NPS Form 10900
10240018

OMB No.

75

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Koontz, John F. and Malissa, House

Other names/site number: Koontz House; Koontz-Engle House

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 7401 S. Mount Zion Road

City or town: Bloomington State: IN County: Monroe

Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [x]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B X C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	**Date** 1-29-2014
Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:	**Date**
Title :	**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Patrick Andrus 3/26/2014

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5.Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: Two Thirds I-House
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:

foundation:	STONE: limestone
walls:	BRICK
roof:	ASPHALT
other:	WOOD

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

Summary Paragraph

The John F. and Malissa Koontz House is a two-story, brick, Greek Revival style, two thirds I-house constructed in 1872.[1] A two-story brick ell extends along the northwest elevation and a frame porch fills the southeast elevation. The foundation is hammered limestone, the walls are brick laid in a variation of American bond, and the roof is side gabled. Both the exterior and

[1] Monroe County, Indiana. Tax Duplicates. (1843-1888). Note: The date of construction is incorrect in the 1989 *Monroe County Interim Report.*

interior of the house retain numerous details of its construction period with minimal alterations; overall the house retains good integrity. The John F. and Malissa Koontz House sits on level ground now above road grade. The primary facade faces northeast to Harmony Road, while Mount Zion Road forms the property's northwest boundary. The property consists of two contributing resources--the house and an adjoining original brick walkway. A noncontributing building, a new carriage house, is to the southwest of the house.

Narrative Description

SETTING

The John F. and Malissa Koontz House is located on a triangular parcel of 6.08 acres in part of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section Three of Indian Creek Township in Monroe County, Indiana, approximately eight miles southwest of the county seat of Bloomington. The house is sited northeast to southwest at the extreme northwest corner of the acreage near the intersection of Harmony and Mount Zion Roads, which form the northeast and northwest property boundaries, respectively. The house sits on flat grass-covered ground now above road grade, with the remainder of the property gently sloping toward its southeast corner terminus. The east boundary is a remnant fence row overgrown with trees and brush, while the southwest boundary is a grassy field without markings.

The surrounding undulating area remains predominantly rural in character with some small to mid-sized farming operations nearby. However, during the past twenty to thirty years agricultural operations in the township have lessened dramatically and the farm land has been subdivided for residential housing. Likewise, new housing cited toward the roadways has greatly increased with housing types varying from older mobile homes, Minimal Ranches and Split-levels, to modest two-story new construction. All property immediately surrounding the John F. and Malissa Koontz House land has been developed to some degree following subdivision of the original eighty-acre parcel in 1985.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Landscape features immediately around the house are minimal; a large pine tree is at the northeast corner, a small grove of hardwood trees is clustered in the northwest yard along Mt. Zion Road, and three bushes are adjacent to the southwest elevation. An original brick walkway extends from Harmony Road to the front entry and then wraps both the house's northeast and northwest corners (Photo 6.)[2] A second section of brick walkway extends from the house's northeast corner to meet with the section extending to the road (Photo 5.) A 1955 United States Geological Survey Bench Mark is at the northwest corner of the house. The house and adjoining walkway constitute the contributing resources. Further to the rear of the house a short gravel driveway enters the property from South Mount Zion Road and terminates at a concrete pad. The driveway is lined with large, mature hardwoods, pines and other

[2] Note: The walkway was covered by a few inches of soil until more recently, and was discovered and uncovered by the current owner.

deciduous trees. A noncontributing large workshop building, designed to resemble a historic carriage house and veneered with salvaged brick, is on the south side of the driveway (Photo 1.)[3] Additional hardwood trees, a small fruit orchard, and a fenced garden area are southeast of the house. The majority of the remaining acreage is open and grassy.

A line of mature trees, young trees and bushes lines most of the property along Harmony Road and extends south along the eastern boundary. Some of these are recent plantings as part of utility company mitigation work. A swath of trees and brush begins far south of the house along a natural spring flow which flows southeast. Two ponds occur within this area, possibly either the past result of human intervention, or naturally as sinkholes which formed due to the region's karst topography. Fencing remnants remain near the ponds. The second of the two ponds is situated at the property's extreme southeast terminus.

House exterior

The John F. and Malissa Koontz House is a two thirds I-house constructed in 1872 in the Greek Revival style (Photo 1.) A large, two story ell extends to the rear to form an L-plan. A single header course of brick is immediately above the foundation of large, hammered limestone blocks. Ten small, square vents with limestone lintels are evenly spaced around the perimeter at grade within the foundation wall. The exterior walls consist of hand made bricks laid in an American bond variation. Following every fifth row of stretcher course is a course made up of one header brick after two stretchers. At cornice level within each gable the pattern changes to a full row of headers following every seventh row of stretchers. Bats can also be seen in some courses.

The house has nineteen windows with segmental arches defining rectangular window openings. The wood window casings and sills remain, however, the sash was replaced with vinyl units prior to 1997. An arched wood piece at the top of the opening makes the transition from the rectangular window. In forming the arch, a row of header bricks creates a slightly projecting header above a row of rowlock bricks.

The roof of the primary house is side gabled while the ell is gabled to the southwest. The eaves are deep with a wide, un-ornamented frieze and broken returns. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles, however, early tin plate roofing remains beneath the shingles on the northeast section of roof. A brick chimney shaft is at either gable end of the main house, and the flues are within the exterior walls. However, the chimney at the northwest end is a false chimney, constructed solely for a symmetrical appearance.[4] Two additional chimney shafts extend from the ell, one near the center at the south wall of the dining room, and the other within the southwest wall of the kitchen.

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[3] Note: The bricks were salvaged when the Maxville-Shireman House (c.1850) in Martinsville, Indiana, was demolished. The building's design is a faithful replication of one found at a historic home in Indianapolis across from the Benjamin Harrison House.

[4] Note: This was confirmed through examination of the attic by the consultant. A wider area of brick supports the chimney above the roof, and tapers to a shallow shaft of supportive bricks.

Northeast elevation

The northeast elevation is the primary facade and fronts Harmony Road (Photos 1 and 2.) Placement of the six openings, one of which is the entrance in the northwest corner, implies symmetry and with it a sense of order and formality. The entrance is a recessed portico. The floor is poured concrete behind a large limestone block that is without additional steps. However, a key set into the foundation below suggests the previous existence of an additional limestone block step or section. This is further confirmed by the abrupt termination of the brick walkway several feet from the house wall.[5] A four-panel wood door is flanked by sidelights and a three-light transom above. Surrounding the opening, a square pilaster on either side supports a flat, wide cornice. The cornice is capped with a pent roofed box that projects several inches from the wall. Similar homes of the era within Monroe County suggest that the portico roof was originally flat. The recessed jambs and ceiling surfaces of the entrance are paneled and display additional pilasters. A cyma reversa moulding with bead adds restrained decoration to the pilaster caps, door header and sidelight sills. At grade are two square cellar ventilation openings with limestone lintels. Their placement is offset from that of the first floor windows above them. The central and southeast windows of the first and second floor form a symmetrical grouping, while the doorway and second floor northeast window are slightly offset from the other four openings. The wide frieze board rests just above the arched headers of the second floor windows. The north terminus of the entablature forms the broken cornice return of the main house.

Northwest elevation

The northwest elevation is the secondary facade and faces Mount Zion Road (Photos 2 and 3.) Placement of the eight windows in the ell implies symmetry in their stacked arrangement. A ninth window on the second floor of the main house is slightly offset in its placement. At grade are four square cellar ventilation openings with limestone lintels. They are evenly spaced but their placement is offset from that of the first floor windows above them. Limestone block steps re-installed in 1997, lead to the tenth opening within the elevation, a door into the rear (kitchen) of the ell. The doorway has a single-light, rectangular transom with a segmental arch above it. The entry is otherwise without ornamentation. The door has been removed, however, a metal screen door of more recent vintage remains. There is no window opening above the doorway. Three star wall anchors feature prominently, with one through the northeast elevation wall from northwest to southeast. The other two are located through the ell at the locations of the interior dividing walls. There are also two large, flat bar wall anchors. One of these is through the northeast wall (primary facade) and placed next to the star anchor, while the other at the juncture of the main house and ell.

Southwest elevation

The southwest elevation faces the driveway and noncontributing carriage house (Photo 3.) Two thirds of the limestone foundation, from the southwest corner toward the center of the elevation, is equal in height to that of the northeast and northwest elevations. Two cellar

[5] Kercheval, Aaron. Interview with Barbara Engle. 11 Feb 2012. Note: Mrs. Engle confirmed that a "large stone" had been in this location.

ventilation openings with limestone lintels are slightly above grade. The remaining third of the foundation presents an anomaly--the limestone block is a row lower than that of the rest of the building. Thus the cellar vent is within the brick wall rather than the limestone foundation, and is without a limestone header. Likewise, the brick row above the limestone is a rowlock course rather than a header course. This anomalous area begins at a point in line with the southwest wall of the ell and continues around the corner to the southeast elevation. The date, purpose and nature of any alterations to this area are unknown. The only fenestration of the southwest elevation is a single, segmented arch window centered at ground floor level.

Southeast elevation

The southeast elevation with its large, two-tier, recessed veranda, displays the most variation (Photo 4.) A metal bulkhead door on the southeast side of the house leads to the small cellar. The primary cellar opening is recessed under the porch within the southeast foundation wall of the ell, and is supported by large hammered limestone blocks like those seen along the exterior foundation walls. The cellar retains its original small size and walls of rough cut limestone blocks. According to previous owners, a now buried cistern, remains within the immediate east yard of the house not far from the veranda and cellar entrance. The ghost mark from a gutter downspout leads directly to the location of the cistern. Overall some symmetry is implied in the placement of two windows, one on each floor, at the southeast corner of the main house. Two more windows at the southeast corner of the ell, also placed one on each floor, are two thirds the width of other windows in the house. The original limestone veranda floor piers remain between an infill of limestone foundation blocks. Limestone steps access the southeast end of the veranda onto a poured concrete floor. The open porch has a limestone-capped brick wall with square wood posts topped with a decorative jig-sawn ogee frieze board. A four-panel exterior door with a limestone lintel and two-light transom accesses the kitchen. A wall of beaded wood paneling encloses the stairway to the veranda's second floor. The second floor exterior is sheathed in clapboard. Four sets of triple, vinyl casement windows fill much of the upper half of wall space. All alterations to the veranda were completed during the 1970s.[6] The wide frieze board rests a few feet above the casement windows. The north terminus of the entablature forms the broken cornice return of the main house.

House interior

The interior plan is a stacked arrangement of three rooms deep, creating almost identical plans between the two floors. The rooms are primarily situated to the east and south (rear), with the main stairway and hall along the northwest wall. The first floor includes a parlor, dining room and kitchen, while the second floor has three bedrooms. The ceilings are eight feet, ten inches high and the door trim reaches to only five inches below the ceilings. The walls and ceilings

[6] Kercheval, Aaron. Interview with Barbara Engle. 11 Feb 2012. Note: Enclosure of the second floor of the veranda was documented as already completed during the first survey of the county in 1978-79 [record on file at the office of Bloomington Restorations, Inc.] This was confirmed by the owners of the property during that time period. The architect for the work undertaken by the Engles was Bill Haynes and the carpenter was Larry Neidigh. The ogee frieze board along the veranda cornice was copied from that at the Rogers-Dunn House in Bloomington (105-055-90117).

are plastered with crown molding throughout, installed prior to 1997. The wood interior doors, some of which were originally exterior, are four panel throughout and have a two-light transom. All window and door trim is 5 ½ " wide with a bead along the inner edge of the casing and cant molding forming the outer edge of the casing. The window sills are 7" deep and the wide apron has a return bead along the bottom (Photo 10.) The plain square baseboards are 10 ½ " tall with a slightly tapered upper edge. Each door has a wide wood threshold, or displays evidence of its previous existence.

First floor

The northeast entrance opens directly into a small, open transitional area of the parlor. It serves access to the second floor stairway, through to the dining room, or directly into the parlor (Photos 7 and 8.) The stairway was altered during the 1970s with removal of the landing at second floor height, although the original turned newel posts, balustrade and engaged drop have been retained and reused. The treads also appear deeper and wider than their likely original configuration. Additional alterations included covering the spandrel with sheetrock and construction of a contemporary closet beneath the stairway.[7] A narrow wall was also added opposite the closet. The wood flooring in the parlor was replaced prior to 1997. The wood mantel, brick fireback and limestone slab hearth are also not original.

The flooring in the dining room was also replaced at the same time as the floor in the parlor. The chair rail, mantel and brick covering the chimney breast in the dining room are also more recent additions. However, an early four-door press remains in the southeast corner of the room. The doors have inset panels and meet along a beaded edge, and each displays a tear drop pull (Photo 9.) Adjacent to the press in the southeast exterior wall is an original four-panel, transomed exterior door. It has been enclosed along with the exterior stairs on the veranda that lead to the second floor. The alterations have incorporated the stairway into the interior space.[8]

The original 5 ½" wide, poplar wood floors are visible in the kitchen and are laid parallel to the north and south walls. From the cellar, the cross-bridging of the first level floors is visible. Other than restoration of the wood floor, upgrades in the kitchen have been minimal to date, with all appliances and cabinets situated along the north and east walls. The brick of the chimney breast was exposed prior to 1997 and the mantel is not original. However, this room also features an early four-door press in the southwest corner. The inset panel doors are larger on the top than those on the bottom. The current owners replaced the missing door hardware with plain, round wood knobs. The small extension at the southeast corner of the house contains a laundry off the kitchen.

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[7] Note: The previous owners who undertook alterations during the 1970s, confirmed changes to the staircase. It reportedly had a landing it no longer has. Visitation of the Blakely House by Aaron Kercheval provided strong evidence as to the original configuration of the stairway.

[8] Visitation of the c.1869 Blakely House (105-115-37016) by Aaron Kercheval suggests the original configuration of the exterior stairway to the second floor veranda had it placed against the northeast wall of the main house. A ghost mark of paint along the brick helps confirm this.

Second floor

The stairway from the parlor leads to a short hallway with carpeted floor. At the north end of the hall is a room of unknown historical use that now contains a contemporary bathroom (Photo 11.)

Immediately to the east at the top of the stairway is the doorway to a bedroom with the original poplar flooring, a chimney breast that originally accommodated a wood stove, and an early four-door press in the northeast corner of the room, although this is not its original location.[9] The press has two full length doors below and two small doors above, as well as plain, round wood knobs installed by the current owner.

At the south end of the hall is the doorway to the central bedroom (Photo 12.) The bedroom floor is carpeted and there is a chimney breast that accommodated a wood stove. Near the southeast corner of the room an original four-panel, transomed exterior doorway leads to the second floor of the veranda, which is now an enclosed sunroom.

Within the sunroom the floor is carpeted, and the ceiling and east wall are paneled with painted wood. Built-in wood cabinets line the east wall below the windows. On the south end wall a built-in bookcase fills an original doorway into what is now a bathroom accessed only by the south bedroom.

To the southwest of the bookcase an original four-panel, transomed exterior door leads into the south bedroom. The original wood floor of the bedroom is exposed, however, closets along the south wall conceal the chimney breast. Through the southeast exterior wall, new opening between the bathroom and bedroom was punched through the brick wall sometime during the 1970s. Use of the space prior to conversion to a bathroom is unknown. The brick from this alteration was reused to construct the exterior first floor veranda wall. All second floor alterations or additions occurred prior to 1997, with some confirmed to date to the 1970s.

[9] Note: Examination from the attic confirms the closet was not originally built into its current location. However, construction details of the cabinet date it to those in the kitchen and dining room.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1872

Significant Dates
1872

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance of 1872 represents the date of construction of the house. Due to reduction of the farmland once associated with the house, the period of significance does not include the years after the house's construction in which substantial farming took place or coal mining activities were undertaken. Likewise, although John F. and Malissa Koontz lived in the house until their deaths, no additional contributions of significance took place after construction of the house that warrant lengthening the period of significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None

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

The John F. and Malissa Koontz House in Indian Creek Township, Monroe County, Indiana, is a two story brick, two thirds I-house with a two story rear ell. It was constructed in the Greek Revival style in 1872 by John F. and Malissa Koontz in the small community of Palestine.[10] Originally located on an 80-acre parcel adjoined by an additional 445 acres of the Koontz's farmland, over time the parcel has been reduced to its current 6.08 acres. The property meets Criterion C under Architecture as an outstanding local example of the regionally distinctive two thirds I-house type displaying the Greek Revival style. The property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level. The Period of Significance is 1872, the year the house was constructed.

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

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

The John F. and Malissa Koontz House in Indian Creek Township in Monroe County, Indiana, meets Criterion C under Architecture as an outstanding local example of the regionally distinctive side hall I-house type displaying the Greek Revival style. The county experienced its first greatest surge of growth beginning in the 1850s, during the height of popularity of both the I-house and Greek Revival style, and many farmhouses built in Monroe County at this time through the 1870s reflected this architectural trend. However, the John F. and Malissa Koontz House demonstrates a rare combination of the type and style remaining in the county outside municipal or district boundaries.[11]

THE GREEK REVIVAL STYLE I-HOUSE IN MONROE COUNTY

The I-House Type

First identified as a distinctive building type in the 1930s by historian Fred Kniffen, and so named because of its prevalence in the states of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, the I-house type is actually found throughout the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic and Upland South. The characteristic form expanded upon earlier side-gabled single or one-and-a-half story homes with the addition of a full second floor and use of a constant basic layout: one room deep and at least two rooms wide. The most traditional layout is between three and five bays with a centered entrance. However, a variety of configurations can be found including double entry, center-gable, hall-and-parlor, and the side hall or two-thirds variation, the latter of which has three bays and is only one room wide and deep with the entrance in one of the end bays.

[10] Note: The community was founded in the 1830s and platted in the 1840s. Early records indicate there was at least one store building, but the town was no longer viable well before 1900.

[11] Note: For the remainder of this section all references to Monroe County will pertain to outside municipal or district boundaries as delineated within the *Monroe County Interim Report* published in 1989.

Popular throughout the 1800s, the I-house's expansion on earlier forms reflected the growing prosperity of the agrarian community. The simplicity of the I-house's basic form lent well to stylistic applications and in doing so cast a greater degree of sophistication on its owner. Thus the I-house is often associated with prosperous farms throughout its range of popular use.

The *Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory* published in 1989, identifies fifty-one I-houses throughout the county. However, only three of these were identified as being a side-hall or two-thirds I-house, two of which (105-055-35051/40002) are no longer extant.[12] Thus the only remaining two thirds I-house as identified in the interim report is the c.1869 Blakely House (105-055-37016) near the Clear Creek community in Perry Township.

The Greek Revival Style

The Greek Revival style was one of the most popular of the romantic styles to dominate architecture during the 19th century in America. Desiring a cultural break from Great Britain, Americans sought a style that more closely reflected their new democracy and their aspirations for its future. Influenced by early news of 19th century archeological discoveries in Greece and the Greek War for Independence (1821-30), the bold designs of Greek temples suited the American landscape during a time of increased male suffrage and general political liberalization. Although the stylistic references to Greek temples are generally minimal--wide entablature moldings, broken cornice returns, and paneled entrances--high style classical porticos were also employed. In Indiana, the Greek Revival style was the first of the romantic styles to appear and was so popular that it was often employed on even simple, vernacular buildings.

With its simple form the I-house lent itself to the application of decorative details associated with various architectural styles. Some of these applications were often applied at a later date than that of original construction, thereby "updating" a house in keeping with stylistic trends. Due to the time frame of the popularity of the I-house, from the late 18th to the early 20th century, combined with the settlement of Indiana beginning in the very early 1800s, the styles most often found on I-houses within the state are Federal, Greek Revival and Gothic Revival.

Of the I-houses identified in the *Monroe County Interim Report*, only nineteen were attributed to a particular style and of these eleven were labeled as Greek Revival. Of the ten Greek Revival I-houses that remain, the John F. and Malissa Koontz House compares most favorably with those constructed of brick: the c.1855 Stark House (105-244-10003) at 4120 Wampler Road in Bean Blossom Township; the 1878 Stipp-Bender House (105-055-35055) at 5360 South Victor Pike and the c.1869 Blakely House (105-055-37016) at 5250 South Fairfax Road, both in Perry Township; and the 1861 Kirby House (105-677-40012) at 2175 Kirby Road in Van Buren Township. However, of these only the Blakely House is a two thirds I-house. Thus the John F. and Malissa Koontz House is one of only two Greek Revival style two thirds I-houses in Monroe County.

[12] Note: The John F. and Malissa Koontz House was not identified as an I-house of any variation, however, it clearly displays the distinct characteristics of the type.

THE JOHN F. AND MALISSA KOONTZ HOUSE

Of the I-houses remaining in Monroe County, the John F. and Malissa Koontz House compares most favorably with the c.1869 Blakely House (105-055-37016) at 5250 South Fairfax Road in Perry Township, as both are constructed of brick, display the Greek Revival style and maintain the two thirds plan. The homes also both have a rear wing and two-story side veranda enclosed on the second level. However, significant differences between the two homes make each distinctive in its own right. The John F. and Malissa Koontz House is smaller in scale, has unpainted brick, and is more subdued in its stylistic flourishes. It is also the only brick I-house in the county with segmented arches over rectangular fenestration. And while the John F. and Malissa Koontz House maintains a small recessed, paneled entrance, the Blakely House was altered over time with the addition of a c.1910 porch with square brick supports that spanned the full width of the house's primary facade. This has only recently been removed in anticipation of recreating the original entrance configuration.

The John F. and Malissa Koontz House retains a high degree of stylistic integrity as seen in the broken cornice returns and paneled entrance portico. Over time the house has experienced minimal alteration--although the wood window sash were replaced with vinyl units prior to 1997, the original casings and sills were maintained. Likewise, enclosure of the second floor of the veranda and exterior stairway during the 1970s was executed within the original footprint of the building and did not introduce additional stylistic elements.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The John F. and Malissa Koontz House in Indian Creek Township of Monroe County, Indiana, reflects the aspirations of early settlers of the county and their descendants. Ownership of the land on which the house was constructed can be traced to its original sale by the United States government, first to Abraham May and then to John F. Koontz. Both men were born in Indiana but their paternal families originated from North Carolina and arrived in Monroe County during the 1820s. John F. and Malissa Koontz and their extended families contributed significantly to the settlement and development of southern Van Buren and northern Indian Creek Townships in the county.

EARLY HISTORY OF MONROE COUNTY AND INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP

The land that was to become Monroe County was surveyed by 1812 and in 1816, the year Indiana received statehood, the county's land was made available for purchase. Named for recently elected President James Monroe, the county was officially formed in 1818 following the Treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, and in April that same year the county seat of Bloomington was platted. Land in the central and western townships was the most popular during the early sales, as they proved the most ideal for agricultural pursuits.

Indian Creek Township forms the extreme southwest corner of Monroe County. With tributaries of both Indian Creek and Clear Creek, the land has supported successful farming since its earliest settlement. An early notable industry in the township was the Virginia Ironworks, Indiana's first iron furnace, which operated from 1839 until 1844. Then in 1897, the Victor

Oolitic Stone Company opened in the township's northeast corner along the eastern edge of the Salem limestone outcrop.[13] It remains in operation under the ownership of Victor Acquisition Corporation. In 1887, a newspaper account mentions a "new survey" for a rail line through the township but nothing ever materialized and no rail lines were ever constructed within Indian Creek Township other than small connectors to the stone company. When the railroads failed to cross through, no additional industries were established in the township.

Over time five small communities were created within Indian Creek Township, two of which are still viable according to a map developed by the Monroe County Historical Society--Kirksville and Linthicum Chapel.[14] Three others, Victor, Buena Vista and Palestine, are no longer extant. During the 1890s, Victor grew up around the Victor Oolitic Stone Company, but died out soon after the Great Depression halted much of the company's business. Buena Vista was surveyed and platted in 1849 by Jess W. East and supported a store, blacksmith and several homes. It was still thriving in the early 1880s with the King & Woodward store in operation, and appears on an 1895 map with a post office. However, nothing remains to suggest there was once a thriving community at the intersection of Rockeast and Breeden Roads. Palestine, at the intersections of what are now Harmony and Mount Zion Roads, was founded in 1833 by Alexander Sutherland, the husband of John F. Koontz' oldest sister, Martha. Sutherland operated a store there where Koontz family members sold goods as well. The town was platted in 1845 by Thomas P. Shipman, likely a relation to John Koontz through his brother William's marriage to Mary Shipman, and the store continued in operation under Shipman after Sutherland moved on to Harrodsburg in Clear Creek Township. John and Malissa Koontz constructed their house in what would have conceivably been the center of Palestine, but the community was referred to as "deserted" by early 1884.[15] The house is the only extant building from the period.

HISTORY OF THE JOHN F. AND MALISSA KOONTZ HOUSE

Census records indicate that John F. Koontz was born in 1822, just three years before his father's first recorded purchase of land in Monroe County. In 1842, at the age of twenty, John married Malissa Paddock, and the following year he purchased 80 acres of land near his father and two of his brothers in Van Buren Township. In 1846, John began shifting his land holdings slightly south into northern Indian Creek Township with the purchase of 120 acres in Section 3.

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[13] Monroe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, 1989. pg. xvi.

[14] Blanchard, Charles, Editor. *Counties of Morgan, Monroe & Brown, Indiana: Historical and Biographical.* Chicago, IL: F.A. Battey & Co. 1884. pg. 518. Note: At the time of publication the author refers to Kirksville as "recent" and does not mention the communities of either South Union (in Van Buren Township) nor Linthicum Chapel. An 1895 map found at Indiana University does not show Linthicum Chapel as a defined community. Likewise this map also does not refer to South Union as a defined community but places Blossom, which also had a post office at the time, at the location of the South Union Church. This information contradicts that found on the Monroe County History Center map of recent vintage.

[15] Ibid. pg. 518.

Over the ensuing years John continued to buy and sell adjoining lands and near the dawn of the breakout of the Civil War he had a 300-acre farm.[16]

The 1850 Agricultural Census shows that John F. and Malissa Koontz' farm was predominately growing corn (400 bushels), oats (200 bushels), white potatoes (10 pounds) and flax (25 pounds as well as 3 bushels of seed). Additionally, their herd of 12 sheep contributed toward 29 pounds of wool, 1 dairy cow contributed toward 100 pounds of butter, and 15 swine and 2 beef cattle provided meat products. Ten years later the farm's production had grown significantly. The dairy herd numbered at 5 cows and produced 250 pounds of butter and 20 pounds of cheese, and the sheep and swine herds had grown to 28 and 26 respectively. And while the production of oats dropped to only 60 pounds, the production of corn grew to 500 bushels while 100 bushels of wheat and 6 tons of hay were also grown, likely to help feed the 6 horses. The Koontz farm also produced 2 bushels of peas or beans, 6 bushels of white potatoes, and 5 of sweet potatoes. The Koontz were also utilizing their woodland to tap maple trees and produced 100 pounds of sugar, and were growing cane which produced 5 gallons of sorghum molasses.

John and Malissa retained and even slightly increased their sizable farm throughout the Civil War years and by 1870, their farmland holdings had reached over 500 acres encompassing parts of Sections 3, 4 and 10 within Indian Creek Township. However, it is interesting to note that the farm's animal holdings and production had actually dropped significantly. At the time the 1870 Agricultural Census was taken, the Koontz had only 1 horse, 1 mule, 1 milk cow, 9 sheep, and 1 hog. Likewise, the wheat output had fallen to just 30 bushels, corn to only 250 bushels, sweet potatoes to just 2 bushels, hay to only 1 ton, and butter to only 25 pounds. The only increases recorded were in the 25 pounds of wool and 12 gallons of sorghum molasses produced. However, the farm's fortunes and growth undoubtedly turned around quickly as only two years later the Koontz' new brick home was constructed as the centerpiece of what became a very profitable large Monroe County farm.

By 1880, the Koontz had a year-round farm labor force and produced 25 tons of hay, 400 bushels of corn, 900 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of white and 10 of sweet potatoes, 400 pounds of butter, 100 pounds of fleece, 250 eggs, and 700 bushels of apples from 150 trees. The farm also had 200 peach trees but no production was recorded. The farm was valued at $6,800 ($141,666 in contemporary figures) and produced $1,500 ($31,250) worth of goods. The census also indicates that the Koontz sons, David G. and John H., had taken over the sugaring processes and were collectively producing maple sugar, maple syrup, and sorghum molasses.

The Koontz had acquired the land they would eventually build the current house on, the South half of the Southwest quarter of Section 3, in the mid-1860s. At that time it was a full 80-acre

[16] Note: While forty acres of the farm was within Section 3, the remainder of the land owned by Koontz at this time was in Section 10.

parcel sold by the family of early pioneer, Abraham May.[17] May had first purchased half the acreage from the government in 1835, and purchased the other half in 1847 from Jackson Crockett. At the time John purchased the land, he was only the second owner and the Monroe County Tax Duplicates indicate it was without significant improvements. However, the land apparently showed promise for more than agriculture as in 1868, John sold the rights to explore for "mineral, coal, iron ore, and other minerals." During this time John F. and Malissa Koontz and their family lived within the the West half of the Northeast quarter of Section 10 in what was likely a sizable home.[18] It was then in 1872 that John and Malissa constructed a new brick home in Section 3 at the intersections of Harmony and Mount Zion Roads in the community of Palestine.

John F. and Malissa Koontz lived in their home until their deaths in 1911 and 1910, respectively. The year prior to his passing, John transferred ownership to his oldest son and his wife, David G. and Ellen N. (Rush) Koontz. They owned the property until 1920 and during the last two years of ownership again sold leases for coal exploration. The new owners, William P. and Erie L. Wampler, sold a coal lease in 1923 to the Bloomington Block Coal Company, and evidence of this exploration remains by way of identified entrances and shafts, neither of which are any longer on the current house lot. These are the only documented productive coal mines to date in Monroe County.[19]

The Wamplers sold the house and eighty acres to Oliver O. and Grace Lanum in 1928, and that same year the Lanums sold the last coal lease for the property, this time to Monroe County Coal Mining Company. They also deeded a half acre tract to the Mount Zion Chapel,

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[17] Monroe County, Indiana. United States Census. 1850. Note: There are nine May households in Indian Creek Township at this time. The oldest is headed by John, born in VA, and Elizabeth, born in TN. Additionally there are households headed by Alfred, another John and a John W., Solomon, William, Jacob, and two Abrahams. It is the Abraham and Nancy May family from whom John F. Koontz purchases his land.

[18] Note: The W ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 10 is immediately south of the 80-acre parcel in Section 3 on which the current house was constructed. The Monroe County Interim Report did not identify any historic homes remaining in that part of Section 10. The Monroe County Tax Duplicates for 1870-71 indicate the house in Section 10 was valued at $1,450.

[19] Indiana Coal Mine Information System, Indiana Geological Survey. http://coalminemaps.indiana.edu/index.html Note: The documentation indicates a mine entrance 4 feet wide going to a depth of 20 feet in the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 3. The Hunt thesis refers to the Koontz property as the Wampler farm, the owners at the time, and states that 250 tons of coal were mined. The mine shaft was located SW of the Koontz house on what is no longer part of the house property. An underground mine was started in 1923 by Bloomington Block Coal Co. and ended the following year. The report states the Coal Seam/Member was Unnamed Mansfield. In the NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 4, next to the quarter section once owned by John F. Koontz, were two underground slope mines, referred to as the Gilham Mine, also started in 1923 and ended in 1924. This latter mine was started and named for Thomas Gilham, the husband of John F. Koontz granddaughter, Susan. [See Developmental history/additional historic context for additional family information]. Note: An 1852 map of Indiana and an 1856 map of Monroe County both show what is referred to as Sparks Coal Bank to the west of the former Koontz land, which likely was part of the same underground coal seam as was mined in the 1920s. However, these maps contradict each other in siting the coal bank; one appears to place it in Section 4 and the other in Section 8, although underground it no doubt stretches between many township sections. To date no documentation has been uncovered as to any mining activity or production associated with what had been referred to as the Sparks Coal Bank during the 1850s.

the sanctuary for which faces the John F. and Malissa Koontz House across Harmony Road. Beginning in the 1930s until purchase of the house and current lot by the present owners in the late 1990s, the property changed hands numerous times and the land was slowly subdivided, sold and developed. Today the houses sits on only 6.08 acres of John F. and Malissa Koontz's original land.

THE JOHN F. KOONTZ FAMILY IN MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA

The Koontz family of Monroe County, Indiana, can trace their United States ancestry to Hans Diebold (Devault) Cuntz.[20] He arrived in Pennsylvania with his parents and siblings in the 1730s from Preuschdorf, now in the Alsace-Lorraine region of France. Hans married Margaret Susan Dicks and the two were living in Frederick County, Maryland, by 1755. The Cuntz's had four sons, Devault Jr., John, Gasper, and George W., the latter three of whom immigrated to North Carolina.[21]

Gasper Koontz married Mercy Presnell and the two, along with their children George, Devolt, John, Gasper Jr., Martha, and Mary, were received into the Back Creek Monthly Meeting (Quaker) in Randolph County, North Carolina, in 1793.[22] Mercy died sometime between 1793 and 1797, and Gasper married Abagail Piggott in 1797.

By 1807, the family had migrated to Miami County, Ohio. By the following year they were living in what was still the Indiana Territory. When Wayne County was created in 1811, Gasper Koontz, Sr. owned land in Section 10. In 1809, they became members of the Whitewater Monthly Meeting upon its founding.[23] Although Gasper and Abagail remained in Wayne County, at least one of their children, Gasper Jr., eventually pushed on to newly opening lands in the state. In 1812, Gasper Koontz, Jr. married Elizabeth May, the daughter of Captain William and Sarah (Steel) May, who were from Ashe County, North Carolina, and who also re-established themselves in the same areas of Monroe County. Gasper, Jr. and Elizabeth Koontz, along with members of the May family, became some of Monroe County's earliest pioneers when it was created in 1816. At the Vincennes Land Office, Gasper purchased 80 acres of Section 26 in Van Buren Township in 1825 and by 1837, he had purchased an additional 200 acres from the government.

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[20] Burkhart family file. Bloomington: Monroe County History Center. Note: All information for the Koontz family lineage is taken from this file. The research was conducted by Ronald Burkhart, the great grandson of Florence Koontz Burkhart, who was a daughter of Eli Koons.

[21] The Cuntz name evolved to Koons, Koonts, Kooms, and sometimes Koonse, but eventually evolved to Koontz. For the purposes of this history and the nomination, the Koontz version will be used.

[22] Guilford County, North Carolina, The Society of Friends. http://www.ncgenweb.us/guilford/HinshawEncyclopedia.html In 1779, Randolph County, North Carolina, was formed from part of Guilford County, which is now immediately to the north. Indiana's famed Quaker abolitionists, Levi and Catherine Coffin, migrated from Guilford County, North Carolina to Wayne County, Indiana, in 1826. The Koontz family can most certainly be considered part of what was a large migration to Indiana of Quakers from the southern states due to their stance against slavery.

[23] http://www.firstfriendsrichmondindiana.com/who.html The Whitewater Monthly Meeting, now known as First Friends, was the first Friends congregation in Wayne County, Indiana.

Gasper Jr. (1792-1877) and Elizabeth Koontz (1792-1863) had eleven children who survived to adulthood, several of the younger of whom were born in Monroe County: Martha (1814-1853), William (1816-1855), Henry (1819-1890), John F. (1822-1911), Eli (1824-1904), Allen (1825-1914), Doctor Freeland (1827-1895), Sarah W. (1829-1877), Nancy (1833-1923), Mary Jane (1834-1872), and Minerva (1836-1879). Eventually each of the Koontz sons also purchased tracts of land in Van Buren Township so that by the early 1840s, the family holdings comprised most or all of Sections 26, 27, 33, 34 and 36.

John F. Koontz married Malissa Paddock (1823-1910) in 1842. She was born in Washington County, Indiana, but her family arrived in Monroe County in 1838.[24] By the late 1840s, John had begun to concentrate his land holdings near the community of Palestine in Indian Creek Township, just south of most of those of his family.[25] The town was founded in 1833 by John's brother-in-law, Alexander Sutherland, who had married Martha "Patsey" Koontz the previous year. Sutherland operated a general store in the town until relocating to Harrodsburg in Clear Creek Township. The town was platted in 1845 by Thomas P. Shipman, who continued operation of the store.[26] Soon after the town was created, William Koontz, a brother of John and the husband of Mary Shipman, bought several lots in Palestine.

John and Malissa eventually had seven children: David G. (b.1846), Minerva (b.1848), Sarah Ellen (b.1849), Amanda M. (b.1856), Harriett M. (b.1859), John H. (b.1861), and Vina A. (b. 1863). According to family oral history, John constructed a home for each of his children within the vicinity of his own. A photograph of one of these homes, for Sarah Ellen and her family, and in which John and Malissa are also shown, recently surfaced from a descendant. Although the Koontz children all survived to adulthood and married, only three of them--David, John H. and Sarah Ellen--survived their parents.

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[24] *"Day's Death Roll."* Obituary, Mrs. John Koontz. Bloomington Telephone, 1 Apr. 1910. Note: Clinton and Rachel J. Paddock appear as buying and selling lands in 1853, 1859, and 1860 as part of the Abstract of Title for the Koontz House. The relationship to Malissa Paddock Koontz is currently unconfirmed, but Clinton was likely Malissa's brother.

[25] Note: The community of Palestine no longer exists, but appears on a map of original communities in the county found at the Monroe County History Center.

[26] Monroe County, Indiana. United States Census. 1850. Note: The census lists Thomas P. Shipman as a merchant. It also shows five Shipman households in Indian Creek Township. These are headed by Nicholas, Thomas P., Nicholas, Jr., Stephen, and Rachel, a widow. The men were all born in Indiana, however, the women were born in either North Carolina, Kentucky or Tennessee. Nicholas and Winnoford Shipman also have living with them Mary Shipman, age 88, who was born in Pennsylvania. Both a John Shipman and a James Shipman are referred in Blanchard's book as some of the earliest Van Buren Township settlers, and James is listed as a founder of South Union Christian Church.

THE KOONTZ CEMETERY AND SOUTH UNION CHURCH

The entire extended Koontz family of Monroe County became members of South Union Christian Church, organized in 1833 on what is now Duvall Road in Van Buren Township.[27] The original log building stood at the site of the "old cemetery" now referred to as the Koontz Cemetery. When it was replaced with a frame building in 1856, John F. Koontz was noted in church histories as among those who donated construction labor and materials. It also states that prominent families who attended during the 1860s and 1870s included John Koontz, Sr., and his brothers Henry, Eli and Doctor Freeland.

In 1922 the frame building was replaced with the current chapel (now used as administrative offices) near the intersection of Duvall and Rockport Roads in the community of South Union.[28] At this time John's son, John H. Koontz, is listed as both a church elder and trustee. In 1928 the church was reorganized with the Ellettsville Church as Disciples of Christ (Christian), although Koontz family obituaries from prior dates indicate the church had already changed its name and association. Gasper and Elizabeth Koontz are both buried in the Koontz Cemetery, as are many of their children and their families including John F. and Malissa Koontz.

ONE LINE OF LATER LINEAGE OF JOHN F. AND MALISSA KOONTZ

In 1876, Sarah Ellen Koontz married Franklin Coleman, a Confederate veteran who originated from Sullivan County, Tennessee. They had six children: Benjamin, William, Clarence, John, David, and Susan. While her brothers left home to embark on careers, Susan stayed at home to care for her parents. Benjamin moved to Pontiac, Michigan and retired from Ford; William retired from the Pullman Company in Indianapolis; John owned a grocery store in Bloomington at the corner of Hillside and Southern Drives; and David judged horse competitions around the Midwest.

Susan, who was born in 1882, married Morton Buskirk, the son of Union veteran, Michael Henry Buskirk, who was a cousin of David "Big Dave" Van Buskirk. The Van Buskirk/Buskirk family were also early Monroe County pioneers who later became quite prominent, and David Buskirk was known as the largest man to serve in the Union Army. Susan and Morton lived in the Coleman family home and had two children, Frank and Marie. But sadly Morton was killed at the age of twenty-seven by a lightning strike.

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[27] Woodburn, James. *The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in Monroe County, Indiana.* (Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Historical Society). 1910. Print. Note: A history of the church states it was organized as a New Light Church, and then later the name was changed to Christian. Woodburn states the Reformed Presbyterian Church was sometimes referred to as either the "Old Light" or "New Light." He also states that the United Presbyterian Church had a principal arm called the Union congregation, so named after the original congregation of Chester, SC. He also later makes a correlation between the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and the Quakers who all came from common southern states, as "pioneering abolitionists." Thus one can infer that South Union Christian Church was likely founded on the principals of the southern Presbyterian church and that the Koontz family, who were southern Quakers, were thus drawn to membership there.

[28] Note: The community of South Union no longer exists, but appears on a map of original communities in the county created by the Monroe County History Center. However, an 1895 map in the Indiana University Collections refers to the community as Blossom where South Union Church is now located.

Susan later married Thomas Gilham in 1921. He had a son, Lloyd, by a previous marriage. They moved into the "old Coleman home place" with Susan, and Thomas operated the Gilham Mine between 1923 and 1924. The Gilhams sold the Coleman home in the 1940 and moved to Howe Street in Bloomington. Lloyd Gilham was a doctor in Bloomington who developed the area around Gilham Road off State Highway 46. Frank Buskirk worked in printing and publishing, and Marie married into the Reeves family.[29]

[29] Bachant-Bell, Danielle and Aaron Kercheval. Interview with Paul Reeves. June 17, 2012. All information for this and the preceding two paragraphs. Paul is the son of Marie.

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Woodburn, James. *The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in Monroe County, Indiana*. Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Historical Society. 1910.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X_ Other
Name of repository: Monroe County History Center
Indiana University

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 105-607-45005

10.Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.1

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [x] NAD 1983

1.Zone: 16	Easting:	532296	Northing:	4324377
2.Zone: 16	Easting:	532366	Northing:	4324429
3.Zone: 16	Easting:	532438	Northing:	4324397
4.Zone: 16	Easting :	532437	Northing:	4324213

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

The proposed boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the site plan. It is Parcel number 53-10-03-300-001.000-007 with the Legal Description of: A part of the Southwest quarter of Section Three (3), Township Seven (7) North, Range Two (2) West, Monroe County, Indiana, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Southwest quarter and running North Eighty-nine (89) degrees, Thirty-one (31 minutes, Forty (40) seconds East for One Thousand Thirty-five and Sixty-three Hundredths (1,035.63) feet; thence leaving said South line and running North One (01) degree, Seventeen (17) minutes Fifty (50) seconds West for Three Hundred Seven and Fifty-seven Hundredths (307.57) feet and to the real point of beginning of this description; thence from said real point of beginning and continuing North One (01) degree, Seventeen (17) minutes, Fifty (50) seconds West for Seven Hundred Ninety-six and Seventy-six Hundredths (796.76) feet and to the centerline of Harmony Road; thence with the centerline of said road running North Seventy-two (72) degrees Fifty-one (51) minutes West for Ninety-four and Sixty-two Hundredths (94.62) feet; thence North Sixty-seven (67) degrees Five (05) minutes West for One Hundred Eighty and Eighteen Hundredths (180.18) feet; thence North Fifty-two (52) degrees, Fifty-five (55) minutes, Thirty (30) seconds West for Seventy-five and Twenty Hundredths (75.20) feet to the centerline intersection of said Harmony Road with Mt. Zion Road; thence with the centerline of Mt. Zion Road and running South Thirty-nine (39) degrees Eleven (11) minutes, Thirty (30) seconds West for Four Hundred (400) feet; thence leaving the centerline of said Mt. Zion Road and running South Fifty (50) degrees, Ten (10) minutes, Three (03) seconds East for Four Hundred Eighteen and Twenty-three Hundredths (418.23) feet; thence South Thirty-six (36) degrees, Eighteen (18) minutes, Nineteen (19) seconds East for Four Hundred Forty-nine and Twenty-seven Hundredths (449.27) feet and to the real point of beginning. Containing 6.08 acres, more or less.[30]

[30] Report from Robert C. Sipes, Registered Land Surveyor, Bloomington, Indiana. April 15, 1997.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the house, field, and ponds that historically were associated with the John F. and Malissa Koontz House and that maintain integrity. The remaining acreage associated with the original eighty acre parcel on which the house was constructed is not included because it has been subdivided for residential housing.

11.Form Prepared By

name/title: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell, historic preservation consultant
organization: Lord & Bach Consulting
street & number: 605 West Allen Street
city or town: Bloomington state: IN zip code: 47403
e-mail lordandbach@gmail.com
telephone: (812) 336-6141
date: March 26, 2012

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: January 4, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Northeast corner, primary elevation, photographer facing southwest

1 of _12__.

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: January 4, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Northwest corner, primary elevation, photographer facing southeast

2 of _12__.

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: January 4, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Southwest corner, rear wing, photographer facing northeast

3 of _12__.

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: March 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: East elevation, photographer facing north/northwest

4 of _12__.

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: March 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Brick sidewalk remnants from north entrance, photographer facing east/northeast.

5 of _12__.

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: March 12, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Brick sidewalk remnants from north entrance, photographer facing northeast.

6 of _12__.

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: January 4, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior, parlor, photographer facing southeast

7 of _12__.

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: January 4, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior, parlor and entrance foyer with staircase to second floor, photographer facing southwest.

8 of _12__.

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: January 4, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior, dining room with detail of interior door and built-in cabinet, photographer facing southeast.

9 of _12__.

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: January 4, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior, detail of window trim as found throughout house, taken in parlor, photographer facing northwest.

10 of _12__.

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: August 26, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior, second floor hallway, photographer facing north/ northeast.

11 of _12__.

Name of Property: John F. and Malissa Koontz House

City or Vicinity: Bloomington

County: Monroe State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle L. Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: August 26, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior, second floor center bedroom, photographer facing south/ southwest

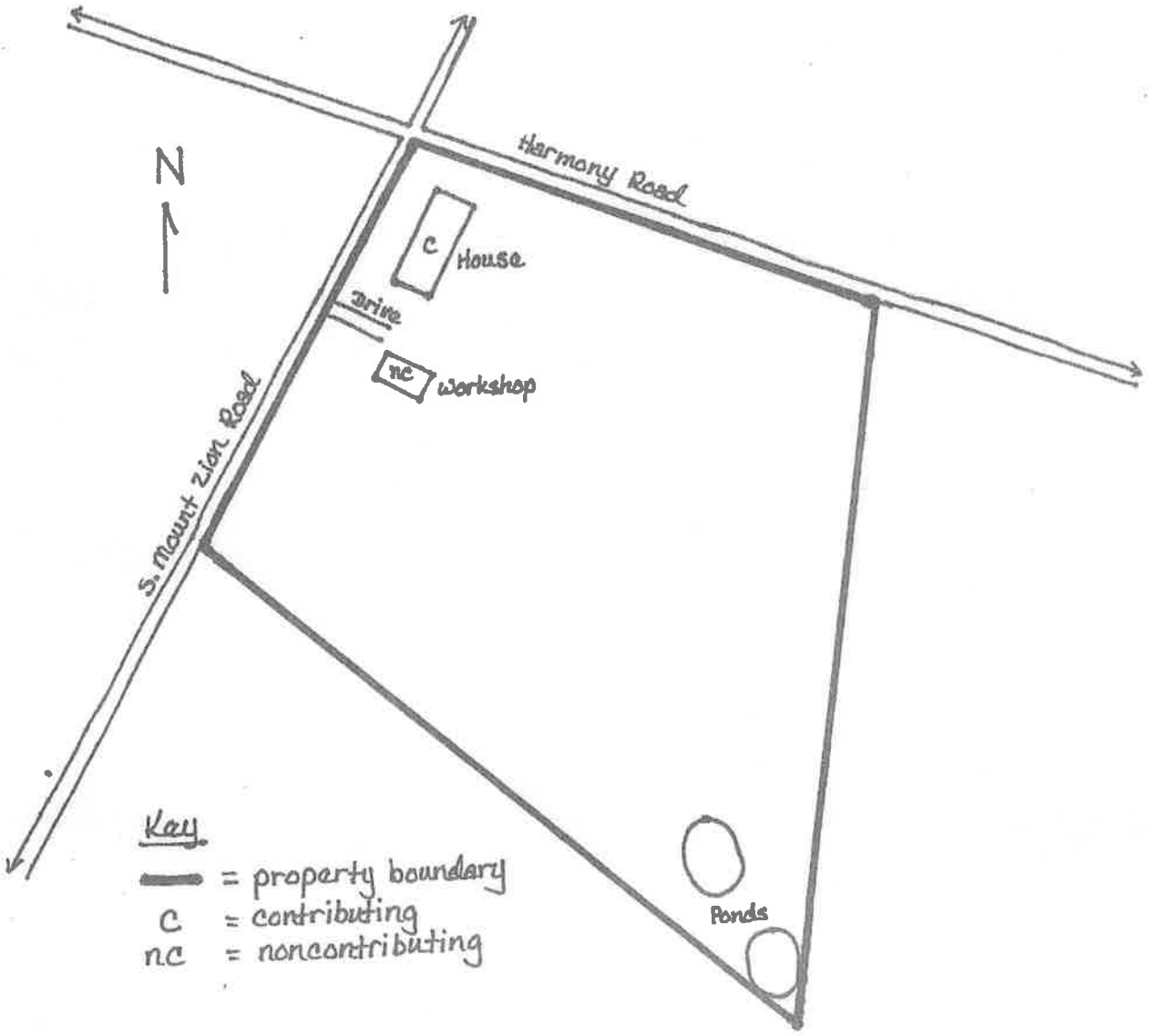
12 of _12__.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Koontz, John F. and Malissa, House
Name of Property

Monroe County, IN
County and State

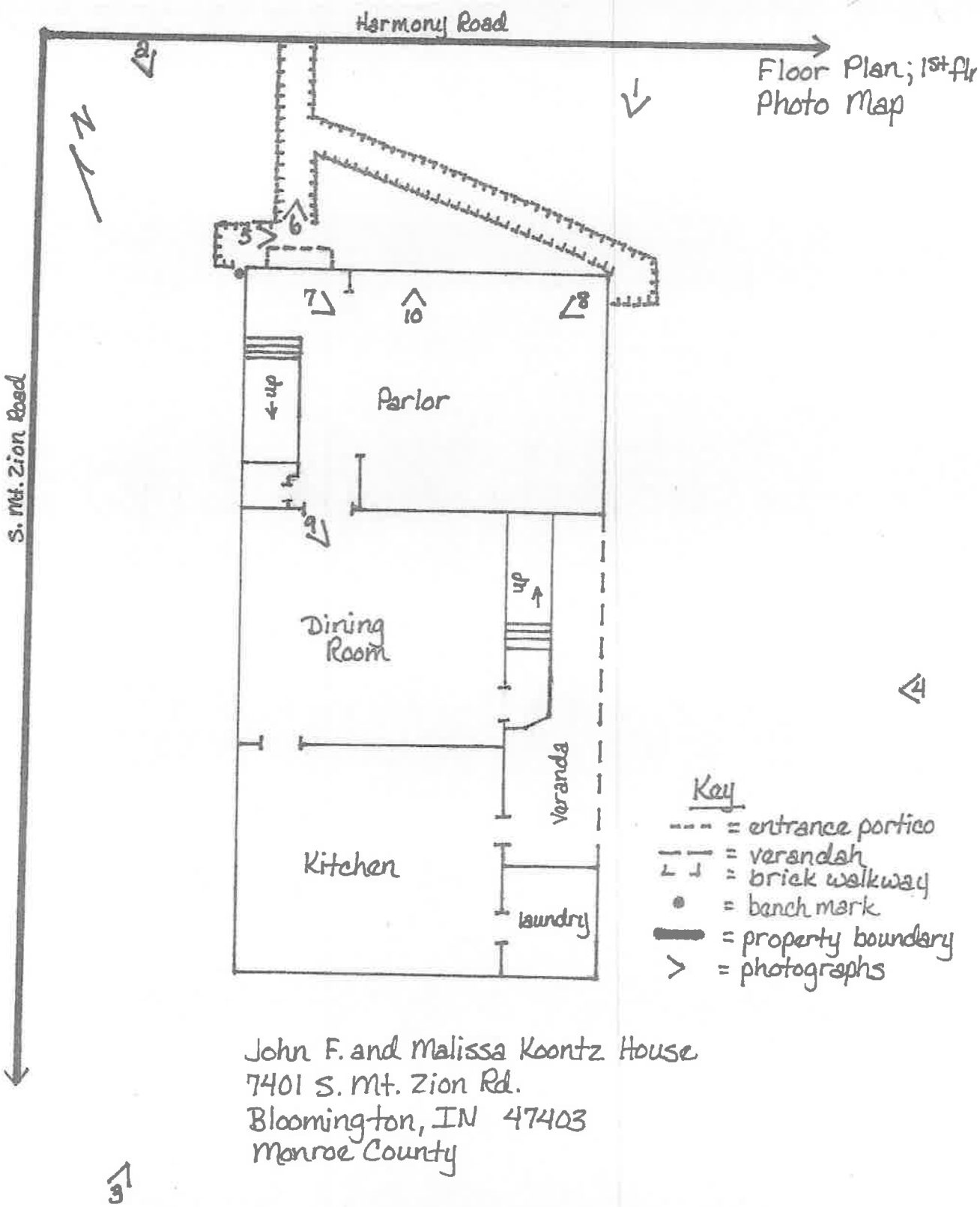
Site Map
Property Boundary

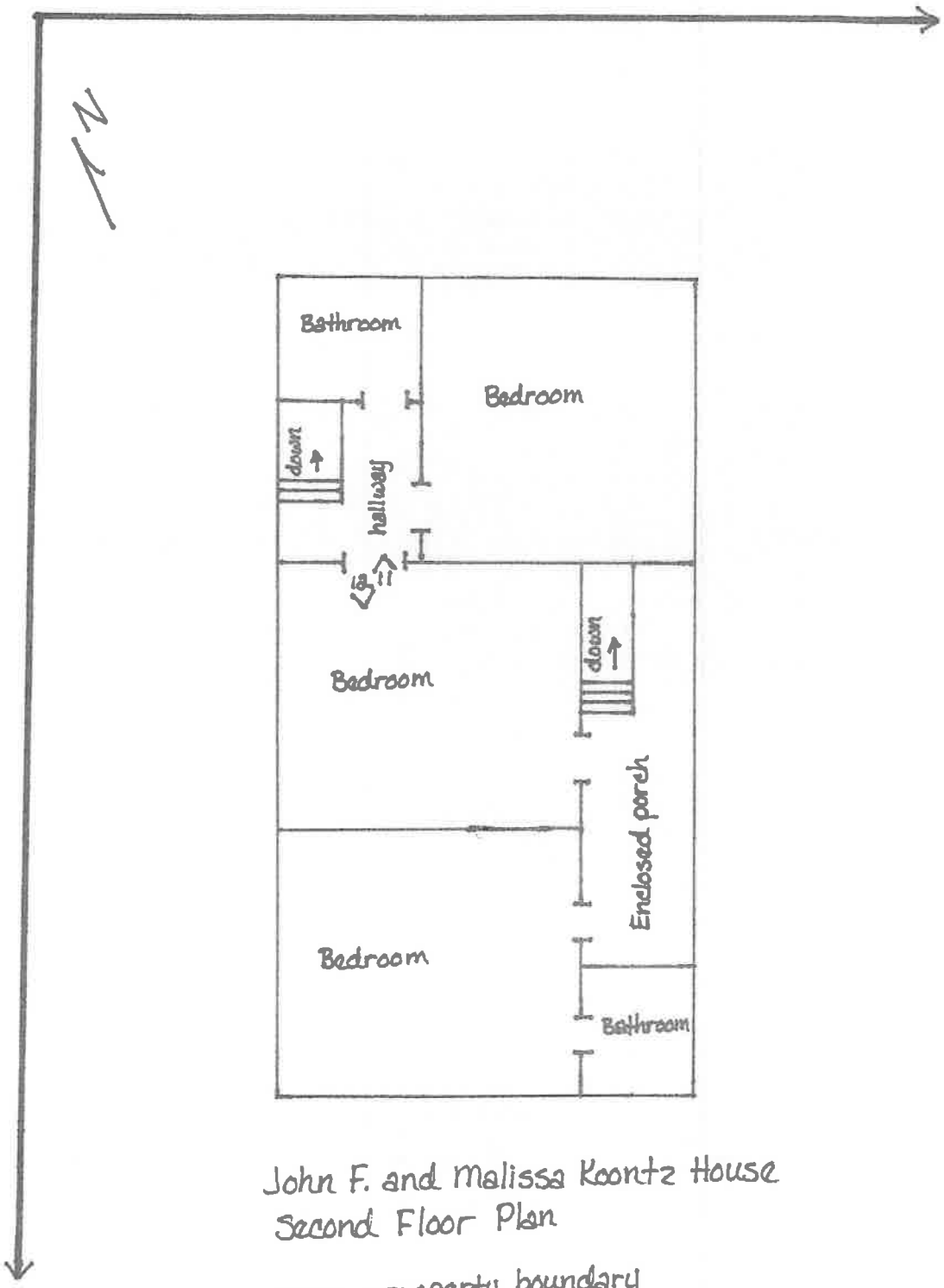


John F. and Malissa Koontz House
7401 S. Mt. Zion Rd.
Bloomington, IN 47403
Monroe County

Koontz, John F. and Malissa, House
Name of Property

Monroe County, IN
County and State





John F. and Malissa Koontz House
Second Floor Plan

▬ = property boundary