundaries of Late Archaic are present, and there is a large population increase. Late Archaic cultures, phases, and foci in the state include: French Lick, Stalcup, Scherschel, Bluegrass, Glacial Kame, Early Red Ochre, and Maple Creek. A proliferation of tools occurs including: woodworking implements (axes, adzes, and celts); greater quantities and varieties of food processing implements, such as mortars, pestles, manos, and nutting stones; an elaborate bone and antler industry (awls, pins, fishhooks, batons, net-making implements); ornaments (pearl, copper, and shell beads; pendants; gorgets; hairpins); and projectile points such

as Matanzas, Brewerton, Karnak, McWhinney, and a variety of stemmed points. Generally, the points are made from lower quality cherts, and there is a decline in the workmanship of projectile point technology. Many different functional site types are found in the Late Archaic. There is increasing sedentism and population growth. An example of a Late Archaic site in Indiana is the McCain site, which yielded information regarding subsistence, settlement, and burials. A shell midden was present at the site (Miller 1941). The McKinley site (e.g., Little 1970) in central Indiana is an example of a large Late Archaic village, now mostly destroyed, from

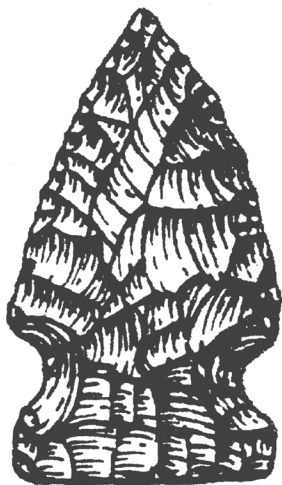
which avocational archaeologists recovered substantial information.

The **Terminal Late Archaic (ca. 1,500-700 B.C.)** cultural period in Indiana is primarily represented by the Riverton Culture, Terminal Archaic Barbed projectile point sites, and transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland sites (e.g., sites with Turkeytail points). The Riverton Culture is characterized as a riverine-based culture with small projectile points and a distribution restricted to the Lower Wabash Valley, the Ohio River, and the East and West Forks of the White River. Riverton material culture consists of microtools such as small Merom and Trimble points, graters and perforators, and scrapers (see Winters 1967; Anslinger 1986). Other Terminal Late Archaic occupations are identified by the presence of Terminal Archaic Barbed points, or

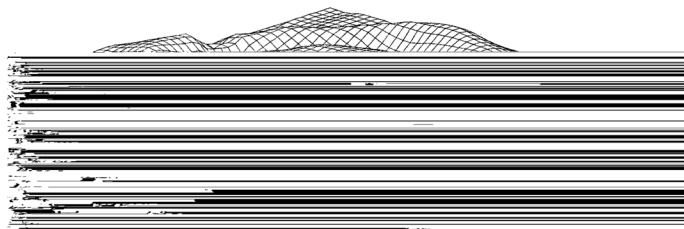
Turkeytail points and evidence of Red Ochre mortuary ceremonialism (with copper beads and implements). A well-known Riverton site with pit features, midden, large amounts of lithic materials, and house structures is the Wint site, in southeastern Indiana (Anslinger 1988).

The **Early Woodland (700-200 B.C.)** cultural time period in Indiana coincides with the first appearance of ceramics and a unique lithic assemblage of large bladed projectile points including Adena, Kramer, Dickson, Motley, and Gary Contracting Stemmed forms. Ceramic types include Marion Thick, Fayette Thick, Baumer, and Early Crab Orchard. Other diagnostic material includes gorgets, amulets, tubular pipes, and celts. Some evidence of horticulture is present, including gourds and sunflowers. Adena sites in Indiana include burial mounds with log tombs and grave goods. The Crab Orchard Phase in southwestern Indiana is characterized by fabric-impressed ceramics (see Ruby 1994). Examples of Early Woodland sites include the Nowlin Mound (Black 1936; Kellar 1993) with log tombs, and the C. L. Lewis Stone Mound site with human burials and limestone slabs (Kellar 1960; 1993). Notable Early to Middle Woodland sites include Mounds State Park, with earthworks and mounds, and the New Castle site, also with earthworks and mounds.

The **Middle Woodland (200 B.C.-500 A.D.)** period in Indiana consists of a florescence of ceremonial, mortuary, and trade activities and behavior. Middle Woodland is characterized by a complex “tribe-like” social organization, with the presence of mounds and occasional earthworks, and region-to-region exchange of exotic raw materials including copper, mica, obsidian, marine shells, and chert. Ceramics for the period include Havana Hopewell, Crab Orchard, Scioto, and Mann Phase sherds. Exotic artifacts have been found, such as panpipes, platform pipes, copper celts, mica cut into various shapes, copper, and cut animal and human mandibles. Lithic artifacts include chert blades and blade cores, and projectile points such as Snyders, Lowe Flared Base, Steuben, Chesser, and Baker’s Creek. Some of these points extend into the early portion of Late Woodland as well. Local and regional expressions of Middle Woodland in Indiana include the Crab Orchard Phase, Mann Phase, Allison-Lamotte, Havana, Scioto, and Goodall. The Mann site is a major, unique Middle Woodland village and ceremonial site with



Matanzas Point, Archaic Tradition, 4,700-2,000 B.C. (James A. Mohow)



Surface map of the Chrysler Enclosure in Henry County. This enclosure dates from approximately 2,000 years ago, and is contemporary with the earthworks at Mounds State Park. (Archaeological Resources Management Service, Ball State University)

mounds, earthworks, and exotic artifacts, including southeastern complicated stamped sherds (e.g., Kellar 1979; Ruby 1993). The Mount Vernon or GE Mound site (Tomak 1990) is a major Middle Woodland mound site with a plethora of exotic goods that was substantially damaged prior to the Indiana state law protecting such sites. The Goodall site (e.g., Quimby 1941; Schurr 1997) in northern Indiana is a mound complex with still intact information.

Late Woodland (ca. 500-1,200 A.D.) sites in Indiana generally do not manifest the elaborate ritual and ceremonialism found in Middle Woodland. Late Woodland cultural characteristics appear in the state ca. 500-700 A.D. They range in time until ca. 1,000 A.D. in areas where the Mississippian culture occurs, and continue until ca. 1,650 in some areas, particularly in the northeastern part of the state. Attributes of Late Woodland include the appearance of the bow and arrow (and true "arrowheads"); maize agriculture; Raccoon Corner Notched and Jack's Reef points (in earlier times); triangular projectile points (in later times); Commissary Knives; thin, cordmarked, and collared vessels (including Albee sherds); population dispersal; small mounds; and the nucleation of villages. This time period gave rise to a shift from large nucleated settlements to smaller sites found in ubiquitous locations. Through time, ritual and mortuary behavior become less elaborate and more utilitarian. The Albee Phase or complex is found in southwestern, central, and northern Indiana, and is recognized by the presence of collared or wedge-shaped thickened rims with decoration on the neck, peak of the wedge, or interior portion of the lip. Other Late Woodland manifestations in Indiana include Newtown in the southeastern portion of the state, and Allison-Lamotte, which extends from Middle-Late Woodland. The Yankeetown Phase (see Redmond 1986) is found in extreme southwestern Indiana and exhibits diagnostic incised ceramics, often grog-tempered. Many Yankeetown and Oliver Phase sites have been preserved or investigated under federal laws, state law, and with Historic Preservation Fund grants. An example of a Late Woodland occupation in Indiana is the Heshner site, an Albee cemetery with human and dog burials (Cochran 1988). An example of a habitation site is the Morrell-Sheets site (McCord and Cochran 1994). A portion of the site was excavated as part of a highway project, while the rest was avoided and preserved for the future.

Mississippian (ca. 1,000-1,700 A.D.) includes some transitional Late Woodland-Mississippian cultural manifestations as well as various Mississippian groups. Towards the end of the Late Woodland time frame, unique and transitional cultural manifestations occur, including the Oliver and Yankeetown phases. Oliver Phase (see Redmond and McCullough 1993) occupations are best known as horticultural villages, with some ceramics exhibiting thickened rims or collars, and others with evidence of Fort Ancient characteristics. These sites are found in the White River drainage. Classic Mississippian cultures in Indiana are generally characterized by: shell-tempered pottery; flat-top pyramid

mounds; villages and towns with plaza areas; public ceremonial structures; hierarchical social organization; differential access to resources; maize, beans, and squash agriculture; chipped stone hoes; nucleated towns and palisaded settlements, and large cemeteries. Projectile points include triangular points and Nodena and Cahokia forms. Ceramic artifacts include ladles, trowels, balls, discs, discoidals, and effigies. In Indiana, there are a number of regional manifestations of Middle and Upper Mississippian cultures. In northern Indiana, Upper Mississippian cultures appear to be less elaborate and exhibit less of the "classic" Mississippian traits such as mounds. In northwestern Indiana, these cultures include Fisher and Huber. There is some thought that Huber may have been the proto-Miami culture in northwestern Indiana (Faulkner 1972; Brown and O'Brien 1990). In the southeastern portion of the state another Upper Mississippian cultural group occurred, Fort Ancient. The Late Fort Ancient culture has been proposed as an ancestral group to the historically known Shawnees (Griffin 1943).

Middle Mississippian cultures in Indiana include the Angel Phase (1,050-1,450 A.D.) and the Caborn-Welborn Phase (ca. 1,400-1,700 A.D.). The former consists of a town and nucleated villages and hamlets, with elaborate Middle Mississippian characteristics (see Black 1967). The Caborn-Welborn Phase is a later Mississippian expression with smaller dispersed villages and hamlets (see Munson 1995). Caborn-Welborn exhibits some evidence of contact with Euroamerican cultures and can be characterized as protohistoric. Another Middle Mississippian manifestation termed the Vincennes Culture is relatively unknown, and is found in southwestern Indiana (Winters 1967). The best known Mississippian site in Indiana is the Angel site, in southwestern Indiana. The site was a town with flat-topped mounds and a large plaza. Nearby hamlets and farming communities were present.

Historic Native Americans (late 1600s-19th Century) were first recorded in the Indiana area in the 17th century. Definite documentation of locations of historical Native American sites in the state occurred in the 1690s. Major historic tribes in the state included Miamis, Weas, Piankashaws, Kickapoos, Mascoutens,



Fort Knox II, begun north of Vincennes in 1803, provided protection to westward moving settlers. Archaeological investigations have revealed important information about the size, shape, method of construction, and occupants of the fort. (Indiana 1926)

Potawatomis, Shawnees, and Delawares. Miamis occupied areas along the upper portion of the Wabash River, and ranged throughout much of the state. The Weas lived on the upper central and central Wabash, and the Piankashaws along the lower Wabash. Kickapoos and Mascoutens moved, at the invitation of the Miamis, into the west central and north central portion of the state in the 1730s and 1740s. Potawatomis occupied areas along the Indiana-Michigan border, and in the later 18th century established settlements in northern Indiana, north of the Wabash. Delawares entered the state in the late 18th century, moving into and settling in the White River drainage. In early times, there were Shawnee occupations along portions of the Ohio River, and in the latter 18th century settlements in southeastern Indiana.

In the early 18th century, French posts were established in the Fort Wayne, Lafayette, and Vincennes areas in the vicinities of established Native American villages. A nationally known village called Prophetstown was established in 1808 in Indiana to resist Euroamerican settlement in the area. Members of this settlement participated in the Battle of Tippecanoe. The great majority of Native Americans of these tribes were removed from Indiana by the mid-19th century. Investigations of Wea, Kickapoo, Mascouten, Potawatomi, and Miami occupations have been undertaken.

EUROPEAN CONTACT PERIOD

The first Europeans may have entered what is now Indiana as early as 1660. They included missionaries, explorers, and fur traders. Among the first missionaries were Jesuits, members of the Society of Jesus, who established missions in the hope of spreading Christianity to Native Americans. Foremost among them was Father Jacques Marquette, a priest from a mission in Mackinaw, Michigan. Marquette was probably the first European to enter what is now Indiana during his travels around the southern tip of Lake Michigan in 1674. The first documented entry into the area was made in 1679 by the French explorer and architect, Robert Cavalier de LaSalle. During LaSalle's journey from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, he crossed through northwestern Indiana, making a portage between the St. Joseph and Kankakee Rivers at what is now South Bend. LaSalle returned to this portage site in 1682 to make his historic voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi.

SETTLEMENT PERIOD AND EARLY STATEHOOD

The exact dates of the first French settlements in Indiana are somewhat uncertain. However, it is generally agreed that the first permanent settlements were built in the first half of the eighteenth century at the present day locations of Fort Wayne (Fort des Miamis), West Lafayette (Fort Ouiatenon), and Vincennes. Fort Ouiatenon was established about 1717 among the Wea Indians on the Wabash River. The fort was originally

established to break a trade relationship between the Wea and the English and was not intended as a permanent settlement. However, the fort remained for some 80 years and became a prominent feature of Indiana's colonial history. Fort Miami, or Kekionga as the Miami village was called, was a strategic spot because it was accessible by portage to the Little River that flowed to the Wabash and the St. Joseph Rivers. These could be used for transportation to the north. It was also the principal town of the Miami (Kekionga) and was important to maintaining trade with the French and discouraging trade between the Miami and the English.

Fort Vincennes was built by the French in 1732 to guard the important Maumee-Wabash route connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River. It was located at the junction of the Wabash River and the confluence of several Indian trails, including the Buffalo Trace, a "great Path through which all the Northward Indians pass and a great place of trade" (Amick 1941: 141 [fn 17]). Of the three French outposts, only Vincennes, with its resident priest, ever attracted significant numbers of settlers.

The traditional French "rang" or long-lot system of land division was oriented to rivers or streams, giving narrow frontage on valuable waterways with the long side of the parcel extending deep into surrounding countryside. This system can be seen for the most part on maps or from the air, where some roads and fields still reflect this river-oriented system. For the most part, the long-lot system was obliterated by later Anglo-American land divisions and uses.

The French maintained control over most of the trade in the area.

However, the English had learned of the huge quantities of fur available in Indiana and surrounding areas, and had established a crude log fort on the Miami River north of present Dayton, Ohio. By 1744, English penetration into the Ohio River Valley was so extensive that it initiated a series of conflicts which, by 1754, culminated in the 11-year French and Indian War. In 1763 the Treaty of Paris delivered French possessions on the American continent to the English. However, British troops were driven out of Forts Miami and Ouiatenon by Ottawa Indians under the influence of Chief Pontiac during the Indian rebellions of 1763-1765. Fort Vincennes escaped destruction and was occupied by about 70 French-Canadian families, and remained a French settlement until after the Revolutionary War.

Via the Proclamation of 1763, the British intended to discourage settlement in the newly acquired region until Indian titles to the land had been relinquished. However, the determination of the American colonists



This French-Swiss farmhouse near Vevay, built c. 1805, is one of the few remaining French colonial buildings in the state. (DHPA files)

to settle in the rich lands of the Ohio Valley, and the equal determination of the Indians to prevent encroachment on their lands, were primary factors which led to increasing conflicts and, in part, to the Revolutionary War. Despite the Proclamation Line, settlers began to drift over the mountains, and speculators began to sell grants of land which the Indians still claimed. This caused much friction between the British, the settlers, and the Indians of the Ohio Valley. The British responded in 1774 by enacting stricter regulations affecting the colonists through the Quebec Act. Indian rights were enforced, and all British lands between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi River were put under the control of the Canadian government. The Act irritated the colonists and, despite the Indian resistance, settlers began to move into Kentucky, West Virginia, and, after the Revolutionary War, Indiana.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, bands of British and Indians began raiding American settlements in Kentucky, which was then a county of Virginia. Some settlers fled eastward while others, led by General George Rogers Clark, remained and planned an expedition to capture western territories. In 1778, Clark began his expedition to reclaim the territories acquired by Virginia under colonial land grants. Clark was successful in his surprise winter attacks on several Illinois settlements and easily took Vincennes with the help of the French inhabitants. Following the war, in 1784, Clark settled in the region and founded the town of Clarksville on the north bank of the Ohio River across from the present-day city of Louisville. Clarksville became the first authorized new settlement in Indiana and the Northwest Territory.

The infiltration of settlers into the upper Ohio Valley prompted the U.S. Congress to formalize some type of government for the Northwest Territory. This government was described in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 which allowed for the eventual formation of states which could be admitted to the Union. In 1800, Ohio was preparing to become a state, and the remainder of the Northwest Territory, containing only 5,650 people, was designated as the Indiana Territory. Vincennes was named as the territorial capital and William Henry Harrison was named as the first governor.

The sectional land grid survey mandated by the Land Ordinance of 1785 created the standard for all initial land transactions in the Northwest Territory. Thus, 160-acre quarter-sections sold by the U.S. government became the standard farm unit of the successful Hoosier farmer. The use of the grid organized field layouts, and even most buildings were oriented to the checkerboard. Over time, Indiana's rich hardwood forests became fields as the settlement era ensued and subsistence farming progressed toward the production of surplus agriculture.

Under the new government, Harrison devised several treaties between 1801 and 1809 that released Indian claims to the southern third of present day Indiana and Illinois. As a result, settlers rapidly moved into the area and established many river towns. Conflict between these settlers and the British-backed Indians led

to confrontation in the fall of 1811 at the confluence of the Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers in the Battle of Tippecanoe and the start of the War of 1812. The defeat of the British and Indians in this war was important for instilling a spirit of nationalism in Hoosiers, and, in part, led to the formation of the state of Indiana. The territorial capital was moved to Corydon. The decrease in hostilities opened the way for immigration and substantial population increases. By 1816, the population of the territory was estimated at 80,000 souls, which was more than enough for statehood. On December 11, 1816, Indiana was formally admitted into the Union. The total population of the state then grew from the 80,000 recorded in 1816 to 1,350,000 on the eve of the Civil War.

The primary lifestyle of early settlers was based on subsistence agriculture and hog farming. However, the early economy saw the development of other trades and industries, including gristmills, sawmills, paper mills, packing plants, and breweries.

During the early years, the state was settled primarily by immigrants from the southern states. However, beginning in the 1830s and continuing through the 1850s, there was an influx of immigrants from Germany, Britain, Ireland, and the mid-Atlantic states. In 1850 there were approximately 55,000 residents of Indiana who

had been born in either Germany or Ireland. The latter made a great contribution to the labor force by building canals, railroads, and factories. The Germans primarily developed the land, started trades, and built some factories. They settled throughout the state, in tight-knit pockets of southern Indiana, as well as in widespread rural communities of central and northern Indiana. Others of German ancestry, who had settled in states further east such as Pennsylvania and Ohio, came to Indiana as well. German farmers and city dwellers added distinctive building types to the Indiana rural landscape and townscape, not to mention their own institutions and ways of life.

Early Anglo-European settlers in towns such as Vincennes brought African-Americans with them. Some of these early settlers maintained ownership of black slaves after entering Indiana territory, even though the terms of the Northwest Ordinance forbade it. These slaves became Indiana's first African-American residents. Eventually, pressure from Free Soilers and other abolitionists quelled the pro-slavery faction in Indiana.



Adams Mill in Carroll County was built in 1846. Mills such as this one were vital early industries in rural Indiana. (DHPA files)

Religion played a role in black settlement; Quakers in eastern Indiana, and others who headed west to settle in central and western Indiana, harbored fugitive slaves and encouraged blacks to locate in the state. The “underground railroad” was very active in Indiana during the Civil War.

As settlement of the state progressed, the social habits and customs of the east coast or foreign homeland were recreated. Religion was a dominant focus in the everyday life of Hoosiers. In fact, settlement was often stimulated by religion. Numerous communities clustered around a church or religious complex, and religion provided immigrant peoples with a common link to their homelands.

EARLY TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

By the 1820s, two major types of improvements in transportation occurred. These included increased steamboat travel and the construction of major roads. The first steamboat was launched on the Ohio River in 1811. However, until the Civil War, the flatboat remained the primary means of river transportation. The major north-south road in Indiana, the Michigan Road, was constructed in the 1830s. Beginning in Madison on the Ohio River, it extended north through Indianapolis to South Bend and finally ended at Lake Michigan. Workers building the National Road entered Richmond in eastern Indiana in 1828, and by the late 1830s they

had extended it west to Terre Haute on the Wabash River.

Construction began on the Wabash and Erie Canal during the 1830s. Originating in Fort Wayne, it was intended to connect the Maumee River with the Wabash River. It took 20 years to complete and finally extended all the way to Evansville on the Ohio River. During the same time, the White-water Canal was constructed from Hagerstown southward toward the Ohio River. The canal projects in Indiana were finan-

cially ruinous as a result of graft, corruption, and bad economics, which eventually caused the state to go bankrupt.

Railroads were first constructed in the state beginning in 1834. The first was a horse-pulled car in Shelbyville. The first steam powered railroad was built between 1838 and 1847 and ran from Madison on the Ohio River to Indianapolis. The successful construction of this railroad served as a catalyst for a railroad construction boom in the 1850s. Only two hundred miles of rail stretched across the state in 1850. However, by 1854 eighteen railroad companies had laid over 1,400 miles of track, and by 1860 the number of miles of track had increased to 2,000. Yet most of the railroad companies served fewer than 100 miles of track. At first, they were financed by speculators and local governments and only later did they attract the interest of eastern investors. As that happened, railroads became part of regional and national networks. Many communities flourished as a result of connection to rail lines while many other communities withered when they were bypassed.

THE RURAL TO URBAN TRANSITION AND THE CIVIL WAR

Between 1816 when Indiana entered the Union and 1860 when the Civil War began, the state was transformed from a frontier region to a settled area which ranked as the sixth most populated state in America. The state’s population was essentially rural. In 1850, only 4.5% of Indiana’s population lived in cities having 2,500 inhabitants or more. The largest cities were Lafayette, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Evansville, and Vincennes. In 1860, 90% of Indiana’s residents lived in rural areas, while the population of urban centers rarely exceeded 10,000 people. Indianapolis was the largest population center at that time with 19,000 inhabitants. Most people lived in the southern part of the state; the northern half was still only sparsely settled. However, from 1850 to 1880 the population of the northern part of the state increased by about 250%, while population in the southern half remained static.

The Civil War was the impetus for many important changes in the state’s economy. In the immediate post-war years, agriculture remained the state’s predominant activity. County agricultural societies were formed to promote better grain varieties, new developments in farm equipment, and pure-blooded stock. Mechanization increased agricultural production. Cyrus McCormick invented the one-man reaper, and James Oliver from South Bend invented a chilled-steel plow. By the turn of the century, there were some 222,000 Indiana farms with about 750,000 Hoosiers living or working on them.

At the same time, industrialization and urbanization became more important. This was evidenced by new transportation developments, including a railroad building boom in the 1870s; and population movements, including a post-war population boom, and population shifts from rural to urban areas. Accompanying these changes was a new emphasis on education. Before and particularly after the war, education became a higher priority for Hoosiers. New statewide legislation

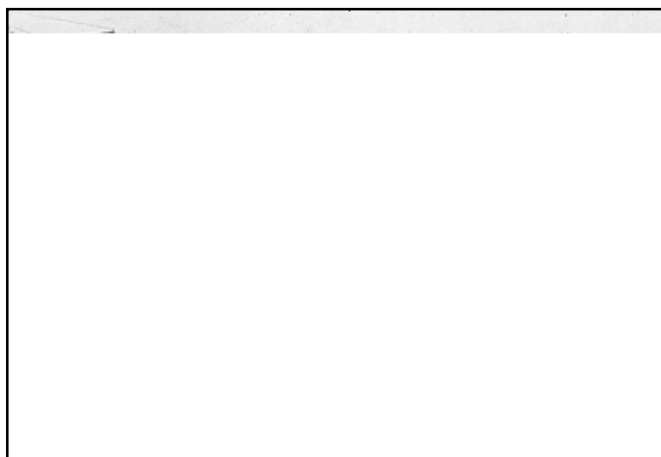


A section of the National Road rolls through Henry County. The DHPA is assisting the Indiana National Road Association with the designation of the Old National Road (U.S. 40) as a scenic byway. (DHPA files)

supported the development of public schools. Opportunities for higher education increased with the founding of institutions such as Asbury College (DePauw University) in Greencastle in 1837 and the Indiana State Normal School in Terre Haute in 1886.

THE GAS BOOM AND INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

By the turn of the century, the number of factories in the state had tripled, but the primary industries had stayed the same. The discovery of natural gas in 1886 in northeast central Indiana led to an increase in industries which depended upon this inexpensive fuel. The plate glass industry was particularly affected. Plants moved from the eastern U.S. to take advantage of cheap fuel and temporary tax exemptions. Plants manufactured tableware, windows, lamp chimneys, lantern globes, bottles, and fruit jars. Factory employment also grew, but only totaled 176,227 workers statewide in 1904. By 1920 the increase in industrial development and the effects of World War I had made the rural to urban population ratio about even. By 1930, Indiana



Electric interurban trains like this c. 1925 model provided a fast and efficient link between Indiana cities. (Indiana 1926)

produced more than two-and-a-half million dollars worth of manufactured goods. This was six to seven times more than that produced in 1900. The goods produced in 1930 reflected a shift toward the metal industries, including the production of iron and steel, pig iron, coke, automobiles and parts, machinery, electrical equipment, railway cars and parts, and furniture.

Changes in the Hoosier landscape at the turn of the 20th century were also hastened by the introduction of the “interurban.” The idea was first introduced by Hoosier attorney Charles Henry at the 1893 Chicago World’s Fair, and it became a Midwest craze after 1900. Of the 18,000 miles of track laid nationwide for these electric rail cars by the year 1920, 2,000 miles, or about 11% of the total, were in Indiana. Indianapolis became known as the “Interurban Capital of the World.” The world’s largest interurban terminal was constructed in

Indianapolis on West Market Street. At its peak, seven million people arrived at this terminal each year.

Competition from the automobile, however, began to affect interurban use in the 1920s. Many smaller Hoosier communities lost their interurban service. The Indianapolis-based Union Traction Company merged with many smaller and failing lines in order to keep the service viable, but after the collapse of the stock market in 1929, and one last attempt to save the business, the company went into receivership in 1933.

DEPRESSION AND WAR

The lackluster economy of the 1930s affected both town and countryside in Indiana. Some cities placed 30% to 50% of their eligible populations on relief rolls. The Depression ended the operation of many businesses in the extractive industries, such as limestone quarries and mills in southern Indiana. Farmers throughout the state, accustomed to high prices during the 1910s, were caught short during these years. Marginal farms succumbed to the poor weather conditions and overworked soil. The federal government rescued millions of acres of land in the 1930s under the auspices of various economic revitalization programs promulgated by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. When the U.S. Forestry Department established the Hoosier National Forest in southern Indiana, they returned to a semi-natural state the square mile equivalent of two average-sized Indiana counties.

As signs of war gathered in Europe and Asia, the federal government and Hoosiers awoke and prepared for battle. Even before Pearl Harbor was bombed, the U.S. Army had acquired a vast tract just north of Madison, and renamed it Jefferson Proving Ground. Seeking a safe yet accessible inland storage and torpedo manufacturing location, Navy officials acquired a site in Martin County that was to have been a state forest, and established Crane Naval Depot there. The Navy also built a top-secret facility on the east side of Indianapolis, the Naval Ordnance Plant (later Naval Avionics), where 20% of all Norden bomb-sights were manufactured. Private firms under government contract expanded like never before. Studebaker in South Bend made Wright radial engines for B-17 bombers, Allison in Indianapolis made in-line aircraft engines, and Republic Aviation made P-47 “Thunderbolt” fighters in



As part of the wartime effort, the Studebaker Corporation in South Bend produced bomber engines and other military hardware. (DHPA files)

Evansville. The manufacturing complexes around Gary were an industrial mecca for the production of war materials. Hoosier women gave up the traditional homemaker role and flocked to factories; “Rosie the Riveter” was the nickname of a woman from New Albany. Scientists trained at Purdue and Indiana Universities made important contributions to the Manhattan Project. Indiana emerged from the war years with a strong manufacturing base and a new network of military installations.

THE POST-WAR PERIOD IN INDIANA

After World War II the clear distinctions between rural and urban areas began to blur. Agricultural developments had been decreasing since 1900. By 1950 the number of farms had declined to 166,600, and by 1980 this number was down to 88,000 -- fewer than in 1850. However, the number of cultivated acres decreased only 20% between 1900 and 1980; the size of the average farm roughly doubled during this time, up to 193 acres.

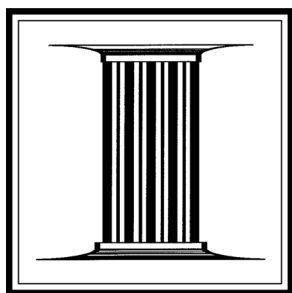


The larger farms were more productive, but these changes sig-

naled fundamental differences in the way that farms were managed -- differences that impacted farm families and traditional agricultural resources. In addition, the availability of a host of new building materials, the need for larger farm buildings to accommodate elaborate and sophisticated farm machinery, and the ever-expanding suburban development diminished the traditional appearance of the Hoosier farm.

Indeed, during the latter half of the 20th century, the traditional Hoosier landscape was changed dramatically. Automobiles, interstate highways, suburbanization, television, and industry all helped to homogenize American life. The popularity of the automobile continued to increase both before and after World War II, creating significant changes in Hoosier lifestyles. In the 1950s and 1960s, suburbs and their associated shopping centers and malls sprang up around many Indiana towns and cities. Highway construction also increased so that by the mid-1970s twelve interstate highways criss-crossed the state. Hoosier steel mills and oil refineries, which had contributed to the war effort, converted their production to automobiles and home appliances. Thus, in the late 1940s and the 1950s, the per capita income in Indiana exceeded the national average and was only slowed by the recession at the end of the 1970s.

Like this barn in rural Hendricks County, many turn-of-the-century farm resources are threatened by urban sprawl, changes in farming practices, and the need to house larger pieces of farm equipment and machinery. (DHPA files)



CHAPTER 3: INDIANA'S CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following list is by no means considered to be a comprehensive listing of Indiana's cultural resources. Those listed below are simply the more visible and commonly recognized types or classes of resources that are dealt with by preservationists and archaeologists on a regular basis. It should be pointed out that new classes of resources, or "emergent resources," are identified all the time as a result of new research or else a "coming-of-age" of things that were not previously thought of as significant or historic. Changing social attitudes and awareness of cultural heritage also shed new light on what is recognized as important to our history. This list should be seen as dynamic and continually changing to reflect the rich heritage of Indiana.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND RESOURCES

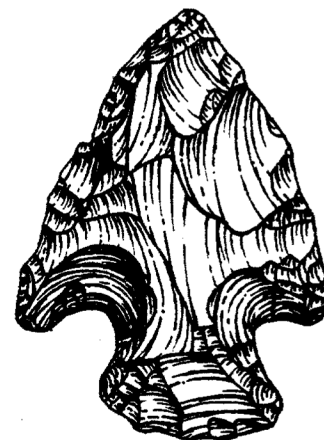
There are two basic types of archaeological evidence which indicate the presence of an archaeological site: artifacts and features. Artifacts are defined as any portable object made and/or used by humans, while features are defined as non-portable evidence of past human behavior, activity, and technology. Artifacts and features may be either prehistoric or historic. Prehistoric artifacts and features are Native American in origin and date to a time before recorded history in Indiana, ca. 10,000 B.C. to 1650 A.D. Historic artifacts and features in Indiana date after this time and refer to peoples of many ethnic and cultural backgrounds. These include Native Americans, and many people of Old World cultural backgrounds who settled and populated the region which later became the state of Indiana.

An archaeological site is an instance of past human behavior or activity, where humans conducted some activity and left evidence of it behind. The presence or occurrence of one or more artifacts or features indicates an archaeological site. Features may be recognized by the presence of non-portable evidence of past human activities.

Archaeological sites or resources may be divided into prehistoric and historical categories. Prehistoric site types common in Indiana include: campsites, villages, mounds, chert quarries, cemeteries, artifact caches, tool manufacturing areas, food processing and

gathering areas, hunting and butchering sites, lithic scatters, and isolated artifact finds. Historical site types found in Indiana include refuse heaps and/or dumps, old homesteads and farmsteads, forts, battlefields, cemeteries, family plots, burials, workshops (e.g., stone, metal, or ceramic debris), quarries, garden and field plots, historic Indian villages, earthworks (e.g., embankments, dams, enclosures, fortifications, canals), old parks and cultural landscapes, old trails and transportation routes, mills, towns, historic neighborhoods and residences, mines and mining camps, and industrial and business sites.

Currently, there are approximately 45,000 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites documented in Indiana. These sites range from Paleoindian through Mississippian, and include a variety of site types such as: mound and earthwork groups, towns, villages, hamlets, special use/activity areas, quarries, and nut and food processing sites. Currently, there are 33 archaeological sites in the state that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These include sites such as: the Early Archaic Swan's Landing site, the Early-Middle Woodland New Castle mounds complex, the Early-Middle Woodland Mounds State Park, the Middle Woodland Mann site, the Middle Woodland Mount Vernon (GE Mound) site, the Late Woodland transitional Yankeetown site, the Middle Mississippian Angel Mounds site, the Hovey Lake District including Mississippian to Protohistoric Caborn-Welborn sites, the French Fort Ouiatenon site, the territorial Fort Knox II site, and the Muskegon shipwreck.



*Snyders Point; Woodland Tradition, 200 B.C. - 300 A.D.
(James A. Mohow)*

EARLY SETTLEMENT RESOURCES

The time frame of European-American settlement predated statehood (1816) and was largely over by 1850, except for portions of northern Indiana. Settlers first

occupied areas bordering the Wabash and Ohio Rivers. Farming the land was the primary occupation during this period. Indiana's rich hardwood forests became fields over time as the settlement era progressed. The Anglo-American pioneers who first settled in Indiana



Cemeteries are often overlooked as historic resources, yet they can provide much information about the ethnicity, genealogy, religion, and customs of Indiana's earliest settlers and subsequent generations. (Amy Johnson)

brought with them the building traditions of the Upland South states (Kentucky, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Virginia). One and two-room log houses, log barns, corn cribs, and other structures fulfilled the modest needs of subsistence farming families. Hoosier farmers were progressive, yet frugal, so most of these pioneer era buildings were either dismantled for building materials, were incorporated into newer buildings, or were removed as families prospered under improving conditions.

Log buildings, the icon of the pioneer era and once plentiful, are now exceedingly rare. First generation round log buildings are virtually non-existent, but a few second generation hewn log houses, barns, and other buildings survive. Southern Indiana counties have the best collections

of log buildings. The Helton Farm in Lawrence County, for example, has a hewn log double-crib barn, contained within a later frame barn.

Two known resources from the French Colonial period are the Brouillet House in the Vincennes Historic District and the recently rediscovered Venoge Farmstead in Switzerland County. Both buildings are French Creole style timber frame cottages. The Brouillet House is also the site of significant archaeological finds from supervised digs in the early 1980s. Such sites, with or without buildings, yield clues to the nature of French settlement in Indiana.

Perhaps the most significant, and yet overlooked, feature of Indiana's rural landscape is the grid system. Reinforced by settlement patterns and agriculture, the system predates the arrival of most settlers. Today's road plans, field patterns, and farmstead layouts still reflect this grid despite 200 years of development, including changes in farming technology and crop types, and dramatically increased intensity of agricultural land use which has expanded fields past hedgerows and closer to roads.

ETHNIC HERITAGE AND RESOURCES

The ethnic heritage of Indiana, from a non-native point of view, formed as early as the state and became quite rich over time. French colonists came to the Old Northwest Territory and settled, but left a relatively small

imprint in Indiana. The state's African-American heritage began with some early Anglo-European settlers who brought black slaves, although this was prohibited in the Northwest Territory. Abolitionist Quakers who came to eastern Indiana in the early 19th century fostered a "tolerant" atmosphere for blacks. Before and during the Civil War, the "underground railroad" was very active in Indiana, and several sites associated with it have been identified, including the Levi Coffin House in Wayne County, now a National Historic Landmark (NHL). Eleutherian College in Jefferson County (NHL) was also involved in harboring slaves and encouraging black settlement.

In the latter part of the 19th century and on into the 20th century, African-Americans encountered a conservative, segregationist atmosphere in Indiana, which encouraged them to settle in specific neighborhoods and build separate churches and schools. Some rural schoolhouses have been identified with African-American villages. Several black schools in larger towns have also been identified, such as the Leora Brown School in Corydon. A number of significant African Methodist Episcopal (AME) churches reflect the growth of small rural black settlements. Roberts Chapel in Hamilton County was the focus of such a community. The Bethel AME Church in Richmond was home to William Quinn, a 19th century AME Bishop for the midwest.

Major city centers like Indianapolis and Gary became the focus of large African-American populations. In Indianapolis, a smaller scale version of the sort of



Built in 1927, the Madame Walker Building in downtown Indianapolis housed the Walker Manufacturing Company, the College of Beauty Culture, and a theater. In its heyday, performers such as Lena Horne, Duke Ellington, Billie Holiday, and Jack Benny performed here. Rehabilitated in the 1980s, the building again serves as a center for education, business, and cultural activities. (Indiana Historical Society, Bass Photo Collection, 260060-F)

black metropolises that thrived in Chicago and New York developed on the near northwest side of town. African-American churches, jazz night clubs that catered to all, and neighborhoods of wood-framed houses

became part of the African-American experience and contribution. Millionairess Madame C. J. Walker operated her hair care products factory in the Indiana Avenue area. Shortly after her death, a grand building, the Madame C. J. Walker Building (NHL), was completed by her daughter.

Other ethnic groups entered Indiana later in the mid-19th century, particularly immigrants from German states. Examples of German influence in Indiana included the numerous heavy timber frame Sweitzer barns of north-central Indiana, and German enclaves like the town of Oldenburg. Germans that settled in Indiana cities spread their continental European culture and institutions. The “turnverein” or athletic club, for example, brought European ideas of health, social interaction, and entertainment to larger communities. Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, and Evansville had several of these clubs, and two of the three surviving buildings were built in a Germanic style. Italian immigrants were also very prevalent, particularly in communities that were major rail centers. Between 1890 and 1920, over fifty different ethnic groups poured into Lake County. Each of these ethnic groups brought its own customs and lifestyles, which helped to shape the built environment within Indiana.

The greatest threats to ethnic resources, such as historic buildings, are indifference and changing social customs. They result in migration from neighborhoods and churches, while changing shopping habits threaten the viability of commercial buildings. Also, insensitive development often fails to take advantage of the historic nature of particular buildings and neighborhoods.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND FARMSTEADS

Many Hoosier farms witnessed the so-called Golden Age of Agriculture during the early 20th century. As demand for products and farm prices increased, many farmers were able to expand and modernize family farms. Larger barns with the new gambrel style roof were built. Round and polygonal barns, most con-

structed between 1900 and 1920, were promoted by land grant colleges and experimental agricultural stations as an efficient means of combining several functions into one building; however, they were expensive to build. Researchers at Midwestern colleges perfected the storage of silage, and silos became an accepted part of nearly every Indiana farm. Large wood-framed Queen Anne houses, and later bungalow style farmhouses, departed from the homespun vernacular homes of the past. The average Indiana farm during the 20th century still included a variety of specialized outbuildings, most notably chicken coops, hog sheds, milk houses, summer kitchens, smoke houses, fruit cellars, corn cribs, tool sheds, and livestock or dairy barns. Many Indiana farms still retain collections of these buildings that reflect the self-sufficient and diversified practice of agriculture. However, countless barns and other historic agricultural buildings disappear from the Hoosier landscape each year. As farms continue to become less diversified, many of these buildings are rendered obsolete. Larger and heavier pieces of farm equipment no longer fit into historic barns and sheds. The high cost of maintaining aging structures and paying property taxes on them often leads farmers to either pull them down or let them fall into severe dilapidation.

WOOD, METAL, AND CONCRETE BRIDGES

For about the first half of the 19th century, Indiana’s transportation network was very primitive. Roads were little more than dirt trails, heavily rutted and impassable for much of the year. Fords or ferries provided the only means of crossing rivers, and neither was a particularly reliable method. In mid-century, legislation enabled local authorities to build bridges or to authorize private companies to build toll bridges. These early spans were constructed by local craftsmen from local timber, and were covered with wooden siding for protection from the elements.

With the advent of the railroad, bridge development became more important. The Iron Horse required stron-



Prosperous family farms such as this one (c. 1925) played an important role in the development of the state’s agricultural-based economy and created a foundation for related industries like milling. (Indiana 1926)

ger bridges that could support much heavier loads. Iron trusses met this need and had the advantage of being fire resistant, whereas wooden structures were susceptible to catching fire from the sparks of coal-burning locomotives. Most of the innovations in iron bridge design came from railroad companies whose truss designs were often used for highway bridges as well. Although timber bridges were being built in record numbers in the 1870s and 1880s, iron bridges began to replace wooden structures by the end of the 1880s. Many of the older timber and metal truss bridges fell victim to the increased weight and speed of motor vehicles during the 1920s and 1930s. Therefore, concrete bridges became more and more popular after about 1905, and almost completely superseded the construction of metal bridges by the late 1930s.



The George Rogers Clark - Lincoln Memorial Bridge spans the Wabash River at Vincennes. This finely detailed bridge was built with concrete open-spandrel arches in 1932. (Indiana Scenic Images)

Today, bridges of all construction types are significantly threatened in Indiana. Most of the remaining timber and iron bridges are located on lightly-traveled country roads. Since the public usually sees the “quaintness” of covered bridges as an asset to local tourism, communities are more likely to move and save them than to demolish them outright when public safety and transportation needs require bridge replacement. However, their isolated locations make them prime targets for vandals and arsonists who cover them with graffiti or burn them down. The major threat to iron bridges is replacement by county commissioners and highway departments, often in response to local opinion that this is necessary. Wider farm machinery, taller and heavier trucks, and increasing traffic on once lightly-used roads put strains on these resources. Truck drivers who ignore posted weight limits and careless motorists cause damage, weakness, and sometimes the failure of metal bridges. Older concrete bridges are usually structurally sound, but commissioners and highway departments often want to replace them because of road-widening projects or increased load requirements. However, as some county commissioners are discovering, rehabilitation and general maintenance are often much cheaper than replacement.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND LIBRARIES

From the beginning, education was important to Hoosiers. Citizens and public officials developed rural school systems based on one-room district schoolhouses administered by township trustees. Indiana’s first school buildings were one-room log structures which were often replaced by small gable-front brick schools, sometimes containing two rooms. As the state’s population grew, many of these schools were abandoned in favor of new multi-room “consolidated” schools in the 1890s. Because so many one-room schools were abandoned early on, many were adapted for storage, housing, and agricultural purposes. Comparatively few survived with any degree of integrity, particularly on the interior. The early consolidated schools themselves have now become rather scarce. Larger educational institutions from the 19th century may still be seen around the state: Eleutherian College near Madison opened in 1856 and became the state’s first institution of higher learning to admit African-Americans; the Ladoga Normal Academy opened in 1878; and the St. Joseph Indian Normal School near Rensselaer served as a school for Native American boys from 1888 to 1896. Many of these large structures have become outdated or obsolete and stand vacant, or have found only intermittent occupants and uses and have had little attention paid to maintenance and upkeep over the years.

Another important part of public education in Indiana has been athletics. “Hoosier Hysteria” (the Indiana High School Basketball Championship) captured the attention of big and small town schools alike soon after officials created the tournament in 1911. Gymnasiums became standard features for even small town high schools, and many elementary schools as well. Many of these structures were built under the New Deal programs of the 1930s. As older high schools have fallen victim to public school closures, some of these athletic buildings have been rescued, rehabilitated, and converted to housing or other uses; however, scores of them have been demolished.



Crispus Attucks High School in Indianapolis was built in 1927 for African-American students. Historic schools often provide a sense of identity for a neighborhood or community. (DHPA files)

Higher education became part of the Indiana cultural scene at an early date; the first institute of higher learning predated Indiana's statehood by a decade. In 1806, the General Assembly of the Indiana Territory officially incorporated Vincennes University, and in 1818, the State Legislature founded Indiana University. Nothing has remained of the various historic campuses of Vincennes University, but Indiana University has retained a vast collection of historic buildings from the time period after its 1885 relocation to Bloomington. The historic Old Crescent portion of the I.U. campus has provided students with both tradition and contemporary technology. Congressional approval of the Morrill Land Grant Act in 1862 led to the establishment of Purdue University in West Lafayette in 1874. Although newest among the original state-funded colleges, Purdue has retained the oldest remaining building on any of the existing public university campuses -- its original University Hall built in 1874. In the 1900s, Purdue officials expanded the campus with a series of fine stone-trimmed brick buildings, including the 1901 Agricultural Hall, the building which provided the focus for the school's many achievements in agricultural science.

Churches and education were significant in Indiana history. Nearly all private schools were church-based. Catholic elementary schools were among the most prominent. These complexes made impressive architectural statements within communities; the size, scale, and detail of the buildings often contrasted with the surrounding neighborhood or town. They also became social and cultural centers for big city neighborhoods or small towns, and have continued their existence to the present day. St. Mary of the Woods near Terre Haute served as an impressive example of both the influence of Catholicism in Indiana and a grand religious complex. Private colleges brought learning and the arts to many small communities around the state. Under pressure of competition from state-backed schools, many eventually closed their doors, but some prospered and became major institutions as surrounding communities grew. The Congregation of the Holy Cross, led by Father Edward Sorin, founded the University of Notre Dame in South Bend. Its historic buildings have been the focus of the campus, as the very symbol of Notre Dame has been the Administration Building with its yellow brick and gold dome.

Literature was an important pastime and occupation for many Hoosiers. When Andrew Carnegie announced plans to provide grants for public libraries, Indiana's citizens quickly responded. Carnegie started his formal library donation program in 1898, and by the time he ceased giving donations for public libraries in 1919, Indiana far and away led the U.S. in the number of buildings constructed with 164 libraries in 155 different communities (Indianapolis and Evansville, for example, each had several Carnegie-funded branches). Many of these Classical, jewel-box buildings remained important institutions in Indiana's small towns. However, expanding collections and the need for more office and shelf space, as well as changes in community needs and building codes, led some communities to sig-

nificantly alter, abandon, or even demolish their historic Carnegie library buildings. Architecturally sympathetic new additions help old buildings meet new space and access requirements, but these take much careful planning in order to not damage or destroy the libraries' historic character.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, FRATERNAL ORDERS, AND RELIGIOUS RESOURCES

Social organizations have long been an important part of the fabric of Hoosier communities. A wide variety of fraternal and religious orders arrived in Indiana very shortly after statehood. As cities grew, so too did these groups. Interacting socially at the lodges and attaining status within such organizations were a part of the process of bettering one's self in the business community. Appropriate to their place in towns, the various lodges built landmark buildings in the heart of Indiana's larger urban areas, most notably Fort Wayne, Muncie, and Indianapolis. Nearly every small town or crossroads had a lodge building at some point in time. Commonly, lodges rented their first floors to businesses while retaining the upper floors for meeting spaces. With the changing times, membership in these organizations has been declining, and many smaller orders have ceased to exist. With a shrinking support base, maintenance has often been deferred, and the fate of many lodge buildings has come into question. Located within business districts, many of these buildings can be easily adapted to other commercial and/or housing uses.

Religion, too, was a dominant focus in the everyday life of Hoosiers. New Harmony in Posey County was begun as a religious settlement in the early 1800s. Judaism came to Indiana with German immigrants. Ligonier became home to several historic synagogues and many houses associated with the Jewish-American community. Historic religious architecture varied from the earliest log meetinghouses to grand stone-faced churches of the 1920s. Congregations often chose the vernacular gable-front form for rural and urban churches during the 19th century. A number of these early landmarks have been preserved in Indiana, including the Newberry Friends Meeting House (1856) in Orange County, and St. John's Lutheran Church (1853) in Elkhart County. As Hoosiers grew in wealth and



Many of Indiana's most impressive architectural resources are religious complexes, such as the Immaculate Conception Convent in Ferdinand. It was completed in the 1920s. (DHPA files)

congregations grew in numbers, grand architectural landmarks replaced vernacular structures. However, the mobility of modern society is affecting Indiana's churches, as people find it easy to drive extra miles to join congregations in urban areas, instead of worshipping in nearby rural parish churches. Small country congregations are then faced with declining memberships and revenues, coupled with increasing operating expenses.

SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Benevolent social welfare institutions sprang up across the country in the mid-19th century in response to the growing numbers of orphans, the mentally and physically handicapped, the elderly, and the destitute who had nowhere to turn for assistance. In Indiana, progressive legislation was passed in 1848 that required each county to establish a home for the disadvantaged. A host of public and private organizations then set to work building guardian homes, sanatoria, and county homes. Orphanages became more numerous later in the 19th century as reformers and philanthropists took up the cause of needy children, in the hopes of saving them from lives of ruin and turning them into productive members of society.

These social welfare institutions were often built in the countryside, just outside of towns and cities, where they were removed from the bustle of activity and situated on enough acreage to support farms. The solitude and fresh air of the countryside had healthful benefits, while the hard work of farm life kept able-bodied residents active and occupied. Many orphanages and county homes were largely self-sufficient, being able to provide their own milk, eggs, meat, and vegetables.

The success of these facilities was evidenced by the fact that over time many communities built two or three orphanages or county homes, each one larger and more imposing than the last. Early facilities tended to be small, and were often quickly outgrown. Once replaced, they were demolished or put to other uses. Later 19th and early 20th century facilities were often large,

high-style, architect-designed structures. However, changing ideas about child care and new federal welfare programs led to the decline of orphanages in favor of the foster care system beginning in the 1920s and 1930s. Also, about this same time, the state began to create large new facilities that were devoted to specific needs, such as mental or physical health, which furthered the decline of these institutions.

Now, about thirty county homes remain scattered throughout the state, and many of these stand vacant. The liability of vacant buildings, coupled with the high cost of maintenance and property taxes, leads to the demolition of many of these resources. However, there is some hope for these historic buildings. The Randolph County Infirmary, built in 1899, still operates as an alternative to nursing home care for relatively able-bodied residents. Marketing strategies which change inaccurate public perceptions about these institutions and gain the support of local officials can help some of these facilities survive into the 21st century. Alternatively, adaptive reuse can open up other possibilities to give new life to these resources.

TRANSPORTATION-RELATED RESOURCES

Access to transportation, and changes in transportation, played important roles in the growth of Indiana's towns. Cities such as New Albany and Madison thrived as ports on the Ohio River during the 1830s and 1840s. The National Road was the nation's first federally planned road, and it was completed in a piecemeal fashion through the state by 1839. This road brought Eastern settlers to Indiana and gave communities like Richmond a great economic boost. The state funded canal construction in the early 19th century, notably, the Wabash and Erie Canal, the Central Canal, and the Whitewater Canal. The impact of these canals reached far beyond the canal beds, locks, and viaducts. Canals gave towns like Attica and Lafayette their first economic foothold, and many buildings in these communities reflected the prosperity brought by canal trade. The state's first railway linked Madison and Indianapolis in 1847, and the canals were soon put out of business by this new mode of transportation. Some towns like Madison, however, were not situated so as to link to other railroads, and the towns' economies declined. Thus, Madison for example, has few 20th century buildings, but it has a wealth of mid-19th century homes and commercial blocks that remain unchanged due to stagnant economic conditions. Hoosiers can see the history of their communities in this way, written in wood, brick, and stone.

The coming of the railroads changed Indiana's towns. Farmers and businessmen acquired access to outside markets. Moreover, since access to the rails was focused on or near depots, railroads fostered downtown development. Railroads crossed the countryside along the surest path, freeing communities from dependence on waterways; the intersection of any rail lines qualified as a station point for a depot. A recent



The Randolph County Infirmary near Winchester was built in 1899. This impressive, architect-designed building was the third infirmary built in the county. This building is unusual in that it still serves its original purpose. (DHPA files)

study identifies 295 extant railroad depots in the state, both interurban- and heavy rail-related. However, these depots and rail lines are quickly being lost to rail company mergers and changing economic conditions. Most rail conglomerates view the old depots as liabilities and demolish them before considering other options. Nevertheless, depots and rail-related structures that remain in Indiana bear witness to perhaps the single most important economic boost the state ever received.



Railroads permanently connected Indiana to the nation's economy. Depots like this New York Central station in Chesterton are reminders of our state's transportation heritage. (DHPA files)

URBAN PLANNING AND HISTORIC DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

Where settlers saw opportunity, or a strategic location, they made plans for villages and towns. Several urban areas predated statehood, such as: Vincennes, which was originally the site of a French outpost; Jeffersonville, which was planned by Thomas Jefferson in order to provide Revolutionary War veterans with land parcels; and Fort Wayne, which was originally a defensive palisade. Notably, all were on major waterways. In planning towns, land owners followed the grid laid down by the 1785 Land Ordinance, with right-angle streets intersecting to form smaller land divisions.

Railroads tended to concentrate goods and services in a small area at a fixed delivery point, but the new "interurban" transportation technology of the late 19th century, especially electric trolleys, allowed growth along any given path. Suburbs sprang into being as urban streetcars enabled workers to commute to downtowns. Suburbs in Indianapolis began in the 1870s, with the establishment of Woodruff Place, Irvington, and Brightwood. In Lafayette in 1894, Highland Park was platted as a Victorian romantic subdivision, with meandering streets and public green spaces. The movement to create suburbs set by these early examples continued, especially after World War II.

The developments of the late 19th century and the 20th century brought a new sense of pride and civic spirit to Indiana's major cities. Leaders planned new civic structures to mark the coming of age of their towns and cities. In county seats, citizens planned impressive courthouse squares that symbolized the pride and wealth of their communities. South Bend had two historic courthouse buildings; an early and still extant Greek

Revival style building was replaced by a Neo-Classical one in the late 19th century. In Indianapolis, the State Legislature funded the construction of a new Statehouse and the conversion of Monument Circle into the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Monument, which was completed by German sculptors between 1889 and 1900. City planners completed the conversion of much of the downtown into civic open space with the construction of the Indiana World War Memorial starting in the 1920s. Four lineal blocks of formal landscaping and limestone monuments, with the Neo-Classical Marion County Public Library at the north end of the complex, gave Indianapolis an impressive open space.

The urban park movement took hold in Indiana in the early 1900s. The City of Indianapolis hired nationally known planner George Kessler to design a system of parks and boulevards. Kessler's parkways skirted the meandering streams and rivers of the area and reserved open space along them. The quality of his planning was such that few realized that the landscapes along these waterways were man-made. Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, and other Indiana cities hired Kessler to plan similar systems. Lawrence Sheridan, a Kessler protege, continued the ideas of his teacher in Lafayette and Indianapolis in the 1920s.

The state parks movement began in Indiana in the 1910s, but received its greatest boost in the 1930s and early 1940s under the benefit of federal programs such as the W.P.A. and the C.C.C. The historical assets of Indiana's state parks, wildlife areas, and other state-held lands were not limited to the obvious buildings like rustic shelter houses and inns. Federal managers and C.C.C. workers shaped and reforested whole parks, such as Pokagon State Park in Steuben County.

Many historic public assets face challenges at the close of the 20th century. The preservation of historic neighborhoods, such as the first suburbs, can be frustrating to Indiana's citizens who sometimes find them-

selves caught between laissez-faire zoning that allows for incompatible development, and city budgets that are stretched thin by providing for sprawl growth instead of properly maintaining existing infrastructure. Public parks, civic spaces, and other historic green spaces



The Blackford County Courthouse, built in 1893, is typical of the monumental civic buildings that were erected in the 19th century. Preserving these landmarks while providing local government services is an ongoing challenge for many Indiana counties. (Hartford City Chamber of Commerce, 1994)

face similar challenges. Dwindling city budgets mean that these important public spaces, like most things historic, are pushed to the bottom of the priority list. Especially since landscape preservation is a nascent field, and the National Park Service is just releasing standards for their preservation, saving these resources remains a challenge. Privatization through the sale of park lands is also a threat to these publicly held historic landscapes in some cases. Funding shortfalls affect the preservation of these state-owned lands, too, but the public largely supports Indiana's state parks. Fortunately, the Division of State Parks, also within the Department of Natural Resources, works closely with the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology to insure that state-funded projects preserve the character of these scenic and historic areas.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Indiana's first industries were all farm-related. Some, such as flour, grain and woolen mills, were agriculturally based, while saw mills exploited the dense hardwood forests of the region. Before the Civil War, small manufacturing sites like the Schroeder Saddle Tree factory in Madison cropped up in Hoosier towns. The Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documented this still extant factory. A handful of early mills remain standing, too. One is the John Wood Mill in Lake County which is now a museum site.

The southern part of the state retained much of its rural character during the 1900s. Natural resources provided the foundation for industries there. The power of the steam shovel and the railroads allowed investors in the Bedford and Bloomington area to exploit high quality limestone deposits starting in the 1890s. Bedford limestone stayed in high demand until the Depression. Coal mining fueled the economy of towns like Brazil; and mining facilities dotted the landscape in the southwestern part of the state. Mineral springs in Martinsville, Paoli, West Baden, and French Lick brought another new industry -- tourism. Hotels, spa buildings, commercial districts, and even train depots identified with the tourist trade from the early 1900s in southern Indiana. Most notable among these resources was the West Baden Springs Hotel in Orange County (NHL) which was called "the eighth wonder of the world" after its



An artist's rendering from the turn of the century shows the domed West Baden Springs Hotel and its formally landscaped grounds. (Indiana 1926)

completion in 1902. The dramatic interior of the hotel was spanned by a steel truss-supported dome that was the largest domed space in the world until the completion of the Houston Astrodome in the 1960s.

The discovery of natural gas in northeastern and east-central Indiana in the mid-1880s brought the first intensive wave of heavy manufacturing to the state. Industrialists developed glass plants, iron works, and other facilities in cities like Muncie, Kokomo, and Anderson during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Several of these plants still survive.

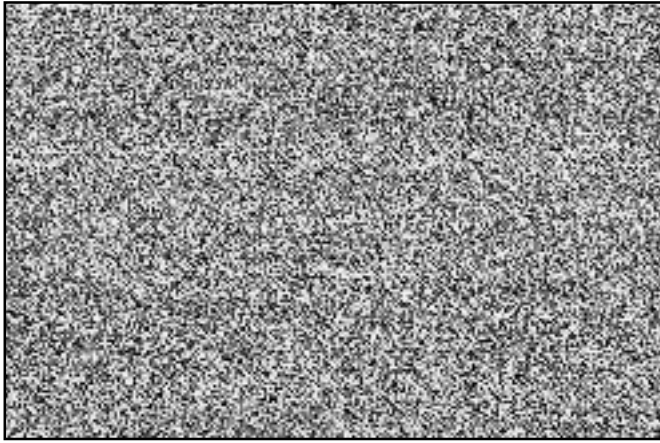
Another important manufacturing industry for Hoosiers was automobile production. Like most Americans, Hoosiers were fascinated with the automobile when it first rumbled down Indiana's main streets in the early 1900s. More fundamentally, Indiana residents changed their way of life by accepting the automobile which allowed individual travel. With few physical barriers, cars went anywhere roads would take them. Then, too, the basics of urban sprawl began with personal auto travel and the decline of rail service just after World War II. Two of the first to build cars in Indiana were Elwood Haynes and his partner Elmer Apperson of Kokomo. They founded an auto-making firm shortly after Haynes invented one of the first practical automobiles in 1894. Their firm became one of many small automobile producers in Indiana. Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg had plants in Auburn and Connersville during the 1910s-1930s. Even more significant, Indianapolis captured national attention in auto production. Makes such as Cole and Stutz brought the city a reputation for hand-crafted cars. Furthermore, in 1909, Carl Fisher and fellow investors built the Indianapolis Motor Speedway (NHL) and developed the industrial suburb of Speedway.



This aerial rendering of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway was made about the time that the race track and community were developed. The oval track is now a National Historic Landmark. (Indiana 1926)

Heavy industry transformed portions of Indiana. In 1906, U.S. Steel officials purchased a vast tract along the southern shores of Lake Michigan and began construction of the corporate city of Gary. U.S. Steel hired architects to design worker housing for the city. Marktown, in nearby East Chicago, was another corporate town. In some cases, changes in the technology of the industry later reduced the workforce that

made such building necessary. The reduction of the labor force posed a major economic threat to heavy industry, and a variety of related resources, such as neighborhoods, commercial centers, and small towns.



This historic view of the U.S. Steel works in Gary shows the extent of the industry-related facilities in the early years of this century. Industrial buildings such as these often pose a serious challenge to preservation and community redevelopment. (Calumet Regional Archives)

Indifference is a potent factor in the loss of historic heavy industry complexes in Indiana, too. Little public sympathy is focused on seemingly ugly industrial buildings, and there is often little support or public outcry for their preservation. Ironically, however, abandoned industrial sites offer unique opportunities for environmental groups to work with historic preservationists. Tax credits, loan programs and grants exist to decontaminate sites with such hazards as brownfields (sites or buildings heavily polluted from past industrial uses) and obsolete storage tanks. The Taxpayer Relief Act (PL 105-34), signed by President Clinton in 1997, includes a Brownfields Tax Incentive for the cleanup of contaminated industrial sites. The Indiana Department of Commerce offers the Brownfields Tax Credit Reduction for Industrial Recovery Sites. Following the passage of Enrolled Act 360 by the Indiana Senate, the Indiana Development Finance Authority is creating rules for a Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund to disperse 10 million dollars over three years (1997-2000). The loans are for cities to use for environmental cleanup of in-

dustrial sites, which may include historic properties. Other historic buildings are imperiled due to new stringent petroleum storage tank regulations. Often, such tanks are obstacles to the rehabilitation of these sites. However, the Environmental Response Section of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management offers grants to offset the cost of removal of obsolete storage tanks. Coupled with historic tax credits, these and other sources can create a positive environment for the preservation of historic industrial complexes.

RESOURCES FROM THE RECENT PAST

After World War II, two new types of building booms occurred. The rise of the automobile as transportation of choice led to the construction of modern commercial facilities like drive-in theaters and restaurants, filling stations, strip malls, and motels. It also contributed to the post-war housing phenomenon. Exasperated by the Depression, young families had been doing without the American dream of home ownership for years. New subdivisions of starter homes offered the answer for most families. Many were built by two Indiana firms, National Homes in Lafayette and Gunnison Housing Corporation in New Albany, both makers of prefabricated single family dwellings. The newer subdivisions were much more uniform than previous attempts at suburbs, with small single-family homes on manicured lots. The planners of one of these subdivisions, Normandy Heights in Mishawaka, memorialized famous persons and battles of World War II by naming streets after them.

Indiana retains a number of good examples of these resources. For instance, it has its share of Lustron houses, all-metal-plate-covered, prefabricated homes manufactured in Ohio. In fact, Porter County is home to the Coombs Lustron House which was the first individual Lustron home in the country to be successfully nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. At present, an entire generation of these resources is fast approaching consideration (but not necessarily eligibility) for the National Register. The preservation of post-war historic items is very dependent upon public perception and the recognition of these newer resources as being worthy of saving.



An interior view of the Coombs House shows that this 1950 Lustron home is remarkably intact. The walls and ceiling are composed of metal panels, like the exterior of the house. (DHPA files)



CHAPTER 4: A PLAN FOR MANAGING INDIANA'S CULTURAL RESOURCES

THREATS TO RESOURCES

In order to determine the direction for Division and public efforts during the next six years, the Division staff first reviewed concerns voiced by the public at four previous public meetings, and consolidated them into a list of ten major threats to historic and archaeological resources. These threats were:

- The closure and demolition of public schools and social welfare institutions, such as orphanages and county homes
- The lack of public understanding of historic preservation and archaeology
- The decline of main streets and downtown areas, including Carnegie Libraries
- The potentially adverse effects of riverboat gaming on historic communities
- The destruction of rural properties and landscapes
- The demolition and replacement of historic bridges
- The restricted archaeological study of artifacts, or no study of artifacts, favored by advocates of immediate reburial
- The decline of historic churches and fraternal organizations
- The lack of preservation ordinances in most historic districts
- The lack of legal protection for post-1816 archaeological artifacts

Additional threats were identified by the Division staff as well as the general public during a public comment period. These threats included:

- The neglect and removal of historic designed landscapes
- The neglect and demolition of historic industrial buildings, such as mills, foundries, and manufacturing facilities
- The need to preserve resources of the "recent past" -- structures of the 1920s through 1950s that are not yet recognized by the public at large as culturally or architecturally significant, including roadside architecture of the art deco and art moderne styles
- The destruction of historic transportation facilities, such as depots, railway lines, railroad bridges, and train sheds

- The neglect and/or disturbance of historic archaeological resources associated with canals, landscapes, and rural, urban, or industrial sites
- Ineffective zoning, or lack of zoning, which leaves private owners of historic properties defenseless against business or local government interests
- Legislation and zoning that restricts developers and limits preservation options
- Archaeological resources not protected under I.C. 14-21-1
- Archaeological sites damaged by natural phenomena and disasters
- Anti-government attitudes and fear of losing control over personal property rights
- Slum lords who refuse to properly maintain historic buildings and engage in "demolition by neglect"
- The general misconceptions that "new is better than old" and that rehabilitating and maintaining old buildings is more expensive than new construction
- Misconceptions about National Register listing, particularly in contrast to local historic districts and local historic landmark designation

A questionnaire was developed and distributed to the 23 Plan Advisory Committee members, with a request that they review the 10 originally identified threats and prioritize them according to their personal knowledge and constituent concerns. The committee members considered the top three threats to be:

1. The lack of public understanding of historic preservation and archaeology, because of its pervasive and widespread nature, was considered to be the most serious of all the threats on the list. Lack of understanding was not construed by committee members to refer to a "technical" understanding of either historic preservation or archaeology, but rather, to a lack of basic awareness and appreciation for historic properties and archaeological sites as elements of our heritage.
2. The decline of main streets and downtowns was considered to be the second most important threat. The impact of this decline has been evident in the buildings and structures in many city centers and business districts. The downtown squares in small-town Indiana have borne the brunt of the negative effects of suburbanization and urban sprawl. The

exodus of retail customers to huge chain superstores and mall complexes has made ghost towns of many central business districts. Once prosperous historic downtown neighborhoods in many communities have decayed as a result of absentee slum-lords who failed to provide basic maintenance and upkeep on their properties.

3. The destruction of rural properties and landscapes ranked third in the list of threats. This threat has resulted from a number of factors: the economics of present-day farming, an increase in the physical size of today's Hoosier farms, and the pressures of urban sprawl.



Indiana's rural landscape is defined by centuries of human use. This stone wall is located near Bloomington in Monroe County. (DHPA files)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRESERVATION

The questionnaire distributed to the Advisory Committee members also requested the prioritization of opportunities considered appropriate to alleviate the identified threats to historic preservation and archaeology. Identification of these opportunities evolved from discussions at the same series of meetings held previous to the drafting of the vision statement. The seven opportunities were:

- Publish a Division brochure (accomplished Summer 1995).
- Publish a Division newsletter, *Preserving Indiana* (accomplished Fall 1994 and continuing semi-annually).
- Include historic preservation and archaeology courses and materials in public school curricula.
- Include historic preservation and archaeology on meeting agendas of related organizations.
- Make use of Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant funds (accomplished and continuing -- over \$7 million to date).
- Interconnect historic preservation and archaeology with the environmental movement.

- Hold round table discussions with other preservation or preservation-related agencies and organizations to define roles and build partnerships.

Additional opportunities were identified by the Division staff as well as the general public during a public comment period. These opportunities included:

- Apply for ISTEA funding to develop a comprehensive, statewide historic sites and structures electronic database. This project would complement the ISTEA-funded Historic Bridge Database and the Indiana Archaeology Database, and would greatly improve the Section 106 Review process.
- Market and promote quality preservation and archaeology projects for the two new sources of state funding, Hometown Indiana (\$1 million) and the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission (\$750,000).
- Continue to develop and improve the DHPA's public education initiatives. Events such as Indiana Archaeology Week, National Historic Preservation Week, the Grassroots Preservation Roundup, and the Cornelius O'Brien Conference were successful initiatives that have each witnessed an increase in public participation. The demand for the Division publications *Historic Indiana* and *Preserving Indiana* has also grown steadily over the last three years. Establishing *The Indiana Journal of Archaeology*, a glaring void in our state program, took place while the draft of the plan was being finalized.
- Provide technical assistance workshops for the general public on such topics as how to address Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) issues in historic buildings, and how the state and federal rehabilitation tax credit programs work.
- Target youth and children for preservation and archaeology education initiatives and begin training the "preservationists of tomorrow."
- Contact and coordinate with leaders and members of groups that touch on particular preservation issues. For example, when discussing or planning for Carnegie Libraries, contact the Indiana Library Federation and local library associations.
- Take advantage of the growth of heritage and cultural tourism and the opportunities for preservation at the local level that this new industry represents.

The Advisory Committee members ranked the opportunities as they did the threats, but rather than limit the scope of this plan to only three or even seven potential courses of action, the opportunities were incorporated into the plan as the objectives and strategies that follow. While each opportunity was deliberated upon, only those that offered substantive results were translated verbatim into strategies; therefore, a few opportunities did not survive the winnowing process.

REALIZING THE VISION: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

In preparation for framing the State Plan, the Division first reviewed the lists of threats to Indiana's cultural resources that were identified by the public and staff. The top three threats, identified by the Advisory Committee, were rephrased as goals and were used as a starting point for the plan framework. To this, Division staff added a fourth goal, that of building partnerships throughout the state as a means of gaining support for preservation issues and undertaking collaborative efforts on preservation projects. A plan of action for achieving these goals was developed by adding broad objective statements and concise, concrete strategies for realizing incremental changes. Although not all of the originally identified threats have been translated into goals, the majority of them have been covered in some way under this plan.

The goals, objectives, and strategies that follow should not be construed as an assignment of responsibility to any single individual, group, or agency; rather they provide direction for achievement of the goals. Some of the strategies obviously fall within the purview of the Division, but others offer the opportunity for collaborative efforts without constraints from bureaucratic requirements. For example, the fourth objective under the first goal, "Enlist legislative support...", can be approached at the local level by interested individuals/groups talking to their representatives, or at the state level by not-for-profit groups meeting with elected officials and by state agencies keeping legislators apprised of historic preservation and archaeology issues. The goals and objectives can be achieved only through a concerted effort by everyone involved in the preservation of historic and archaeological resources in Indiana. The Division will attempt to coordinate efforts toward reaching these goals by working in partnership with other governmental agencies, private not-for-profit groups and organizations, educational institutions, and private citizens.

GOAL I: Increase public understanding of historic preservation and archaeology.

Objective A -- Inform the public about the benefits of preserving cultural resources.

Strategies:

1. Continue to participate in the planning and execution of Preservation Week activities; seek to reach a broader audience throughout the state.
2. Continue to publish a semi-annual Division newsletter, *Preserving Indiana*, with distribution to Main Street organizations, local historical societies, grassroots preservation groups, and the interested public.
3. Continue to co-sponsor the Cornelius O'Brien Conference on Historic Preservation.
4. Continue to display the Division's new exhibit during a variety of events, including the O'Brien Conference, Archaeology Week, and Preservation Week;

develop various exhibit themes to increase the educational message; make the exhibit available for display during local festivals and events; produce a videotape of the exhibit with its message targeted at teachers and school-aged children.

5. Participate in Town Meetings sponsored by Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana (HLFI).
6. Participate in a speakers' bureau for public presentations.
7. Interconnect preservation with environmental agendas.
8. Target for preservation education initiatives those who influence the design process, such as architects and designers, and those who make decisions regarding the fates of historic properties and facilities, such as boards of directors.
9. Link the Historic Sites and Structures Inventory field survey to educational initiatives at the local level.
10. Seize media opportunities as vehicles to promote preservation awareness; reach out to the public through articles on preservation and archaeology in generic publications, newspapers throughout the state, and television spots on programs such as "Across Indiana."

Objective B -- Raise public awareness of archaeological issues and resources.

Strategies:

1. Continue to sponsor and organize "Indiana Archaeology Week."
2. Continue to give presentations about archaeology to interested groups, both public and official.
3. Develop a fact sheet on artifact identification for land-holding agencies in state government.
4. Develop a training manual for paraprofessional archaeologists to assist in the survey of state lands.
5. Continue to update and maintain a database on archaeological sites.
6. Produce a videotape about archaeology in Indiana for distribution/loan to interested parties upon request.
7. Identify archaeologically-sensitive areas throughout the state and inform regional planners about such areas.
8. Continue to publish the *Indiana Journal of Archaeology*, an annual publication for archaeologists and the general public, with distribution to educational institutions, libraries, and professional archaeologists throughout the state.



1996 Indiana Archaeology Week logo. (Connie Shidaker)

Objective C -- Educate young Hoosiers about the importance of cultural resources, preservation, and archaeology.

Strategies:

1. Conduct teacher workshops on historic preservation and archaeology; develop “units” that can be integrated into the classroom curriculum for various age groups.
2. Raise the grant funding priority level for educational projects.
3. Coordinate the acceptance of historic preservation as a subject for National History Day.
4. Promote the use of local preservation groups as guest lecturers in public schools.
5. Distribute preservation information through articles/press releases in education-oriented publications, such as in the social studies newsletter *Viewpoint*.
6. Participate in regional workshops conducted by the Indiana Council on Social Studies.
7. Develop “Town Tours for Teachers” and promote the use of the National Trust’s program “Teaching with Historic Places.”
8. Continue to make *Historic Indiana* available to school corporations and promote its use as a teaching tool among social studies teachers.



Children learned about archaeology by participating in a mock dig at the Historic Forks of the Wabash site near Huntington. The dig was part of an HPF grant-funded educational initiative aimed at school children. (Amy Johnson)

Objective D -- Enlist legislative support for preservation and archaeological issues.

Strategies:

1. Invite legislators to the Cornelius O’Brien Conference on Historic Preservation.
2. Continue to distribute copies of the Division’s newsletter, *Preserving Indiana*, to state officials, county commissioners, mayors, school corporations in metropolitan areas, and other non-preservation professionals.
3. Produce and distribute a fact sheet on the dangers facing post-1816 archaeological artifacts in Indiana.

4. Make legislators aware of how historic preservation funds or activities have made a difference in their constituent communities.
5. Distribute fact sheets on the economic benefits of preservation to legislators, county commissioners, and local government officials.

Objective E -- Create a favorable environment in the state for preservation activity.

Strategies:

1. Produce and distribute fact sheets on rehabilitation tax credits, the positive effects of local preservation ordinances in historic districts, and the value of zoning in preserving and protecting cultural resources.
2. Publish articles on tax credit programs in *The Indianapolis Business Journal* or similar business-oriented publications.
3. Conduct Environmental Review (ER) process workshops for interested parties at the local level; produce and distribute interpretive rules for Indiana state law regarding the ER process.
4. Expand the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program, particularly by targeting communities in the southern half of the state.
5. Promote the adoption of local preservation ordinances in response to the general public’s voiced concerns about endangered buildings.
6. Apply for ISTEAF funding to establish an electronic database for historic sites and structures in the state.
7. Promote the creation of tax credit incentives for the rehabilitation of non-income-producing, owner-occupied housing stock.
8. Maintain open channels of communication with the constituency to ensure that the DHPA’s efforts effectively meet the needs of the public.
9. Reinstate workshops for qualified professionals on topics such as National Register nominations, rehabilitation tax credit applications, etc.
10. Produce a joint brochure that distinguishes the difference between the DHPA and HLFI, defines their roles in statewide preservation, and explains the partnership between them.
11. Publish a statewide directory of preservation partners at all levels.
12. Increase communication with local historic preservation commissions and the “local public.”
13. Target certified public accountants for partnerships in the dissemination of information about rehabilitation tax credit programs.

GOAL II: Reverse the decline of main streets and downtown commercial areas.

Objective A -- Educate citizens about ways to preserve and revitalize their communities.

Strategies:

1. Publish and distribute fact sheets on the state and federal rehabilitation tax credit programs.
2. Publish and distribute a fact sheet on the positive impact of local preservation ordinances on property values.

3. Develop a video or live presentation that interconnects the economic, cultural, and architectural significance of courthouse squares, main streets, and downtown commercial districts.
4. Disseminate information about the benefits of land-use planning, and the negative effects of urban sprawl, including the annual loss of agricultural lands and resources as a result of sprawl development.

Objective B -- Encourage and promote preservation activity in town squares, main streets, and downtown commercial districts.

Strategies:

1. Continue to fund historic district nominations in Main Street communities; encourage greater participation in the HPF program from Main Street organizations.
2. Fund research for local history projects that focus on community cultural heritage associated with physical historic resources.
3. Enlist legislative support to raise or remove the restrictive monetary cap on the Indiana tax credit program.



Historic commercial areas, like downtown Attica, often possess an architectural character and a human scale not found in today's strip malls. (DHPA files)

4. Seek legislative support for local option tax abatement programs to influence rehabilitation of state register-listed residential properties.
5. Encourage legislative change to provide a ten year, 10% reduction of assessed value computation for rehabilitated, owner-occupied, historic residential properties.
6. Promote quality preservation and archaeology projects using funds from the Hometown Indiana program.
7. Target non-Main Street communities for technical and financial assistance that can help gain a foothold for preservation interest and efforts.

GOAL III: Strengthen protection efforts and programs for historic rural properties and resources, landscapes, and multi-cultural resources.

Objective A -- Increase the economic viability of rural resources.

Strategies:

1. Gain the support of county commissioners for property tax revisions or abatement as a means of protecting historic rural resources.
2. Publish and distribute a fact sheet on the use of zoning, land trusts, historic preservation ordinances, and similar means to protect rural resources.
3. Determine the feasibility of farmers' organizations supporting the use of conservation easements to protect archaeological sites.
4. Promote the adoption of countywide preservation ordinances.
5. Continue programs like "Barn Again" and investigate possible financial incentives for barn rehabilitation.
6. Take advantage of new federal tax credit opportunities to prevent sprawl.
7. Compile case studies of state and federal tax credit projects specifically related to rural properties.
8. Build partnerships with organizations that have a focus on rural resources, such as the Rural Preservation Council, the Indiana Rural Development Council, HLFI's Affiliate Council of local preservation organizations, the Purdue County Extension Service, and others.

Objective B -- Support the development of Indiana's Wabash River Heritage Corridor.

Strategies:

1. Encourage Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant applications for historic and archaeological resource surveys within the corridor.
2. Assist corridor inhabitants in preparing National Register nominations.
3. Offer technical assistance for the treatment of cultural resources in heritage corridors.
4. Publish articles about heritage corridor properties and plans in the Division's newsletter.
5. Enlist the support of preservation and archaeology groups within Indiana to support heritage corridor development at the local level.
6. Promote quality preservation and archaeology projects in the Wabash River Corridor using funds from the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission.

Objective C -- Identify and protect multi-cultural resources.

Strategies:

1. Initiate statewide or regional surveys to identify African-American and Native American resources.
2. Support a study to determine what other cultural resources are significant to Indiana's heritage.
3. Identify those multi-cultural resources that are seriously threatened or endangered, and target them for preservation efforts.

GOAL IV: Increase DHPA interaction with other agencies, organizations, and groups within the state that

have similar missions and goals; embark on collaborative efforts to capitalize on previously missed opportunities and maximize the potential impact of preservation efforts.



Eleutherian College, near Madison, opened in 1856 and was associated with the Underground Railroad in antebellum Indiana. This institution of higher learning was the first in the state to admit African-American students. (DHPA files)

Objective A -- Identify potential partners for preserving cultural resources.

Strategies:

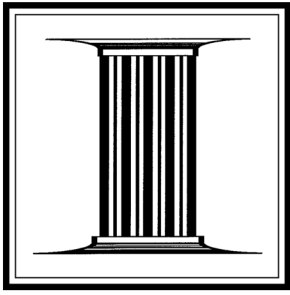
1. Continue to update and maintain DHPA databases of organizations, groups, and individuals with an interest in preservation and archaeology.
2. Continue working to identify agencies, organizations, and groups that may have been overlooked in the past as potential preservation partners at the local, state, national, and even international levels (such as the International Council on Monuments and Sites [ICOMOS]).
3. Reach out to broader audiences by promoting DHPA programs and initiatives through the other 21 divisions of DNR, as well as through other state government offices.
4. Identify potential adversaries to preservation efforts and work to educate them about the importance of cultural resources management.

Objective B -- Build partnerships and develop cooperative initiatives.

Strategies:

1. Target agencies, organizations, and groups that have the greatest potential for positively impacting preservation, and establish lines of communication.
2. Develop presentations on DHPA programs which communicate a potential for collaborative programing.
3. Distribute program specific fact sheets to agencies and organizations that will ultimately pass the materials on to their constituents.

4. Pursue a greater role in economic development and cultural tourism via state and regional conferences and educational seminars.
5. Highlight cooperative programs and projects in *Preserving Indiana*.
6. Increase the number of press releases put out for Division events and projects, especially cooperative efforts.
7. Develop a statewide preservation alliance that meets regularly to discuss preservation issues and strategies, and to coordinate and strengthen preservation efforts. Alliance partners would include the DHPA, HLF, the Indiana Main Street Program, the Indiana Alliance of Historic District Commissions, CLGs, and other suitable entities.
8. Consider building business relationships with private contractors and contracting out certain historic preservation services.



CHAPTER 5: PRESERVATION PARTNERS IN INDIANA

There is a wide variety of preservation and archaeology groups that partner with the State Historic Preservation Office for purposes of preserving Hoosier heritage. These groups may take the form of private not-for-profit foundations, governmental agencies, educational institutions, grassroots organizations, or avocational groups, and they exist at the national, state, and local levels. The State Historic Preservation Office realizes the importance of forming and maintaining these partnerships for a number of reasons. First of all, the State Office has limited resources, and it cannot realistically address every possible preservation crisis or situation by itself; it needs the help and leadership of partners who may be closer to the situations at hand. Second, many of these partners already have effective programs in place for preservation planning, education, and action that reach a very broad constituency throughout the state. Finally, sharing the responsibility for preserving our cultural resources provides a sense of ownership and stewardship to many different people at many different levels. The preservation of our Hoosier heritage requires the continual efforts of many partners working together at all levels if we are to pass on the tangible reminders of our state's rich history to future generations.

This chapter is divided into four sections, the first of which explains the responsibilities and programs of the State Historic Preservation Office. The next three sections identify and briefly describe the preservation partners at the national, state, and local levels. This list is by no means all-inclusive, but it contains the more active partners as well as those organizations or agencies that are targeted for new partnerships in the future. This list should be seen as dynamic, and will be updated periodically to address the needs of preservation in Indiana.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

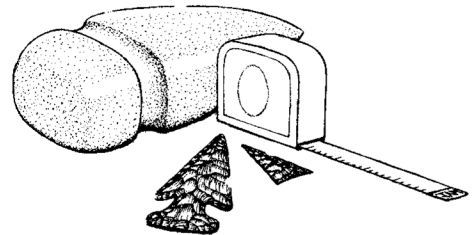
The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 mandates that each state appoint one person to serve as State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In Indiana this person is the Director of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The Director of DNR's Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) serves as the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, and is the person responsible for the day-

to-day administration of preservation and archaeology programs in Indiana. The DHPA maintains a staff of about 22 people, including professional preservationists and archaeologists, interns, and secretarial staff. Specific programs and duties are carried out by staff members in program areas, or sections, including: Archaeology, Environmental Review, Grants and Administration, Architectural Services and Tax Credits, and Survey and Registration. The major duties of these five sections overlap somewhat, and are addressed in terms of program responsibilities, which are described below.

Archaeological Resources

The primary duty of the Archaeology Section is to review and comment on compliance projects under state and federal preservation laws. Staff provides comments on more than 2,000 of these projects each year. These projects predominately fall under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Sections 16 and 18 of Indiana Code 14-21-1. The section also reviews over 100 surface and underground mining projects each year under I.C. 14-34-3-10 and 310 I.A.C. 12-3.

Review and regulation of "accidental discoveries" of sites or human remains under I.C. 14-21-1 is another duty which requires considerable time and energy. These discoveries may take the form of accidental encounters of remains or artifacts during the development of various land-disturbing projects, purposeful disturbance of these resources, or looting of sites and burials. Also included under this law is the approval of plans for the systematic investigation of sites, and the issuance of permits for approved plans, so that archaeological sites are properly examined. Coordination with law enforcement officers, coroners, the public, and professional archaeologists and anthropologists is necessary. Also, field investigations are often needed to identify and evaluate sites and human remains which are discovered or which may be disturbed by various



(James A. Mohow)

projects. An average of 70 of these cases are handled each year. The section takes a proactive approach under this law to identify and evaluate sites in project areas which do not fall under state or federal laws.

Other areas of responsibility are project oversight, administrative functions, public education, and research. Project oversight involves reviews, evaluations, and comments upon archaeological projects, archaeological field investigations, Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants for archaeological projects, and National Register nominations for archaeological sites. Administrative functions include: setting standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Indiana; maintaining and organizing archaeological reports, records, files, and maps; and developing historic contexts for the state. Public education comprises talks, presentations, and training sessions regarding archaeological methods and techniques for the general public and for government personnel. In addition, successful completion of archaeology duties requires ongoing research into the prehistory and historical archaeology of Indiana.

Identification of Cultural Resources

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 mandates that each state identify all historic or potentially historic properties and sites within its jurisdiction. In Indiana, these cultural resources range from a 10,000-year-old prehistoric archaeological site in Perry County to a World War II B-17G "Flying Fortress" bomber at Grissom Air Force Base in Miami County. All identified resources are recorded on state inventory forms along with the appropriate photographic documentation.



This B-17G "Flying Fortress" is one of several "unexpected" resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Since the aircraft is federally owned, its nomination required coordination between the DHPA and the U.S. Air Force. (Photo: Paul Diebold)

To date, about three-fourths of Indiana's 92 counties are surveyed for identification of architectural and historical resources such as buildings, bridges, objects, and important sites. Most architectural and historical surveys are carried out by private, not-for-profit organizations or municipal government agencies using federal HPF matching grant assistance. The survey data is compiled into "county interim reports," which are extremely valuable tools for the Section 106 (federal) and Section 18 (state) Review processes, as well as for

the determination of State and National Register eligibility for historic properties and districts. The Division staff undertakes smaller surveys of historic resources on state property, such as historic buildings on state college and university campuses, as well as archaeological surveys of resources on state-owned properties.

One of the primary goals of the Division's Archaeology Section is the identification of archaeological sites and resources, which is accomplished in a number of ways. Each year, hundreds of archaeological sites are identified through scientific investigations funded with HPF matching grant assistance. As a result of Section 106 and mining regulations, thousands of additional sites are recorded through required scientific investigations, which Division staff review. Archaeological and human burial sites are often identified as a result of "accidental discoveries," while research projects and scientific excavations conducted by DHPA staff also result in the discovery of new sites. Finally, site locations are also identified and recorded as a result of interested citizens sharing their knowledge of site locations with the state.

Inventory, Registration, and Databases of Cultural Resources

The DHPA serves as the central repository for all inventory forms and other materials prepared as a result of architectural/historical and archaeological surveys and investigations. These materials include individual property and district survey cards, archaeological site forms, photo documentation for each site inventoried, United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps, survey reports, historic context studies, cultural resources management reports, and research documents. As of 1997, survey records are maintained for approximately 115,000 individual properties, 500 historic districts, and 50,000 archaeological sites, with more being added each year.

The Division administers two programs to give official recognition and designation to significant archaeological sites and historic properties: the National Register of Historic Places, and the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. Each year, the Division staff receives and reviews about thirty State and National Register nominations for a wide variety of resources from around the state. The review process ensures that the final drafts of the nominations meet all National Park Service requirements, after which the nominations are presented to the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board for approval. Approximately 1,250 Indiana properties are listed in the National Register, and 1,300 are listed in the State Register, while 26 properties are designated as National Historic Landmarks.

The Division is currently completing two electronic databases for cultural resources. Archaeology staff enter into a database all of the available data for Indiana's prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. An historic bridge database contains records of historic timber, metal, and concrete bridges in the state. These

databases greatly assist with the Section 106 and Section 16 and 18 Review processes for projects which could adversely affect Indiana's identified cultural resources. Staff is currently considering options for the creation of a database for its architectural and historical records.

Protection of Cultural Resources

Protection for Indiana's historic resources is critical if we are to retain and enhance our state's rich heritage. The Division conducts protective reviews of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects, and state-funded projects, some state-permitted projects, and sales of most kinds of real property owned by the state in order to ensure that historic properties and significant archaeological sites are not be unnecessarily destroyed or altered. The reviews are designed to take into account the importance of the historic properties, the objectives of the government agencies that are funding, licensing, or permitting the projects, and the interests of the entities that are applying for the funds, licenses, or permits.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470f) and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800 provide that if a project could potentially affect an historic property, then the federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) must review the project. A joint determination is made as to whether there are in fact any historic properties within the project's area of potential effects, and if so, what the nature of the effect on these properties may be. If the effect will be adverse, then the federal agency and the SHPO must consult to determine whether the adverse effect can be avoided or reduced. In Indiana, the DHPA conducts such reviews on behalf of the SHPO. When an historic property will be adversely effected, the federal agency must request the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C.

Section 18 of the Indiana Historic Preservation Act (Indiana Code 14-21-1-1 through 14-21-1-31) applies to state-funded projects that will alter, demolish, or remove historic properties. The review process is similar to the Section 106 Review, except that, instead of the Advisory Council, the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board oversees the review process.

Funding for Preservation and Archaeology

The Division currently operates three programs that provide financial assistance for preservation and archaeology projects in Indiana. Each year, the state receives a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service through the HPF Program. The Division administers the state's allotment of HPF money, and redistributes most of it in the form of subgrants for projects in the following three categories: Architectural and Historical, Archaeology, and Acquisition and Development. Eligible applicants include municipal government agencies, educational institutions, and public and private not-for-profit organizations. A minimum of 10% of the state's annual HPF allotment is distributed to communities that have been designated by the state as Certified Local Governments (CLGs) for purposes of carrying out preservation activities. Most types of projects receive subgrants equal to 50% of the total project cost; the remainder must be "matched" by the project sponsor. Depending on the category, grant awards typically range from \$2,000 to \$50,000; a total of about \$400,000 is available annually. All projects must be completed within a period of fifteen months. Under this program, HPF subgrants for preservation and archaeology projects throughout Indiana total more than \$8,000,000 for the period 1973 to 1997. Combined with the project sponsors' matching funds, the total investment in cultural resources is about \$20,000,000 statewide.

The new Hometown Indiana Historic Preservation Program is state money that is distributed as matching grants specifically for the preservation, rehabilitation, stabilization, and/or archaeological investigation of historic properties that are listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. The two-year allotment of \$1,000,000 of grant funding is administered according to the same guidelines as those used for Archaeology and Acquisition and Development projects under the HPF Program. The maximum grant award is \$100,000, and projects must be completed within 20 months. The Division is hopeful that the spin-off effect from this funding will lead to the program's reauthorization in future state budget cycles. Both the HPF Matching Grants Program and the Hometown Indiana Program are administered by the Grants Section of the DHPA.

The Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 provides a 20% federal income tax credit on the cost of rehabilitating historic properties. To qualify, properties must be income-producing, the investment amount must constitute a substantial rehabilitation, the work must meet all applicable Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and the work must be certified upon completion. Similarly, the Indiana Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program provides a 20% state income tax credit for approved rehabilitation projects, up to a maximum credit of \$100,000 per project. Requirements for the state tax credit are basically the same as those for the federal tax credit with two additions: the project must be completed within twenty-four months and the



When a federal highway project threatened the Chief Richardville House near Huntington, the Division reviewed the moving of the house. The Division's Section 106 Review helped to preserve this property which is significant for its association with the Miami Indians. (Amy Johnson)

applicant must invest a minimum of \$10,000. Under these two programs, private capital investment in historic properties in Indiana through August 1997 amount to more than \$325,000,000. Both of the tax credit programs are administered by the Division's historical architect.

Heritage Area Initiatives

There are currently four emerging Heritage Development Initiatives in Indiana: The Wabash Heritage Corridor, The Maumee Valley Heritage Corridor, Historic Southern Indiana, and The National Road (U.S. 40). A fifth heritage area, the Ohio River Scenic Route, is Indiana's only National Scenic Byway. The concept of "heritage areas" is relatively new and is still being developed. Heritage areas, river corridors, and scenic tour routes harness a wide variety of community assets to promote community and economic development. These include historic buildings and structures, museums, performing arts, archaeological sites, folklife and regional crafts, natural and man-made landscapes, and so forth. The establishment of heritage areas is allowing the Division to create many new preservation partnerships. The National Center for Heritage Development, the National Park Service, the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission, and Historic Southern Indiana, Inc. are the current heritage area partners in Indiana. By legislation (HB1251), the Director of the DHPA is a member of the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission.

Public Education Initiatives

The Division emphasizes public education initiatives in its annual work plan. The success of these programs is gauged by increased public demand for publications and greater participation in events created or sponsored by the Division. The DHPA's current public education initiatives include the following events and activities: National Historic Preservation Week activities; Indiana Archaeology Week which includes archaeology stewardship and certification workshops, "Focal Day" presentations aimed at the public and at professional and avocational archaeologists, and educational programs and activities held throughout the state; the Cornelius O'Brien (statewide) Conference on Historic Preservation which is the official forum for preservation issues in Indiana; and the Grassroots Preservation Roundup for local level preservation groups. The Division's educational publications include: *Historic Indiana*, a guide to properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places; *Indiana Archaeology*, an annual journal of archaeological research and findings; *Preserving Indiana*, the Division's semi-annual newsletter; and fact sheets on a variety of topics, such as archaeology, and funding opportunities for preservation projects. These events and publications are designed to target as many of the state's different preservation and archaeology "audiences" as possible.

Historic Preservation Review Board

The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board is a nine-member committee that makes decisions on National Register nominations, HPF matching grant awards, memoranda of agreement resulting from Section 18 Reviews of state-funded, licensed, or permitted projects, and certificates of appropriateness for the demolition of historic properties. The Governor appoints the board members to staggered three-year terms. Five of the members must meet professional qualifications in the fields of architecture, architectural history, historic and prehistoric archaeology, and history; the other four are citizen members. The Division staff provides administrative and logistical support for the activities of the Review Board.

PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY PARTNERS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Each year, the National Park Service, through its Historic Preservation Fund Program, provides approximately \$600,000 to the DHPA for the administration of preservation and archaeology programs in Indiana. The majority of this money, about \$400,000, is redistributed as HPF subgrants to municipal governments, educational institutions, and private not-for-profit organizations throughout the state. The remainder of these funds pays for Division interns, office operating expenses, and public education initiatives. The National Park Service also provides Indiana with a variety of public literature, including technical brochures and how-to leaflets, which the Division distributes to the public.

The three National Park Service units in Indiana are the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in Vincennes, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in Porter, and the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Lincoln City. These local National Park Service units provide a needed connection to the national preservation movement, and closer ties with these sites should be realized over the next few years. Cooperative educational sessions, and combined Indiana Archaeology Week and National Historic Preservation Week events and activities are potential joint-program opportunities.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation

Founded in 1949, the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) has as its mission "to foster an appreciation of the diverse character and meaning of our American cultural heritage and to preserve and revitalize the livability of our communities by leading the nation in saving America's historic environments." To this end, the National Trust carries out a number of major public education programs, including the opera-

tion of 18 museum properties nationwide, which are visited by about 600,000 visitors annually. These properties allow visitors to experience history and preservation firsthand, and to learn the importance of protecting our past. *Historic Preservation*, the National Trust's award-winning magazine, reaches out to an even broader audience, and features the history and architecture of significant places all across America. Special workshops teach educators how to use historic places in their own communities to make history come alive for schoolchildren. National Preservation Week focuses on a different theme each year in order to help communities promote preservation and highlight various aspects of their local and regional heritage. By helping to revitalize the economies of downtowns while preserving the fabric of these commercial districts, the NTHP's National Main Street Center proves to be one of the most successful community economic development programs in the country. The National Trust also provides technical, financial, and legal assistance, as well as publicity, for communities facing imminent threats to their historic character and resources.

Other Federal Agencies

The Division interacts with many federal agencies that own historic properties and archaeological sites, or that provide licenses or funding for projects involving cultural resources. The previously mentioned Section 106 Review process requires that Division staff review and comment on these federal projects. Therefore, it is critical that the DHPA utilize this interaction as an opportunity to educate the various federal agencies on sensitivity to cultural resources.

PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY PARTNERS AT THE STATE LEVEL

Commissioner of Agriculture, Hoosier Homestead Program

One of the most widely recognized tools to encourage rural preservation is the Hoosier Homestead Award Program administered by the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture (OCA). This program recognizes farms that have been continuously owned and operated by the same family for over 100 years. The program stresses the important contributions these family farms have made to the economic, cultural, and social advancement of Indiana. Award winners receive enameled plaques that can be posted outside their homesteads.

Council for the Conservation of Indiana Archaeology

The Council for the Conservation of Indiana Archaeology (CCIA) is a statewide organization of about 30 members, most of whom are professional archae-

ologists. This group promotes many of the same archaeological goals and standards as those promoted by the DHPA. In the past, the CCIA has consulted and/or worked with the Division on archaeological and preservation issues. The main purpose of the CCIA is to strengthen the identification of archaeology as a profession as well as the recognition of qualified archaeologists as professionals. The CCIA also encourages high standards in the training of archaeologists and requires high standards of performance from practicing professional archaeologists. In addition, the CCIA also helps to identify properly qualified archaeologists for agencies and organizations that use archaeologists in the course of their activities. It also communicates to the public the importance of the proper practice of archaeology, and supports the standards of responsible archaeology in Indiana.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

With a forty-member staff in five regional offices and two satellite offices around the state, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana (HLFI) is the largest statewide not-for-profit preservation organization in the country. HLFI works with individuals, businesses, non-profit groups, and governmental agencies across Indiana to save, protect, and restore historic buildings. Special emphasis is placed on fostering preservation at the local level, particularly by nurturing local, grassroots organizations. Technical and financial assistance is available to local not-for-profit preservation organizations through HLFI's grant programs and Statewide Revolving Loan Fund. HLFI is an active partner for preservation with the DHPA, and is a major participant in the county survey program. HLFI focuses heavily on public education. Their efforts include publications, workshops, and programs aimed at educating Hoosiers about preservation and the ways in which local landmarks enhance the identity, unique visual qualities, and economies of neighbor-

hoods, cities, towns, and rural areas. HLFI also serves in a preservation advocacy capacity by working with local units of government and preservation commis-



Once a grand and elegant resort, the former West Baden Springs Hotel sat vacant and deteriorating during the 1980s. Recent restoration work, coordinated by Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, has begun to return the hotel and grounds to their former glory. (Amy Johnson)

sions as well as state agencies and legislators, and by actively participating in a variety of national-level preservation organizations. The organization's offices in South Bend, Jeffersonville, Aurora, Evansville, Cambridge City, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis bring HLF's services closer to communities throughout the state.

Indiana Alliance of Historic District Commissions

The Indiana Alliance of Historic District Commissions (IAHDC) is a statewide organization that is designed to support and assist the state's historic preservation commissions, review boards, and Certified Local Government programs. The IAHDC provides resources and training for its more than 30 member entities in order to better inform and educate the citizens, staff, and government officials who serve on review boards, thereby enabling these bodies to make better decisions about historic resources in their communities.

Indiana Arts Commission

The Indiana Arts Commission (IAC) operates several assistance programs to benefit local arts organizations. A major goal of the IAC is to secure a significant role for the arts in local economic development, education, and cultural tourism. This goal provides opportunities for the IAC to interface with the Division and the Indiana Main Street Program through strategies that encourage the reuse and redevelopment of historic urban centers, particularly the rehabilitation of historic buildings that can be used by local arts organizations.

Indiana Department of Commerce

The Indiana Department of Commerce (IDOC) is a critical partner in the redevelopment of historic urban areas. There are three divisions within the IDOC that deal with historic preservation: the Indiana Main Street Program (IMSP), the Community Development Division, and the Indiana Division of Tourism. The DHPA supports IDOC's programs by way of technical assistance, HPF subgrants to local organizations, and administration of National Register and survey programs.

The Indiana Main Street Program's purpose is to encourage the economic redevelopment and improvement of downtown areas in Indiana's cities and towns. The program emphasizes community development founded on the preservation and development of downtown resources. The results of IMSP initiatives between 1988 and 1997 include 749 facade restorations, 1,087 building rehabilitations, and 7,910 new jobs in historic urban centers.

The Community Development Division administers several large federal grant programs and has six regional offices throughout the state. Programs include: the Community Focus Fund, Planning Grants, the Community Planning Fund, Community Development Action Grants, the Neighborhood Assistance Program, and

the Industrial Recovery Site/Dinosaur Building Tax Credit. All of these programs impact the built environment and offer opportunities for quality planning and adaptive reuse of historic resources. For instance, the Dinosaur Building Tax Credit promotes the reuse of abandoned industrial buildings, such as mills, foundries, and large manufacturing facilities. DHPA programs easily complement this preservation-oriented IDOC initiative.

The Indiana Division of Tourism promotes cultural and heritage tourism, one of the fastest growing sectors of the service industry. The cultural tourist seeks authentic and culturally specific entertainment. Therefore, cultural tourism helps finance the preservation of unique cultural landscapes and resources, often providing the economic viability needed to sustain them. The Division can assist National Register-listed resources that attract tourist dollars. Towards this end, the DHPA participates in Indiana's Cultural Heritage Leadership Initiative. Future cooperative projects to pursue include tour brochures highlighting historically and archaeologically significant heritage areas within the state.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) is comprised of 22 divisions that oversee the conservation and protection of Indiana's natural and cultural resources. The IDNR's Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology has almost daily interaction with sister divisions that require assistance in dealing with their prehistoric and historic resources. Opportunities to promote the DHPA's programs at other IDNR facilities and cooperative public educational initiatives, such as Indiana Archaeology Week (a collaborative effort with the Divisions of Museums and Historic Sites and State Parks and Reservoirs), will be continued and expanded for the maximum benefit to the state.

Indiana Department of Transportation

Over the past four years, the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) has allocated approximately seven million dollars of grant funding to historic transportation facilities and archaeological research projects through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). This represented roughly one third of all ISTEA projects in Indiana. The Division has been active in the development and evaluation of ISTEA preservation project proposals. Congressional reauthorization of the ISTEA program is questionable at this time. Nevertheless, Division staff will continue to pursue preservation funding in any similar transportation programs that may develop.

Indiana Historical Bureau

The Indiana Historical Bureau (IHB) is the state agency responsible for the public education programs

relating to Indiana's history. This agency administers the prominent Indiana Historical Marker Program, which places commemorative markers on the locations of significant historical events. In addition, the IHB publishes *The Indiana History Bulletin*, *The Indiana Historian*, and *The Junior Indiana Historian*. These publications reach a wide audience throughout the state, including school-aged children. To date, the DHPA's youth-targeted educational initiatives comprise only archaeological public education subgrant projects and Indiana Archaeology Week activities. The Division recognizes the opportunity to reach Indiana's young people through cooperative efforts with the IHB, such as youth-oriented publications and National Historic Preservation Week programs and activities.

Indiana Historical Society

The Indiana Historical Society (IHS) manages the William Henry Smith Memorial Library which houses a large archive of historical documents, photographs, and other materials. This facility is one of the main historical research facilities in the state of Indiana. The IHS publishes four periodicals (*Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History*, *Indiana Magazine of History*, *The Hoosier Genealogist*, and *Black History News & Notes*) as well as books that deal with Indiana history, prehistory, and genealogy. The IHS sponsors grant and fellowship programs to promote scholarship in Indiana history. The Indiana Junior Historical Society, which encourages the study of history by school-age children, is also administered by the IHS. Division staff members use the IHC services for National Register and archaeological research. DHPA initiatives, such as research projects funded by the Division's subgrant program or those directly created by staff, could be published in IHC periodicals. This would augment the IHC research pool and would give needed recognition to the Division's research initiatives.

Indiana Housing Finance Authority

The Indiana Housing Finance Authority (IHFA) is a critical partner in redeveloping and preserving historic residential areas throughout the state. The IHFA also works closely with the Indiana Main Street Program in the adaptive reuse of downtowns. A mix of commercial and housing space is an historic component of downtown areas, and it is key to their survival today. The IHFA administers federal grant programs and the State Housing Trust Fund which help to preserve and revitalize downtown areas and historic neighborhoods.

Indiana Humanities Council

The Indiana Humanities Council (IHC), an active preservation partner for the past three years, co-sponsors the Historic Preservation Education Grants with Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. These grants

provide up to \$2,000 for conferences, printed materials, or other preservation education initiatives, for example, the growing demand for Indiana Archaeology Week materials. The Division and the IHC continue to develop mutually beneficial educational programming.

National Professional Organizations with Chapters in Indiana

The Division is in the process of initiating cooperative ventures with Indiana chapters of national professional organizations that deal with cultural resources. Co-sponsorship of public education initiatives with organizations such as the American Planning Association, the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Landscape Architects, and the Society of Architectural Historians will strengthen our support base for new programming.

Native American Council

Established by Governor Evan Bayh in 1992 and reauthorized by Governor Frank O'Bannon in 1997, the Native American Council advises the Director of the Department of Natural Resources on issues that affect Native Americans in Indiana or that involve state agencies and Native Americans. The Council provides recommendations relating to permit applications or activities that affect archaeological sites, including sites that contain buried human remains. Council meetings provide a public forum for the presentation and discussion of Native American beliefs, values, ideas, and concerns related to state government policies and procedures. The Division staff provides administrative and logistical support for the activities of the Council.



The All Seasons prehistoric archaeological site in Miami County was professionally excavated in the mid-1980s. Students and avocational archaeologists often make up excavation crews under the supervision of professional archaeologists. (Amy Johnson)

Universities with Archaeology/Anthropology Programs

Archaeology/anthropology programs at a number of Indiana universities are active partners in the effort to educate the public about the importance of archaeological resources in the state. Universities in Indiana with anthropology/archaeology programs include: Ball State University*, Indiana State University, all Indiana University campuses (Bloomington*), Notre Dame University, all Purdue University campuses (West Lafayette*), and the University of Indianapolis. Students in these programs learn the value of the science of archaeology, the endangered nature of archaeological sites, and the public benefits of archaeology. Many of these universities also have active cultural resource management programs that allow professionals and students to participate in Section 106-mandated archaeological investigations, as well as archaeological research and grant projects. Educators from many of these institutions have been awarded HPF grants to conduct scientific archaeological investigations in Indiana, have assisted the Division with the investigations of numerous “accidental discoveries” of archaeological and human burial sites, and have actively supported and participated in Indiana’s annual Archaeology Week.

(*) *Indicates an institution with a graduate program*

Universities with Preservation Related Programs

Three universities are active partners in the effort to educate the public about preservation and cultural resources in Indiana. Ball State University offers a graduate degree in historic preservation wherein students learn architectural history, preservation technology, historic community design, preservation law, economics, and planning. Course projects are designed to focus on real-world preservation problems, and to benefit actual property owners, community organizations, and local government agencies whenever possible. Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI) offers a graduate degree in public history to prepare historians for non-academic careers in preservation, corporate history, cultural resource management, historical societies, and museums. Course work focuses on museum studies, historical methodology and interpretation, history, and preservation. Many students in these two programs augment their classroom experiences by working for a variety of historical and preservation organizations during required internships. Indiana University at Bloomington has a Folklife Department that is yielding some of the premier scholarship on Indiana’s vernacular architecture. In a cooperative agreement with the DHPA, Indiana University also co-sponsors the annual Cornelius O’Brien Conference on Historic Preservation which provides a forum for preservation and archaeology issues in Indiana. This conference draws an average of 200 attendees from state

and local governments, universities, historical societies, preservation organizations, and the general public.

PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY PARTNERS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Avocational Archaeology Organizations

Indiana has several avocational archaeological organizations which advocate the wise collecting of artifacts, the proper recording of sites, and the study of prehistoric and historic archaeology in the state. The more active groups include: the Upper White River Archaeological Society, the White River Valley Archaeological Association, the Little Turtle Archaeological Research Society, the Northwest Indiana Archaeological Association, the Southern Indiana Archaeological Society, and the Indiana Archaeological Society. By fostering active relationships with these types of organizations, the Division reaches out to interested members of the public, promotes the benefits that can be derived from appropriate archaeological investigations, and provides people with opportunities to make direct contributions to research about Indiana’s heritage. In the past, members of these avocational groups have participated in HPF archaeological grant projects administered by the Division, have assisted the Division with investigations of accidental discoveries of archaeological resources, and have obtained state permits to conduct proper archaeological investigations. Many avocational archaeologists have also participated in the Division’s annual Archaeology Week by attending stewardship classes which promoted the proper preservation of the state’s archaeological resources.

Certified Local Governments

The Certified Local Government (CLG) Program helps Indiana cities and towns create, promote, and maintain preservation efforts in coordination with their development plans. Indiana currently has nine CLGs: Bloomington, Elkhart, Fort Wayne, Huntington, LaPorte, Mishawaka, Muncie, Nappanee, and South Bend and St. Joseph County. To become certified, a city or town must maintain an active historic preservation commission, identify local historic properties through surveys, establish and implement a preservation ordinance, and provide for public participation. The state benefits from the program because CLGs undertake at the local level certain preservation duties and activities that would otherwise fall upon the Division, thereby reducing the state agency’s workload. For example, these communities can conduct Section 106 Reviews for projects within their jurisdiction, and carry out the substantive review of National Register nominations, as well as provide valuable preservation advocacy for the city or town. CLG communities benefit from participation in this program by having a competitive advantage in applying for grant funds from the Division, by receiving technical

assistance and training from the Division, by being included in state and national preservation programs, and by being eligible for funding for historic preservation commission staff. The DHPA is currently working to expand the CLG program, particularly in the central and southern portions of the state.

Local Preservation Commissions

Indiana has about 35 communities with local preservation ordinances and preservation commissions consisting of professional and citizen members. The duties of these commissions include surveying historic properties within their jurisdictions, preparing maps which show individual historic properties and the boundaries of historic districts, establishing design guidelines for historic districts, and reviewing certificates of appropriateness for alterations and demolitions. These commissions strive to safeguard the historic character and resources that make their communities unique.



The fight to save historic resources, such as the Moscow Covered Bridge in Rush County, often begins when local preservation groups get involved and draw attention to important historic structures in their communities. (Indiana Covered Bridge Society)

Local Preservation Organizations and Historical Societies

Over two-thirds of Indiana's counties have at least one local preservation organization or historical society for a total of about 115 groups statewide with thousands of members. Some organizations focus on one individual historic resource such as a historic home, or a class of resources such as covered bridges, while others focus on local history and genealogy, or historic resources throughout the city or county. Together, these organizations serve as grassroots advocates for the pres-

ervation of cultural resources throughout Indiana, and can be effective vehicles for influencing local level planning and policy relating to cultural and historic resources.

Main Street Communities

Indiana boasts of nearly 150 Main Street communities, including 15 at the "partner" or "senior partner" level that have full-time Main Street managers. While the majority of these communities are at the introductory or "affiliate" level, they still demonstrate a strong commitment to the revitalization of Indiana's city and town centers and historic commercial districts. Using the four-point approach of economic restructuring, organization of partners, promotion of heritage and commercial opportunities, and streetscape design, Main Street communities work toward comprehensive revitalization of their downtowns and commercial districts while recognizing that success is measured by incremental changes. These organizations can be powerful forces for local preservation by rehabilitating vacant or underutilized historic commercial buildings and giving them new life and utility.

Professionals in Preservation and Related Fields

In addition to professional preservationists, there are many other professionals in related fields who can be powerful allies for proactively protecting our cultural resources. This list includes, but certainly is not limited to: architects, designers, landscape architects, engineers, town and city planners, developers, and people dealing with real estate. Efforts are being made to reach out to members of these and other groups to make them aware of the aesthetic as well as financial benefits of preservation.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY PARTNERS

Again, it should be noted that the list of preservation partners above is dynamic, and by no means all-inclusive. New partners are identified on a continual basis, and are added to the list each time the State Plan is revised. Other entities, organizations, and agencies at all levels that have been recognized as potential partners for preservation, but which were not described above, include: local chambers of commerce, the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns, the Indiana Association of Counties, the Indiana Department of Education, and a wide variety of special interest groups that relate to historic resources, such as railroad enthusiast groups and Habitat for Humanity. The DHPA staff will continue to identify potential partners, engage these groups, and develop preservation partnerships with them.

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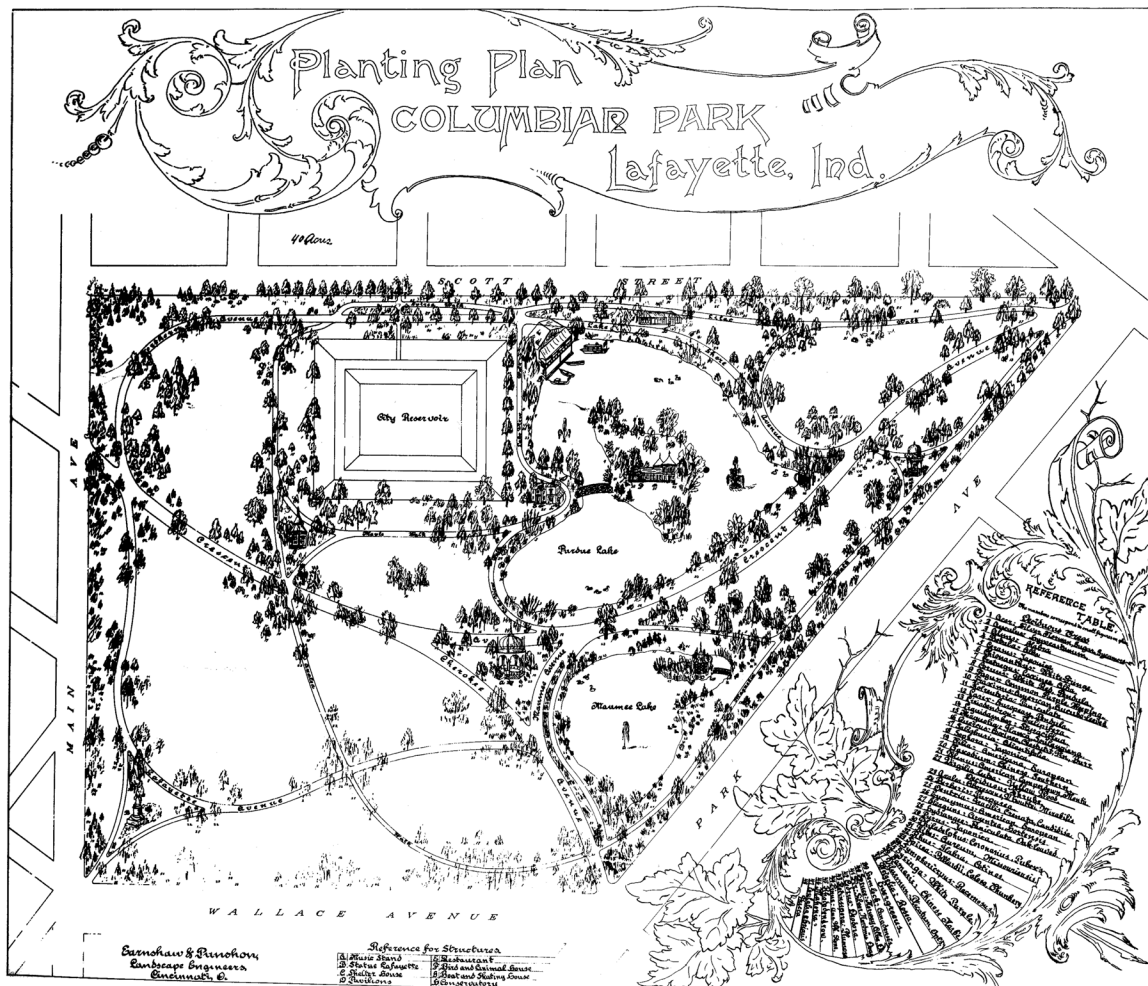
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Designed landscapes, including parks, cemeteries, and private landscapes and gardens, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This original planting plan for Columbian Park in Lafayette was developed around 1892 by the landscape architecture firm of Earnshaw & Punshon of Cincinnati, Ohio.