

PH0364363

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 4 1976

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

**

HISTORIC

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Lincoln City

☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Eighth

STATE

Indiana

CODE

18

COUNTY

Spencer

CODE

147

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☒ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☒ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☒ MUSEUM☒ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

1709 Jackson

CITY, TOWN

Omaha

VICINITY OF

STATE

Nebraska

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

1709 Jackson

CITY, TOWN

Omaha

STATE

Nebraska

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

A Survey of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial and Lincoln City

DATE

August 21, 1970

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

Library, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

CITY, TOWN

Lincoln City

STATE

Indiana

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☒ DETERIORATED
☒ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial contains two primary groups of ~~historic~~ ^{commemorative} structures, the Lincoln Living Farm and the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Center and Cemetery, both of which are connected by two trails. Heavily wooded, the Park contains three roads, a service road, and two railroad lines.

The memorial complex focuses on the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Building, which terminates an axis running along an allee which has a large flagpole as the other terminus. Behind the flagpole, to the north, is the cemetery in which Nancy Hanks Lincoln is interred. Fronting the Memorial Building, and forming a cross axis to the allee, is a lozenge-shaped parking lot serviced by an access road from State Highway 345. Future plans call for the removal of this parking area and the development of a larger lot to the west, reached via State Highway 162.

Commemorative

~~Historic~~ structures within the memorial are:

HS-1 Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Building. This one-story limestone ashlar building consists of two matching memorial hall wings, one dedicated to the memory of Nancy Hanks Lincoln and the other a chapel, connected by a semi-circular gallery which has been enclosed with visitors facilities and an auditorium developed to the south of the gallery. Between and flanking the four doorways opening from the gallery into the courtyard are five large limestone bas-relief murals carved by E. H. Daniels representing the progressive steps in the life of Abraham Lincoln with appropriate inscriptions above. The interior is finished in St. Meinrad limestone and various hardwoods. It is in excellent condition.

HS-34 Powerhouse. A one-story limestone building, this boiler house is solidly constructed with a tall, square limestone chimney. Sited west of HS-1, it is next to the proposed site of the new parking lot. Presently abandoned, it has been buried, except for the smokestack, beneath new dirt. Needless to say, it is in ruins.

HS-30 Stone walls. Enclosing the parking lot in front of HS-1 are walls forming a lozenge-shaped space. Centered on each of the long sides are 40' and 60' openings flanked by stone wall piers. At the northeast and northwest corners are 7' wide openings. The wall is 4'-0" high x 1'-8" thick x 775' combined length. It is in fair condition.

HS-29 Plaque. A 3'x4' bronze plaque on a 2'-8" high wedge-shaped sandstone block 5'x4' at the base and 5'x1' on top. It is centered at the south end of the allee and the north end of the parking lot. Erected by the Indiana Lincoln Union, it describes the site. It is in excellent condition.

HS-28 Allee. A 370'x60' grass mall leading from the parking lot north toward the cemetery, it is flanked by a pair of 7' wide gravel walks which rise at the north by steps, and meet to form a single walk to HS-27. On either side and the north end of the allee are dense woods. It is in excellent condition.

HS-27 Flagpole. A 100' high steel flagpole painted silver stands centered on a rise at the north end of the allee. 1'-7" in diameter at its base, the pole stands on a molded bronze base 4'-0" maximum diameter and 2'-1" high. This in turn stands atop a 1'-0" high molded hexagonal limestone base 3'-6" maximum on a side. The condition is excellent.

HS-26 Cemetery. A small community cemetery enclosed by a 101'-9"x78' black iron fence. Besides the grave and marker of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the cemetery contains seven other headstones and 14 plain grave markers. It is in good condition.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6

PAGE 1

TITLE: List of Classified Structures

DATE: August 1975

FEDERAL SURVEY

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Midwest Regional Office, National
Park Service

CITY: Omaha

STATE: Nebraska

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

HS-33 Cemetery Gates. A pair of black iron gates, 13'-7" wide x 7'-4" maximum high which lead from State Highway 345 to a presently overgrown road leading to HS-26. They are in good condition.

HS-31 Benches and Walks. Located primarily around the Memorial Building complex are a number of dirt and gravel trails, 10 log benches, and 22 limestone benches. Overall, their condition is good.

At the north end of the Park is the Linclon Living Historical Farm. Designed to recreate the environment in which young Lincoln grew up, the Farm is focused upon the site of the original cabin, which was revealed by archeological excavation. Besides the reconstructed historical structures, there are numerous fields in which are grown crops typical of those grown in the area at the historic period. The commemorative historical structures are as follows:

HS-2 Cabin Site Memorial. A bronze casting of the original sill logs and stone hearth of the original 20'x17' cabin revealed by excavation. The original hearthstones are presently located in the Memorial Visitors Center (HS-1). The bronze casting is about 3' below grade and is surrounded and set off by a 42'x42' limestone wall, 1'-6" thick x 4'-6" high. The Memorial is in excellent condition.

HS-3 Log Cabin. A one-and-a-half story, one-room cabin of square hewn logs. It has a stone fireplace with a stick and clay chimney. Reconstructed in 1968, it measures 16'x21'-9". It is in excellent condition.

HS-4 Stable. A one-and-a-half story, three-room stable of square hewn logs. Measuring 20'-9"x20'-10" it has a 10'-6"x20'-6" addition to the west and a 9'-6"x20'-6" open porch on the front (south) side. Reconstructed in 1968, it is in excellent condition.

HS-5 Corn Crib. An 8'x8' one-room, one-story storage shed of square hewn logs. Reconstructed in 1968, it is in fair condition.

HS-6 Chicken House. A 14'-9"x18'-3" one-story, one-room poultry shed of square hewn logs. Reconstructed in 1968, it is in fair condition.

HS-7 Smoke House. An 8'-10"x11'-11" one-story, one-room building of square hewn logs. Reconstructed in 1968, it is in excellent condition.

HS-8 Workshop. An 18'-3"x14'-9" one-story, one-room building of square hewn logs. It has a 2'-8" deep open porch on the front (south) side. Reconstructed in 1968, it is in excellent condition.

HS-9 Privy. An 8'-10"x8'-10" one-story, one-hole privy of vertical boards. Reconstructed in 1968, it is in deteriorated condition.

HS-10 Yard Structures. A 4'-0"x4'-6" hay feeder, a whet wheel, a log hay stack, and ash hopper, and a kettle rack. Reconstructed in 1968, they are in good condition.

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HS-11 Fences and Gates at the Farm Complex. Reconstructed in 1968, they are in good condition.

HS-32 Lincoln Spring. Located near the railroad is a round masonry wellhead which has been capped. It is in excellent condition.

Connecting the Lincoln Memorial Visitor Center and the Lincoln Living Historical Farm are two foot trails through the woods. The eastern trail, known as the Trail of Twelve Stones, contains several historic structures. They are, from north to south, as follows:

HS-12 Spencer County Memorial. A 4'-6"x2'-6"x8'-0" high gray granite memorial with bronze plaque. Erected in 1917 by Spencer County, it is in excellent condition.

HS-12a-HS-12k Eleven Stones. Small stones set in concrete bases with bronze plaques. Placed by the Indiana Lincoln Union, the stones, in order, are as follow: 12a-Stone from Lincoln's Birthplace; 12b-Stone from Jones Store at Jonesboro, Indiana; 12c-Stone from the "Western Sun and Advertiser," Vincennes, Indiana; 12d-Stone from the Berry-Lincoln Store, New Salem, Illinois; 12e-Lexington, Kentucky Bricks; 12f-First Inaugural Address Marker; 12g-Old Capitol Stone, Springfield, Illinois; 12h-Gettysburg Rock; 12i-White House Stone; 12j-Stone from Anderson Cottage Soldiers Home, Washington, D.C.; and 12k-Stone from the Petersen House where Lincoln died in Washington, D.C. Their conditions are one excellent, three good, five fair, and two deteriorated.

HS-25 Nancy Hanks Lincoln Stone. A 4'-0"x2'-3" gray granite stone on a 4'-6"x6'-0" gray granite base, 5' overall height. It is in excellent condition and is located slightly east of the flagpole (HS-27).

Non-historic structures within the Park include several houses, farm complexes, and a church, all at the north end of the Park in what was formerly part of Lincoln City.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial derives its significance from two sources. The first is the fact that Abraham Lincoln grew into manhood here. Moving in 1816, when Lincoln was seven years old, Thomas Lincoln established a pioneer farm which he held until 1830, when his son was twenty-one. The second area of significance stems from the death of Nancy Hanks Lincoln and her subsequent interment in the community cemetery near the farm.

Following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln this vital site in his famous career was virtually ignored. However, in 1879 the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln was located and a headstone was placed by Peter E. Studebaker. Little else was accomplished until well into the twentieth century despite valiant efforts by local citizens' groups. In 1917 the cabin site was located and marked on April 28 of that year. During the 1920's the effort to memorialize Nancy Hanks Lincoln snowballed and in 1926 the Indiana Lincoln Union was created. A successful fund-raising campaign netted almost \$230,000 by 1930. Work on the Memorial then commenced. The allee leading to the grave, designed under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted, was completed in 1930. The flagpole was dedicated July 12, 1931. In 1933 a trail with twelve stones from buildings associated with significant events in the life of Lincoln, was completed to the Lincoln cabin site. By 1937 land acquisition for both the State Memorial and the State Park was completed. Work on the Memorial Building began in 1941. Designed by Richard E. Bishop, it featured large limestone panels carved in bas-relief by E. H. Daniels under the direction of Lee Lawrie. Despite wartime contingencies, the Memorial was completed by 1944 with such a scale and quality as to make it one of the most notable memorials to an American woman.

In 1962 the Indiana Legislature donated 114 acres of land and Public Law 87-407 provided for the establishment of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. Following acquisition it was determined that as an interpretive device the reconstruction of a farm similar to that known by young Lincoln would be desirable. Following meticulous research the present Living Historical Farm was constructed in 1968.

Thus, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial represents an appropriate architecturally and artistically significant monument to Nancy Hanks Lincoln and a recreation of the environment in which one of the greatest presidents of the United States grew up.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bishop, Richard E., The Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial, 1944
Edwin C. Bearss, Lincoln Boyhood as a Living Historical Farm, Washington, D.C.,
National Park Service, 1967
Edward Larrabee, Preliminary Excavations at the Cabin Site, Lincoln Boyhood
National Memorial, Lincoln City, National Park Service, 1967
Louis A. Warren, Lincoln's Youth, Indiana Years 1816-1830, New York, 1959

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 200.00

UTM REFERENCES

A 16 500100 4219000
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 16 500500 4219600

³⁴⁰
E 16 500400 4218000
F 16 499800 4218200
¹⁴⁰
B 16 500100 4219600
D 16 500600 4218200
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Beginning at the intersection of the Southern Railroad right-of-way and State Highway 345 in Lincoln City the Park boundary follows State Highway 345 north about 2020 feet, where it turns and runs due east about 1480 feet, then turns and follows Harrison Street due south about 2530 feet, then runs southeast about 200 feet, then runs due south about 1400 feet, then due east about 300 feet to its intersection with State Highway 162, which it follows in a curve west about 3400 feet to its intersection with the Southern Railroad, which it follows north-northeast about 1520 feet to the point of beginning.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

David Arbogast, Historical Architect

ORGANIZATION

National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

1709 Jackson Street

CITY OR TOWN

Omaha

DATE

March 24, 1976

TELEPHONE

402-221-3423

STATE

Nebraska

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is X National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Deputy Assistant Secretary

DATE MAY 3 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE CONTROL SHEET

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
Lincoln City, Spencer County, Indiana

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DATE ENTERED

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PAGE

The sandstone hearthstones from the Thomas Lincoln 1816-1830 cabin site in the Memorial's collection were located and excavated by archeological methodology. They derive their historical significance through their association with Abraham Lincoln.

Property

Lincoln Bayhood National Monument

*Already on NR
2.19.1962*

State

Indiana

Working Number

TECHNICAL

Photos 3

Maps 3

CONTROL

pl

6.9.76

HISTORIAN

*ACCEPT
Livingood
2 J 76*

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

*Accept
D. Cook
30 June 1976*

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

*OK
Cole 8/26/76*

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____

Re-submit _____

INT-2106-74

Already listed

Property *Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial*

State *Ind. Spencer* Working Number

TECHNICAL

CONTROL

Photos _____

Maps _____

It is not at all clear that this hearth has integrity, but the form should be added to the file - no action necessary

HISTORIAN

*W.R. Luce
9/17/80*

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____ Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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MAY 4 1976

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

AND/OR COMMON

Lincoln Boyhood Home

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Lincoln City

☒ VICINITY OF

COUNTY Spencer

STATE Indiana

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT National Park Service

DATE OF PHOTO August 1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT Library Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, E. C. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO 143

Visitors Center - Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
North front of building

Loc.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
Spencer Co, Ind.
Visitors Center North front
of building

ANNY HANK
LINGCOLN

Mother of President
LINGCOLN

DIED

Oct. 5 A.D. 1818

Aged 35 years

Erected by a friend of her martyred Son
1879



Form No. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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RECEIVED MAY 4 1976

DATE ENTERED 2.19.62

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
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1 NAME

HISTORIC

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

AND/OR COMMON

Lincoln Boyhood Home

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Lincoln City

☒ VICINITY OF

COUNTY Spencer

STATE Indiana

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT National Park Service

DATE OF PHOTO August 1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT Library Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Grave marker of Nancy Hanks Lincoln
West face of marker

PHOTO NO 2 of 3

NPS Number

Title:

Loc.

*Hanks Lincoln, west
of marker 2 of 3*



Living Historical Farm

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

Form No. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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DATE ENTERED 2-19-62

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

AND/OR COMMON

Lincoln Boyhood Home

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Lincoln City

☒ VICINITY OF

COUNTY Spencer

STATE Indiana

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT National Park Service

DATE OF PHOTO August 1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT Library, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Lincoln Living Historical Farm
Southeast front of log house

PHOTO NO 323

*Farm, southeast front
of log house 3 of 3*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Lincoln City

☒ VICINITY OF

COUNTY Spencer

STATE Indiana

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE Park Brochure

SCALE 1:65000

DATE None

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

lincoln boyhood

Spencer Co.



Thomas Lincoln's Farm
Farming was the way of life for almost all Americans in the early 19th century, and for those on the frontier it was necessary for survival. Thomas Lincoln and his son, Abraham, came from a long line of farming frontiersmen whose methods varied little from those of other pioneers moving west. This diagram and the descriptive passages will give you an idea of the kinds of crops the Lincolns grew, how they raised them, and how their farm was laid out.

Corn

The easiest plant to care for and the best producer on a new farm was corn. It could be planted among the stumps of a cleared field in unplowed earth and cultivated with a hoe. The first spring the Lincolns were in Indiana they put in 2.5 hectares (6 acres) of corn in an "18 inches and under" clearing. Such a clearing got its name because every tree 18 inches and under in diameter was cut down and the rest left standing to be killed by "girdlin'"—cutting the bark all the way around to prevent the sap from rising. The corn the Lincolns raised grew to heights of 5 to 6 meters (15 to 18 feet). Today's hybrid varieties have sacrificed height for larger and more ears. Beans and pumpkins were planted in the corn rows so they could climb on the corn stalks. The small wildlife and birds were a constant menace to the corn from the time it was planted until it was harvested; squirrels had no competitor for the title of chief menace. What they didn't get was shucked and stored in corn cribs for use in the winter.

Vegetable Garden

Besides raising crops, every frontier family kept a vegetable garden. The most common vegetable was the potato, and occasionally it was the only one served. Potatoes had another use: they were baked and given to children to carry on cold winter mornings to keep their hands warm. Turnips were also common and

sometimes were planted in the fields after the flax had been pulled. Gourds made useful containers, serving as bottles, pans, ladles, and funnels. Huge gourds were used to store seed for the next year's planting, for rats, mice, and squirrels could not chew through the tough shell. Most family gardens also included beans, cucumbers, melons, asparagus, cabbage, onions, broom-corn for making brooms, and herbs for preserv-

atives. Pumpkin was as popular with the farm animals as it was with the people. It was stewed, fried, eaten raw, and made into molasses and pies. Punkin leather, a great favorite with children, was small dried strips of pumpkin rolled into balls. Tomatoes generally were believed to be poisonous. The women customarily tended the garden between their many household chores.

Flax

The Lincolns, like everyone else in the area, grew flax for making linen at home. Tradition dictated that the seed be sown on Good Friday. When

ripe, in late summer, the flax was pulled up by the roots, spread out to dry, and stored for later use. In the fall it was put out to soak and rot in the rains, thereby breaking down the plant fibers that were pulled through various-sized hackles to separate the coarse tow from the usable fibers. They were next spun into thread and woven into cloth. Wool or cotton was often woven together with the linen to make linsey-woolsey, a tough, sturdy fabric that could stand the rigors of wear on the farm.

We're Joining the Metric World

The National Park Service is introducing metric measurements in its publications to help Americans become acquainted with the metric system and to make interpretation more meaningful for park visitors from other nations.

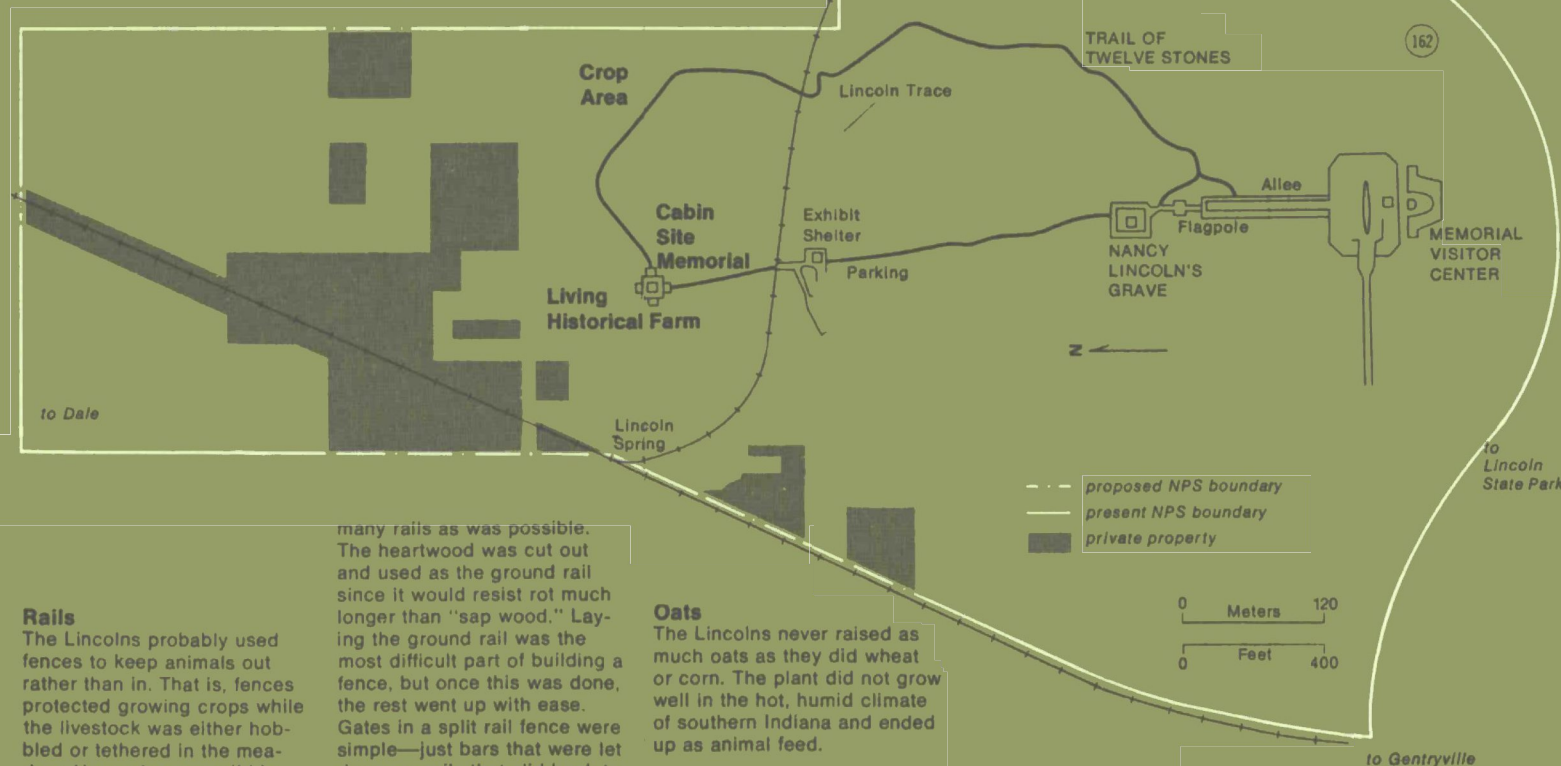
Administration

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The park is on Ind. 162, 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) east of Gentryville and 8.5 kilometers (4 miles) south of Dale, Ind. It is open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. June 1 through September and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. October through May 30. The park is closed January 1 and December 25. A superintendent, whose address is Lincoln City, IN 47552, is in immediate charge.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

National Park Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

☆GPO 1975-585-424/30



Rails

The Lincolns probably used fences to keep animals out rather than in. That is, fences protected growing crops while the livestock was either hobbled or tethered in the meadow. Hogs often ran wild in the woods, eating nuts and growing fat, a tempting treat for a bear or wildcat. White ash, oak, chestnut, poplar, and walnut made the best rails. Cut in the winter while the sap was down, the tree was halved, quartered, and split into as

many rails as was possible. The heartwood was cut out and used as the ground rail since it would resist rot much longer than "sap wood." Laying the ground rail was the most difficult part of building a fence, but once this was done, the rest went up with ease. Gates in a split rail fence were simple—just bars that were let down, or rails that slid back to allow livestock or a wagon to pass through. A legal fence was said to be "horse high, bull strong, and pig tight: high enough so a horse could not jump over it, and tight enough so a pig could not squeeze through it."

Oats

The Lincolns never raised as much oats as they did wheat or corn. The plant did not grow well in the hot, humid climate of southern Indiana and ended up as animal feed.

Cotton

Like flax, cotton was raised for home use only, for southern Indiana could not compete with the large cotton-raising areas further south. A small patch usually sufficed one family's needs.

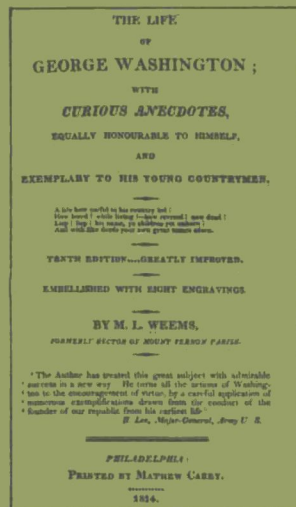
in enough to produce a good flour grain. In the days when the Lincolns were farming here, it took about half the time to work the same amount of land for wheat as it did for corn, mainly because the cultivating and harvesting were so different. But corn was still the preferred crop because of the many uses that it could be put to—feed for man and beast and an ingredient for making whiskey—and wheat had to be taken to a miller to be ground. Before it could be milled, the wheat grain was threshed with a flail, two sticks joined at one end with a leather thong, and then swung over the head and whacked against the cut grain to break the hulls. Then it was winnowed—tossed into the air so that the lighter husks would blow away while the heavier grain fell to the ground. Then it was ready for milling.

Wheat

Few farmers in southern Indiana raised wheat for market, but they usually sowed enough for their own use. As it was, they had to wait 7 to 10 years for the "new soil" to be broken

For Your Safety

Please stay on established trails. Insect bites, poison ivy, and even an occasional snake may cause you unnecessary discomfort.



When Lincoln was 11 years old, he read Parson Weems' then-popular *Life of George Washington*. This is the title page of an early edition of the book.

The Lincolns in Indiana

In the fall of 1816 a compact, dark-haired frontiersman toiled along a narrow trace through the dense forest of southern Indiana. Twenty-six kilometers (16 miles) west of the Ohio River he came upon a scattering of dwellings just south of Little Pigeon Creek, in a region of towering hardwoods, plentiful game, and good water. He chose a quarter section (65 hectares/160 acres) of government-surveyed land for a homesite.

For Thomas Lincoln, carpenter and farmer, Indiana offered the hope and promise of a better life, a fresh start. Here a man might own good soil free of the disputes and the taint of slavery. Three times previously, once before his marriage, he had lost land in Kentucky because of title flaws.

In 1806 Thomas Lincoln had married Nancy Hanks near Elizabethtown, Ky. There he worked

hard as a carpenter and there, their first child, Sarah, was born. A year and a half later the Lincolns moved about 24 kilometers (15 miles) south to a farm on Nolin Creek. On February 12, 1809, a son was born; they named him Abraham for his grandfather.

When a dispute arose over the land title two years later, Thomas again moved his family. This time to 94 hectares (230 acres) along the bottom lands of Knob Creek, where young Abraham attended his first school. Within a year or two Nancy bore another son, Thomas, who lived only long enough to receive his father's name.

In 1816 the heirs of an earlier landowner brought an ejectment suit against Thomas Lincoln and nine of his neighbors, claiming prior rights to the land. That fall Lincoln made up his mind to move to Indiana where he could hold his land without fear of losing it. In December the family packed up their belongings and started for the Ohio River at Andersons Ferry. After crossing the river, they followed a wagon road for 19 kilometers (12 miles). The remaining distance to the land which Lincoln had previously laid claim to had to be hacked out by hand. Though Abraham was only 7 years old, he later remembered the trip to Little Pigeon Creek as one of the hardest experiences of his life.

It was now early winter and some kind of housing had to be quickly put up. With the help of neighbors, Thomas cleared a spot on high ground and erected a cabin, finishing it within several weeks. That first winter the family lived mostly on wild game and on what they had brought with them from Kentucky. Abraham was large for his age, and was able to help his father clear the land. In October 1817, Thomas rode 97 kilometers (60 miles) to the land office in Vincennes and deposited \$16 on two tracts of 32½ hectares (80 acres) each. Two months later he paid \$64 more.

Not until 1827 would he completely pay for his land. He did it then by relinquishing the east tract as payment for the west, a common practice of the day. He also purchased an adjoining 8 hectares (20 acres).

In the fall of 1818 Nancy Lincoln died as "Milksick" struck the Little Pigeon Creek settlement. We now know that "Milksick" is poisoning caused by the white snakeroot. It has been called pucking fever, sick stomach, the sloes, and the trembles. Illness develops when a person eats the butter or drinks the milk of an animal that has eaten the plant. The illness was most common in dry years when cows wandered from poor pastures into the woods in search of food. In man the symptoms are loss of appetite, listlessness, weakness, vague pains, muscle stiffness, vomiting, abdominal discomfort, severe constipation, bad breath, and finally coma. Recovery is slow and may never be complete. But more often an attack is fatal. And so it was for Nancy Hanks Lincoln. On October 5, 1818, she died. Thomas hammered together a rough wooden coffin and the family buried wife and mother on a wooded knoll south of the cabin. Abraham was only 9 and Sarah 11.



Poisonous
snakeroot

It must have been a hard blow for the children. Sarah now had to take over all the household chores. Dennis Hanks, an 18-year-old cousin whose parents also had died from milk sickness, lived with them now. This meant extra work but it also meant that Thomas had another pair of hands to help clear the land. But his

wife's absence was painful. Finally, Thomas could not take the loneliness any longer. In November of 1819, he journeyed back to Kentucky in search of a new wife. He found her in Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with three children. On December 2, 1819, they were married in Elizabethtown, Ky. Thomas had chosen well, for the cheerful and orderly Sarah proved to be a kind stepmother who reared Abraham and Sarah as her own. Under her guidance the two families became one and Thomas went to work with new energy clearing the land for more crops and repairing and improving the crowded cabin.

During the winter when Abraham was 11 he attended Andrew Crawford's subscription school. Two years later he attended, infrequently, a school taught by James Swaney. Then in his 15th year, he attended Azel Dorsey's school. Dorsey was well trained, and under his direction Abraham probably received his best education. Many years later Dorsey could still remember the boy as "marked for the diligence and eagerness with which he pursued his studies, [he] came to the log-cabin school-house arrayed in buckskin clothes, a raccoon-skin cap and provided with an old arithmetic." A few scraps of his schoolwork survived. Among them were several pages of figures and a folk couplet that read:

*Abraham Lincoln, his hand and pen
he will be good but God knows when.*

"There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education," he said later of his schooling in Indiana. Still, there emerged a love of reading and a curiosity for knowledge that lasted a lifetime. The *Bible*, *Aesop's Fables*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Robinson Crusoe*, Franklin's *Autobiography*, the classics of the day, were the books he mastered. The boy had a good memory and a ready wit. Laying aside his work, he would often entertain friends with jokes and imitations of politicians and preachers—the pillars of the community. And down the



Sarah Bush
Johnston
Lincoln
1768-1869

road at Gentry's store he and Dennis Hanks passed long hours trading stories or just talking.

By his 19th year Abe had reached his full growth—193 centimeters (6'4") and weighing more than 91 kilograms (200 pounds), he stood out in any gathering. He could wrestle with the best, and local people remembered that he could hoist more weight and drive an ax deeper than any man around.

In late 1828 James Gentry, the richest man in the community, hired Abe to accompany his son Allen to New Orleans in a flatboat loaded with produce. Down the Ohio they floated and into the Mississippi, passing the time in talk, watching the river traffic, and working the poles to avoid sandbars. At New Orleans they sold

their cargo and the flatboat and rode a steamboat back home. For his 3 months' work Abe earned \$24.

Sometime in mid-1829 the Lincolns decided to quit Indiana for the fertile prairies of Illinois. In 14 years Thomas Lincoln had wrung only a modest living from his land. The family also feared a new outbreak of the milk sickness. Preparations began in September. Returning to Elizabethtown, Ky., Thomas and Sarah sold her last property there. On February 20, 1830, he sold 32½ hectares (80 acres) in Indiana to Charles Grigsby for \$125. There is also a tradition that Thomas traded his 8-hectare (20-acre) tract for a horse—a fair price in those days—and sold to David Turnham all his stock and grain, "about 100 hogs and 4 or 5 hundred bushels of corn."

Piling all their goods into three wagons, the Lincoln family pulled slowly away from the homestead, picked up the road to Vincennes about 6½ kilometers (4 miles) north, and plodded steadily toward Illinois. On March 6 the caravan crossed the Wabash, and within the month they came to the north bank of the Sangamon River 13 kilometers (8 miles) west of Decatur. Abraham Lincoln, product of the Kentucky hills and Indiana forests, had reached the prairie country that would claim his next 30 years.



Little Pigeon Baptist
Church

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 4 1976

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Lincoln City

X VICINITY OF

COUNTY Spencer

STATE Indiana

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE United States Geological Survey

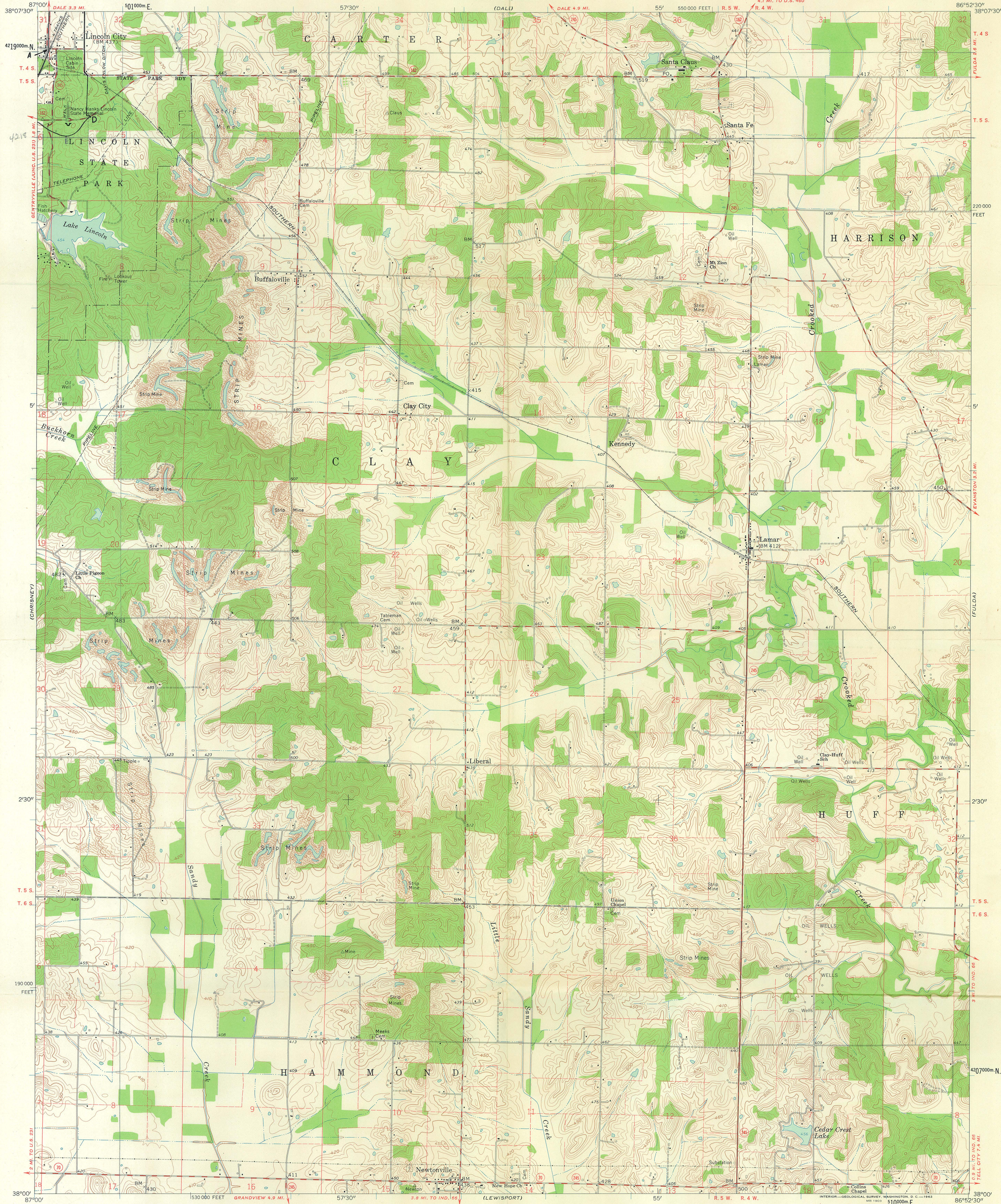
SCALE 1:24000

DATE 1960

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1958. Field check 1960
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Indiana coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1960

SCALE 1:24,000
1 MILE
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
State Route

SANTA CLAUS, IND.
SW 1/4 SAINT MEINRAD 15' QUADRANGLE
N 3800-W 8652.5/7.5
1960

RECEIVED
MAY 4 1976
NATIONAL
REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 4 1976

DATE ENTERED

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HISTORIC

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CITY, TOWN Lincoln City

X VICINITY OF

COUNTY Spencer

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SOURCE United States Geological Survey

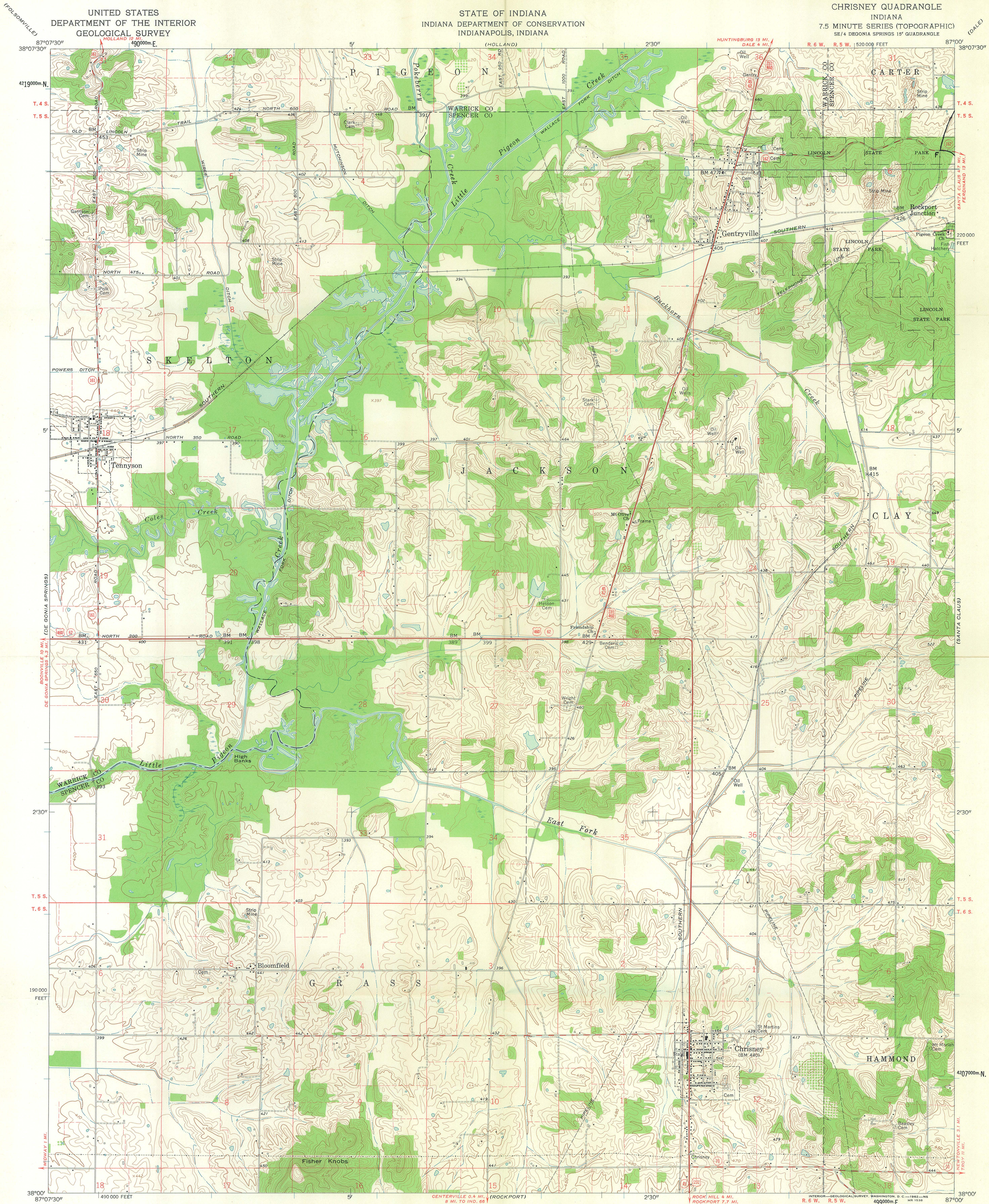
SCALE 1:24000

DATE 1960

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2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods

Aerial photographs taken 1958. Field check 1960

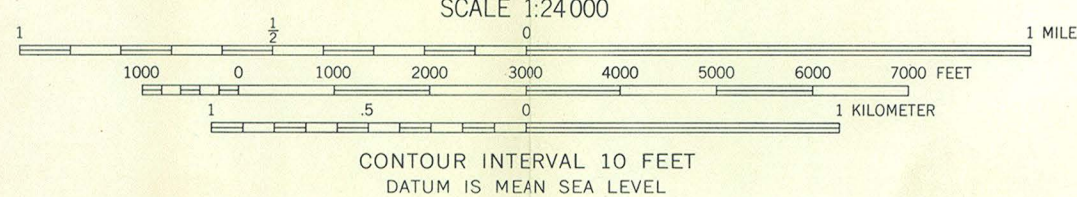
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on Indiana coordinate system, west zone

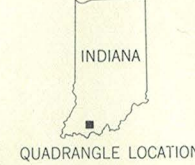
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

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

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MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
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ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

CHRISNEY, IND.
SE/4 DEGONIA SPRINGS 15' QUADRANGLE
N 3800-W 8700/7.5

1960



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Lincoln City

☒ VICINITY OF

COUNTY Spencer

STATE Indiana

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE United States Geological Survey

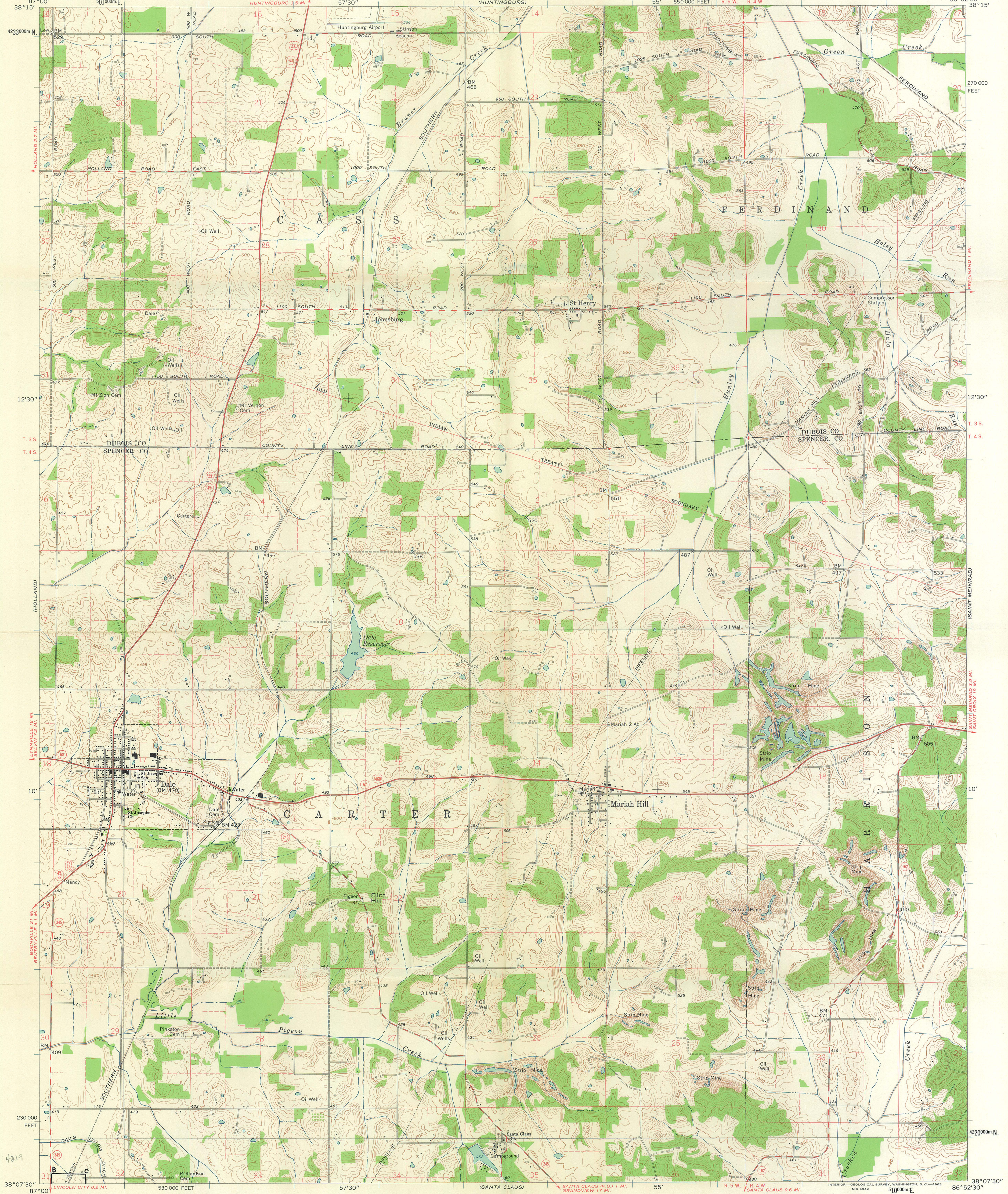
SCALE 1:24000

DATE 1961

4 REQUIREMENTS

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1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES





United States Department of the Interior

PC
M meek

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MIDWEST REGION
1709 JACKSON STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34 MWR PH

MAR 30 1976

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Professional Services, WASO
To Attention of: Assistant Director, Park Historic Preservation

From: Regional Director, Midwest Region

Subject: National Register Forms, Lincoln Boyhood
National Memorial

We are enclosing Forms 10-306, National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Forms, for Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, a historical area of the Park System already listed in the National Register. Because the significance of the property has been determined in the past, and in accordance with instructions, we have provided an informational copy only to the State Historic Preservation Officer, but have not sought his signature or review by the State Board.

Meritt A. Beal

Regional Director

Enclosure

cc:
Manager, Denver Service Center
Attention: Assistant Manager,
Midwest/Rocky Mountain Team w/enc.
Manager, Denver Service Center
Attention: Chief, Historic Preservation
Division w/enc.
Superintendent, Lincoln Boyhood NMem w/enc.
Chief, Midwest Archeological Center w/enc.

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE
APR 8 8 36 AM '76





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MIDWEST REGION
1709 JACKSON STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3015 MWR (PCR)

JUL 8 1980

MH Karen
565th

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Management and Operations
Attention: Assistant Director, Cultural Resources, WASO (560)

From: Regional Director, Midwest Region

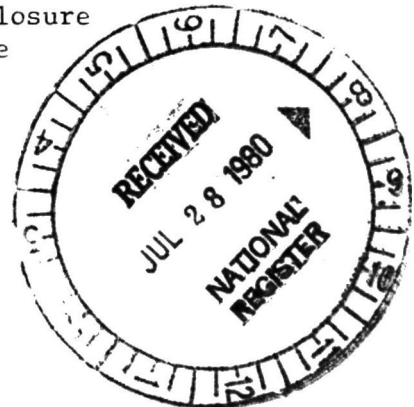
Subject: Continuation sheets for the National Register of Historic
Places Forms

Enclosed are continuation sheets covering park collections for seven
historical parks within the Midwest Region for transmission to the
National Register.

[Signature]
Regional Director

Enclosures

cc: Manager, Denver Service Center
Attn: Midwest/Rocky Mountain Team, w/cy enclosures
Attn: Legislative Compliance Division, w/cy enclosures
Chief, Midwest Archeological Center, w/cy enclosures
Superintendent, Fort Larned NHS, w/cy enclosure
George Washington Carver NM, w/cy enclosure
Grand Portage NM, w/cy enclosure
Homestead NM of America, w/cy enclosure
Lincoln Boyhood NM, w/cy enclosure
Scotts Bluff NM, w/cy enclosure
Wilson's Creek NB, w/cy enclosure





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JUL 17 1980

H32 (565)

Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places,
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Federal Representative, National Park Service

Subject: Continuation sheets for the National Register of
Historic Places forms

Enclosed are continuation sheets for seven National Register properties in the Midwest Region of the National Park Service. The additional pages document the collections of museum objects and artifacts at the following parks:

Fort Larned National Historic Site, *Pawnee Co., KS*
George Washington Carver National Monument, *Neosho Co., KS*
Grand Portage National Monument, *Cook Co., MN*
Homestead National Monument of America, *Nebraska Co., NE*
Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, *Spencer Co., IN*
Scotts Bluff National Monument, and *Scott Bluff Co., NE*
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. *Newton Co., MO*

Please notify us when the additional information has been approved.

F. Ross Holland, Jr.
F. Ross Holland, Jr.

Enclosures



NR Data Sheet

DATE: 30 JUNE 1976
Reviewer INITIALS: D. Look
NR DOE 2.19.1962
NPS

NAME AS IT APPEARS IN FEDERAL REGISTER: LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

OTHER NAMES:

LOCATION:

STREET & NUMBER

S. of Lincoln City

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 8TH

STATE INDIANA

VICINITY OF

LINCOLN CITY COUNTY SPENCER code 147

OWNER OF PROPERTY: (Circle) PRIVATE STATE LOCAL GOV'T MUNICIPAL COUNTY OTHER

BOTH

ADMINISTRATOR (underline)

FEDERAL (AGENCY NAME): NPS

NPS REGION: (CIRCLE) N. ATLANTIC MID ATLANTIC SOUTHEAST MIDWEST

SOUTHWEST ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST PACIFIC NORTHWEST

FEATURES:

INTERIOR

- ☐ Substantially intact-1
- ☐ unknown - 4
- ☒ not applicable - 7

EXTERIOR

- ☐ Substantially intact-2
- ☐ unknown - 5
- ☒ not applicable - 8

ENVIRONS

- ☒ Substantially intact-3
- ☐ unknown - 6
- ☐ Not applicable-9

☐ Interior, exterior, environs not intact-0

CONDITION -

- ☒ EXCELLENT
- ☒ GOOD
- ☐ FAIR

- ☒ DETERIORATED
- ☒ RUINS
- ☐ UNEXPOSED
- ☐ Unexcavated

- ☐ UNALTERED
- ☒ ALTERED
- ☐ Reconstructed
- ☐ Excavated

- ☒ ORIGINAL SITE
- ☐ MOVED
- ☐ Unknown

ACCESS -

Yes-restricted

Yes-unrestricted

No access

Unknown

historic district?

YES

NO

WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT?

YES

NO

IF YES, NAME:

WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK?

YES

NO

IF YES, NAME:

ADAPTIVE USE:

YES

NO

Saved?

YES

NO

FUNCTION(S): (use vocabulary words)

then- FARM

now- MUSEUM, PARK

SIGNIFICANCE:

☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC

☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC

☒ AGRICULTURE

☒ ARCHITECTURE

☒ ART

☐ COMMERCE

☐ COMMUNICATIONS

☐ CONSERVATION

☐ ECONOMICS

☐ EDUCATION

☐ ENGINEERING

☐ EXPLORATION

☐ INDUSTRY

☐ INVENTION

☒ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

☐ LAW/Gov't/politics

☐ LITERATURE

☐ MILITARY

☐ MUSIC

☐ PHILOSOPHY

☒ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

☐ RELIGION

☐ SCIENCE

☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN

☐ TRANSPORTATION

☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)

☐ entertainment

☐ health

☐ recreation

☐ settlement

☐ socio/cultural

☐ urban & commun
planning

Claims

"first"

YES

NO

"oldest"

YES

NO

"only"

YES

NO

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: —

architect/m.builder: RICHARD E. BISHOP, 1941 engineer:
landscape/garden designer: FREDERICK LAW artist/artisan: SCULPTOR E. H. DANIELS
interior decorator: — CMSTEAD, 1930 builder/contractor: —

ETHNIC GROUP: —

NAMES:

(label role
&
appropriate date)

personal

events

THOMAS LINCOLN, FATHER, 1816-1830
NANCY HANKS LINCOLN, MOTHER, 1816-1818
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SON, 1816-1830
SARAH BUSH JOHNSTON LINCOLN, 1819-1830
Peter Studebaker, marked Nancy's grave, 1879.

institutional INDIANA LINCOLN UNION, 1926

DATES:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (Specific date or 1/4 of century): 1930, 1941, 1968

DATE(S) OF "MAJOR" ALTERATIONS: —

HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT DATE(S): 1816-1830

SOURCE:

(OF NOMINATION)

PRIVATE

STATE

LOCAL GOV'T

MUNICIPAL

COUNTY

OTHER

FEDERAL AGENCY: NPS

ACREAGE:

(to nearest tenth of an acre) 200

COMMENTS: (include architectural information here) TWO PRIMARY GROUPS OF COMMEMORATIVE STRUCTURES: ① LINCOLN LIVING FARM, (1½ STORY, 1 RM. CABIN 16'x21'-9" SQ. HEWN LOGS W/ STONE FIREPLACE W/ STICK & CLAY CHIMNEY, RECONSTRUCTED 1968, LOG STABLE, CORN CRIB, CHICKEN HOUSE LOG SMOKE HOUSE, LOG WORKSHOP, PRIVY, ETC) & ② NANCY HANKS LINCOLN MEMORIAL BUILDING, BUILT 1941 (1 STORY LIMESTONE ASHLAR BLDG. CONSISTING OF 2 MATCHING MEMORIAL HALL WINGS, 1 DEDICATED TO NANCY HANKS LINCOLN & THE OTHER A CHAPEL, CONNECTED BY SEMI-CIRCULAR GALLERY W/ LG. LIMESTONE BAS-RELIEF MURAL, ALLEE, FLAGPOLE, CEMETERY)

SIGNIFICANCE: (maximum two sentences)

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

IS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE (1) ABRAHAM LINCOLN GREW TO MANHOOD HERE (1816-1830) AND (2) NANCY HANKS LINCOLN (LINCOLN'S MOTHER) DIED AND WAS BURIED IN THE COMMUNITY CEMETERY NEAR THE FARM.

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

(Resource Name)

66000012

(Reference Number[s])

5 / 18 / 88

(Date form completed)

SPENCER

(County)

INDIANA

(State)

OSTAPENKO

(Completed by)

STATUS:

1. MISSING _____ 2. REMOVED/ _____ 3. NHL ☒ 4. TR _____ 5. MRA _____ 6. OVER- _____ 7. NPS - _____ 8. DOE - _____ 9. RESTRICTED _____
DEMOLISHED SIZED UNDOCUMENTED OWNER OBJECTION

EXPLANATION:

1. Missing Status: Entire Folder (); Nomination (); Map(s) (); Photos ()
Available on: Microfiche (); Optical Disk ()

2. _____
(Cause for removal)

(Date Removed)

3. _____
(NHL Name, if different than NRHP Name)

(Date Designated)

4. _____
(If multi-state/county TR, state/county where filed and location)

(TR or MRA Name)

5. _____
(If multi-state/county MRA, state/county where filed and location)

6. _____
(Location of oversize file)

7. _____
(Current source of partial documentation)

(Target Date)

COMMENTS:

(Where found, or source of replacement)

(Date Found/Replaced)