

FINAL - COPY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hall Farm
other names/site number 085-026-25012

2. Location

street & number 600 North na not for publication
city or town Clunette na vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Kosciusko code 085 zip code 46580

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick R. Capeton 7-16-92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Department of Natural Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Hall Farm
Name of Property

Kosciusko Co., IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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

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

na

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding,
animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding,
animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
OTHER: English Barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls METAL: aluminum
WOOD: weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Hall Farm
Name of Property

Kosciusko Co., IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1871

Significant Dates

1871

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

na

Cultural Affiliation

na

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

Hall Farm
Name of Property

Kosciusko Co., IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.9

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6	5	9	0	4	2	0	4	5	7	4	6	4	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

2

Zone			Easting					Northing						

3

Zone			Easting					Northing						

4

Zone			Easting					Northing						

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Thayer, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization na date August 19, 1991

street & number 3905 N 500 W telephone 812-372-6806

city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Standing H Farms, Inc.

street & number 122 W. Market St. telephone _____

city or town Warsaw state IN zip code 46580

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1 Hall Farm

The Hall Farm is located in Prairie Township, Kosciusko County, in northern Indiana. The farm is adjacent to the small village of Clunette.

The property, located on the northeast corner of 600 N. and 400 W., is part of an 80 acre farm, purchased by Joel Hall in 1867 (photo 1). Contributing buildings are the house and the barn. There are also two noncontributing buildings, a chicken house, and a shed. The house, built in 1871, faces 600 N. The barn, built about the same time, is east of the house. The chicken house, built in 1946, is north of the house, and the shed, built about 1950, is west of the house.

Previously, there were several other outbuildings associated with the property. There was a privy to the rear of the house. East of the barn, there was a shelter for livestock, a granary, a hog house, and a windmill. Northwest of the barn, there was a building which served as a corn crib and milking parlor. These had fallen into disrepair and were removed 30 or more years ago. The dates and appearances of these outbuildings is unknown. There was also a small garage to the northeast of the house. This was demolished in the last 20 years.

The house is Italianate in style. It is a subtype of the style defined as "simple hipped roof," by Virginia and Lee McAlester in A Field Guide to American Houses.¹ The Hall house is a two-story, timber frame structure with a field stone foundation and a hipped roof. The original plan was L-shaped. A large addition has been built onto the rear of the house. The house has narrow aluminum siding which has been installed in a way that does not obscure its ornamentation. The original appearance of the house is shown in photo 15, a c. 1871 view.

The main (south) facade is three bays wide (photo 2). There is a two-story portico in the center bay (photo 3). The lower level of this portico consists of an elaborate arrangement of brackets and scroll work supported by square columns resting on a wooden stoop. The second level has square columns supporting a wide, molded entablature which extends around the portico and the entire house. Between the columns on the bottom half of

1. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2 Hall Farm

the second level of the portico is lattice work. At each level of this portico is a door. The door at the first level is a paneled wood door with a pair of arched, glazed openings in the upper half, and a transom above. The door in the upper level is a paneled wood and glass door.

Windows on the main facade, like those throughout the house, are double hung, wood windows with applied muntins to create the appearance of multi-light sashes. These are new windows which are similar to, but slightly shorter than, the originals. The original windows, which were double hung windows with four lights in each sash, are shown in photo 15.

At the corner of the original part of the house are pilasters. Detailing on the other facades of the original part of the house is similar to detailing on the main facade. On the east side, in the open part of the L (photo 4), is a one story section, a c. 1900 addition to the house. Extending from the east side of this is a small, one-story, stone entry way. There was originally an attached, stone milkhouse at this location. It was rebuilt in recent years with the original stones. At the rear of the house is a large wood frame addition, which contains a screened porch, a bath, and a garage (photos 5 and 6), constructed in the last 20 years. There is a swimming pool behind the house, enclosed by a wood fence. There is a large, stone chimney, a recent addition, at the rear of the original part of the house, (photo 6).

The west side of the house is five bays wide (photo 7). Extending from the north bay is a one-story section which is an original part of the house. A three-sided bay window has been added to this in recent years. There are small brackets on the frieze above this bay window. There is a one-story wood porch extending from the remaining four bays of this facade (photos 2 and 7). This is an original feature of the house. It is composed of columns with arches between. There are scroll-sawn brackets under the eaves of the porch. In the second bay from the south, is a door like that on the first floor of the main facade.

The floor plan of the original part of the house is characteristic of an Italianate style house of this subtype (see first and second floor plans). There is a central hallway with a straight stair at the front of the house (photo 8). The stairway has a massive, turned newel post and turned spindles with a molded railing. A room on

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Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3 Hall Farm

the east side of this hallway, now a bedroom, was originally a parlor. On the west side are a parlor and a dining room. The opening between these two rooms has been enlarged (photo 9). Throughout these three rooms of the first floor are molded baseboards, wainscoting, chair rails, and pedimented window heads. A crown molding has been added.

Between the dining room and the kitchen is a small hallway with a stairway which leads to the rear of the second floor. The kitchen is original to the house, but has been extensively remodeled. A small room to the west of the kitchen may have originally been a pantry (photo 10). There is a large wood cupboard in this room, which is an original fixture. The room was enlarged by the addition of the bay window on this side of the house. To the east of the kitchen is a family room which is in the c. 1900 addition. The opening between these two rooms has been enlarged. There are hardwood floors throughout the original part of the house, most of which are covered with carpet. A section of the floor is visible in photo 10. To the north of the kitchen and family room is a the screened porch/bath/garage addition. To the east of the family room is the stone entry way.

The house has been altered very little on the second floor. To the east of the central hallway on this floor are a bedroom and a recently installed bathroom. On the west side is one large bedroom. In the rear extension, there were originally two bedrooms with the rear stair and a small hallway between. A longer hallway was added in recent years to access the rear bedroom from the front hallway (photo 11).

To the east of the house is a large English barn (photos 1 and 12). This is a timber frame structure with a rectangular plan and a gable roof. The barn has vertical board siding and a corrugated metal roof. There is a shed addition on the north end of the barn (photo 12), and a shed roofed overhang on the south end. There is a set of double, sliding doors to the north of center on each of the long sides. There are four small, square windows to the south of these doors on each of the long sides. There is an additional set of double sliding doors on the north side of each of the long sides. On the south end is a single sliding door. To the east of this door is a small, square window. Inside, the barn is divided into three bays on the ground floor. There are lofts above the end

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Section No. 7 Page 4 Hall Farm

bays. The barn has wood floors and is constructed of hand hewn and sawn timbers. Joinery is mortise-and-tenon. Both the house and the barn are in excellent condition.

There are two other buildings on the property. These are a large chicken house (photo 13), and a small shed (photo 14). Both are wood frame structures with beveled, horizontal siding and gabled roofs. They are both unaltered, but, being of comparatively recent construction, do not contribute to the historic property.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1 Hall Farm

The Hall Farm is significant under criterion A in the area of agriculture, and under criterion C in the area of architecture. The farm is one of a small number of properties which represent the period of agriculture in Kosciusko County extending from 1860 to 1900. The farm's English barn, built c. 1871, is an outstanding, unaltered example of a common type in the county. The house, built in 1871, is a distinctive example of the Italianate style of architecture.

The first white settler in Kosciusko County built a trading post in 1820 near a Potawatomi village. Settlement of the county began in earnest after the Indians ceded the land to the U.S. government in 1832. The county was formally established in 1836. Nearly all of the early settlers were farmers. Those who settled in the northern townships, where there were large expanses of prairie, faced the arduous task of clearing the land of deeply rooted prairie grass. Those in the southern townships had the backbreaking work of clearing dense forests. During the early years of the county, farming was at a subsistence level. Clearing of the land continued for several years, and only a few acres were added to the family farm each year. Corn was the most important crop. A good quality wheat could be grown only after the land had been cultivated for a few years. As farms were improved, a surplus of goods resulted, but several factors prevented most farmers from becoming prosperous. Among these were the lack of adequate transportation to ship goods to market, and the economic depression of the late 1830s and early 1840s which kept farm prices down.

A number of developments improved farming in the 1850s. Construction of a railroad network which would facilitate shipping of farm goods began. Plows and other equipment were improved. Increased attention to breeding, soil conservation, and diversification of crops also contributed to improving farms.

In Indiana: From Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth, the period extending from 1860 to 1900 is defined as one of great change in agriculture.² It was a transitional

2. Barnhart, John D. and Carmony, Donald F. Indiana: From Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1954.

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Section No. 8 Page 2 Hall Farm

period, in which farming evolved from a subsistence occupation to a profitable business. Though some innovations had started earlier, farmers were slow to accept change. The Civil War made change inevitable. Greater mechanization was needed to compensate for a lack of labor. The railroad network was expanded for war use, making shipment of agricultural goods easier. The war also created favorable market conditions. After the war, improvements in farm equipment and transportation routes continued. Other factors during the period included the development of agricultural fairs, agricultural publications, farmers' organizations, the expansion of the rural school system, and the establishment, in 1874, of Purdue University, the state's agricultural college. The progress of agriculture was slowed by the depression of 1873-1879, but continued in force in the 1880s and 1890s.

In Kosciusko County, farming continued to be the principal occupation during the period, 1860-1900. By 1900, there were over 2,000 farms in the county. Life for many farm families improved during this time. Still, few farmers could be characterized as wealthy, especially in the early part of the period. Farming continued to be hard, time consuming work, and farms were isolated from the society and comforts of town life. The paving of roads, use of the telephone, rural free delivery, and installation of electricity on farms only began near the end of the 19th century. Increased production, made possible by continued improvement in farm equipment and methods, as well as rising prices for farm goods, made the first two decades of the 20th century a period of unprecedented prosperity for farmers.

The Hall Farm is one of the best representations of a farm dating from the period 1860-1900. Only four other farms of the period were rating outstanding in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory in Kosciusko County. These are the Cook Farm in Harrison Township, 1866 (page 80, site 023, Kosciusko County Interim Report3); the McSherry Farm in Seward Township, 1881/1915 (page 91, site 005); the Reece Farm in Clay Township, c. 1860 (page 96, site 012); and a farm in Jackson Township, c. 1870 (page 106, site 030).3

3. Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Kosciusko County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1991.

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Section No. 8 Page 3 Hall Farm

The Reece Farm has a timber frame house which is an I-cottage with Greek Revival detailing. There are three outbuildings associated with the farm: a corn crib, a smoke house, and a wood shed. The farm in Jackson Township contains a brick I-house, a summer kitchen, a shed, a chicken house, a basement barn, a pump house, and a noncontributing milk house. Of the five outstanding farms of the period, it is the best representation of a typical farm.

The Cook Farm and the McSherry Farm are most comparable to the Hall Farm. All three farms have substantial, Italianate style houses and represent prosperous farms. The Cook Farm has a drive-through corn crib, and an English barn with a gambrel roof. The McSherry Farm has a privy, a chicken house, a smoke house, a garage, a noncontributing English barn, and three noncontributing pole barns.

Despite the fact that farming was the most prevalent way of life in Kosciusko County during the period from 1860-1900, few resources survive with a sufficient degree of integrity to represent agriculture during the period. Expected resources associated with the context, other than farms, would be mills, Grange halls, elevators, grain storage warehouses, and food processing plants. The Indiana Historic Sites and Structure Inventory did not identify any of these for the period. Many farms of the period have houses which have been extensively altered, or were torn down to make way for a more modern house after farm incomes improved in the 20th century. Farms that are still in operation tend to have a large number of noncontributing farm buildings. Outbuildings from the period, no longer needed, have been torn down or allowed to deteriorate.

The Hall Farm has been altered. There originally were more outbuildings on the property (see Section 7). Only the English barn survives. The house has also been altered, as previously described. The farm does, however, retain sufficient integrity to convey associations with late 19th century agriculture in Kosciusko County. Because of the rarity of resources associated with the historic context, the property is significant in spite of the alterations which have been made.

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Section No. 8 Page 4 Hall Farm

The farm's barn and house are significant in the area of architecture as well as agriculture. The barn appears to be one of the best examples of an English barn, a type common in the county throughout the 19th century. The English barn is a type brought to America by English settlers. Barns of this type are of timber frame construction. They have rectangular plans, and, usually, gabled roofs. There are two levels. The ground level is three bays wide. The center bay may have a threshing floor. The adjacent bays are for housing animals and for the storage of equipment and crops. The second level is a hay loft. There are double entry doors in the center of both long sides. The Hall barn fits this description. It is unaltered and in excellent condition.

There are 114 English barns identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Kosciusko County. A data gap in the Inventory is the date of construction for most of these barns. It is difficult to date a barn of this type, because the type changed very little in form, construction, and detailing over the years. Three of the barns, other than the Hall barn, contribute to properties which were rated outstanding. These are the Strieby Farm in Turkey Creek Township, c. 1850 (page 6, site 053); a farm in Jefferson Township, c. 1910 (page 19, site 021); and the Cook Farm in Harrison Township, c. 1866 (page 80, site 023). The barn on the Cook Farm has a gambrel roof, which is generally a 20th century feature.

The Hall House is a distinctive representation of the Italianate style. The style began as a variation of the Italian Villa style, popularized in the U.S. by the books of A.J. Downing in the 1840s and 1850s. In the book, A Field Guide to American Houses, six subtypes of the style are identified. The most common of these is the "simple hipped roof," the subtype of the Hall House. Houses of this type are typically square or rectangular in plan, or, like the Hall House, may have L-shaped plan, with the extension on the rear. They have low-pitched, hipped roofs with wide eaves. Facades are typically three bays wide. Windows are tall and narrow. The Hall House fits

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5 Hall Farm

this mold, but lacks a feature seen on most houses of this subtype, which virtually defines the style: ornamental eave brackets. Whether the omission of these brackets was due to economic reasons or personal taste is not known. The house has many other ornamental elements which are found on houses of the style. Among these are a wide entablature, corner pilasters with Doric capitals, and elaborate porches with scroll work and lattice work.

In Indiana, the popularity of the style dates from about 1850 to about 1900. The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory identified 99 houses of the Italianate style in Kosciusko County, dating from 1859 to 1901. Thirteen of these are part of properties which were rated outstanding in the Inventory. All but two of these, the Hall House and the Miles House in Milford (page 15, site 006), are brick. The Miles House is a frame house, built in 1884. It is rectangular in plan, with a low-pitched, hipped roof, and brackets under the eaves. The front porch, which extends the width of the facade, is very similar to the arched and bracketed west porch of the Hall House. The Miles House, like the Hall House, has aluminum siding. A carriage house is the sole outbuilding associated with the Miles property. Of the brick houses, one is of the "gable front" subtype, six are of the "asymmetrical" subtype, and four are of the "simple hipped roof" subtype.

The Hall House is of timber frame construction. This is a late date for this type of construction in houses. By this time, the lighter balloon frame, developed in the 1830s, had been widely adopted. Most houses of this construction date from before the Civil War. Hall family tradition holds that a group of Amish carpenters built the house. Since the Amish were reluctant to adopt technological changes, this could explain the timber frame construction.

Samuel Hall was one of the first settlers in Kosciusko County. He purchased 320 acres in Prairie Township in 1835. He was a prominent farmer, a justice of the peace, a judge, and a state senator. His son, Joel, was born in 1839. In 1867, Joel purchased the 80 acre farm where the Hall House and barn would later be built, plus two noncontiguous 20 acre plots which would later be incorporated into a larger farm as he continued to buy land. By his death in 1914, he had acquired 490 acres of land, plus 80 acres in his wife's name, in Prairie

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6 Hall Farm

Township. The average size of a farm in Indiana between 1880 and 1900 was about 100 acres. By these standards, Hall was very prosperous. Like many farmers, he supplemented his income in various ways. The 1876 Indiana Atlas shows a blacksmith shop on the Hall property.⁴ This suggests that either Hall worked on the side as a blacksmith, or that he leased the land for this purpose. When the village of Clunette was granted a post office in the early 1880s, he got the first contract to carry the mail, which he promptly sublet. He also opened his house as an inn to travelers. After retiring from farming and moving to Warsaw, he became the first president and a principal stockholder of the Peoples Bank in Leesburg.

Joel's son, William, took over the farm about 1900. He inherited the farmstead with 120 acres. He acquired additional acreage, and eventually owned 360 acres in Prairie Township. William was involved in the breeding of livestock. In this way, his farm was typical in the county, which was a leading producer of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and poultry in the state in the early 20th century. The farm has been in the Hall family for five generations, and has been designated a Hoosier Homestead.

4. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana.
Chicago: Baskin, Forster and Company, 1876.

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Section No. 9 Page 1 Hall Farm

Armstrong, J. W. History of Leesburg and Plain Township.
Leesburg: The Leesburg Journal, 1914.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Kosciusko County
Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks
Foundation of Indiana, 1991.

Kingman Brothers. Combination Atlas Map of Kosciusko
County. Indiana. Chicago: Shaker and Carqueville, 1879.

Kosciusko County Land Records.

Nye, George. "History of Clunette," in Readings in Early
Local History. Winona Lake: Free Methodist Publishing
House, 1943.

Nye, George. "Prairie Township," in "Miscellaneous
Articles," 1974-75.

Royse, L.W. A Standard History of Kosciusko County,
Indiana. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1919.

Standard Atlas of Kosciusko County, Indiana. Chicago:
George A. Ogle and Company, 1914.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1 Hall Farm

Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at a point on the northeast corner of 600 N and 400 W; thence east along the north side of 600 N 410 feet; thence north 400 feet; thence west 410 feet to the east side of 400 W; thence south along the east side of 400W to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house and associated outbuildings.

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Photographs Page 1 Hall Farm

The following information is the same for all photographs,
except where noted:

1. Hall Farm
2. Clunette, Indiana
3. Laura Thayer
4. May 1991
5. 3905 N. 500 W.
Columbus, Indiana 47201

Other information for individual photographs:

Photo 1

1. House and barn
6. camera facing northwest
7. 1 of 15

Photo 2

1. Main facade of house
6. camera facing northeast
7. 2 of 15

Photo 3

1. Main entry of house
6. camera facing north
7. 3 of 15

Photo 4

1. East facade of house
6. camera facing northwest
7. 4 of 15

Photo 5

1. East facade of house
6. camera facing southwest
7. 5 of 15

Photo 6

1. North facade of house
6. camera facing southeast
7. 6 of 15

Photo 7

1. West facade of house
6. camera facing east
7. 7 of 15

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Photographs Page 2 Hall Farm

Photo 8

1. Interior view of house - entry
6. camera facing northwest
7. 8 of 15

Photo 9

1. Interior view of house - parlor and dining room
6. camera facing south
7. 9 of 15

Photo 10

1. Interior view of house - pantry
6. camera facing southwest
7. 10 of 15

Photo 11

1. Interior view of house - upstairs hall
6. camera facing north
7. 11 of 15

Photo 12

1. Barn
6. camera facing northeast
7. 12 of 15

Photo 13

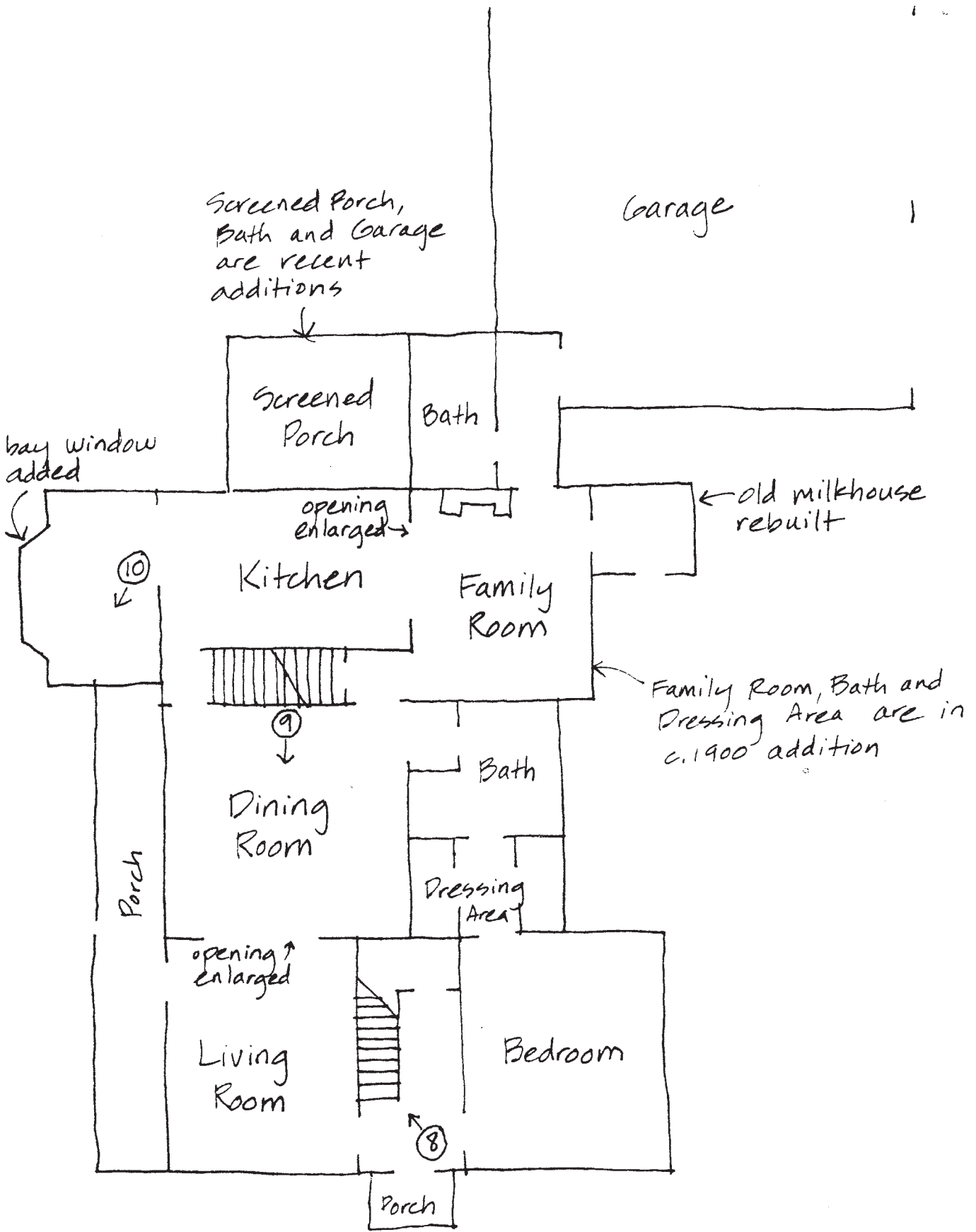
1. Chicken House
6. camera facing northeast
7. 13 of 15

Photo 14

1. Shed
6. camera facing southwest
7. 14 of 15

Photo 15

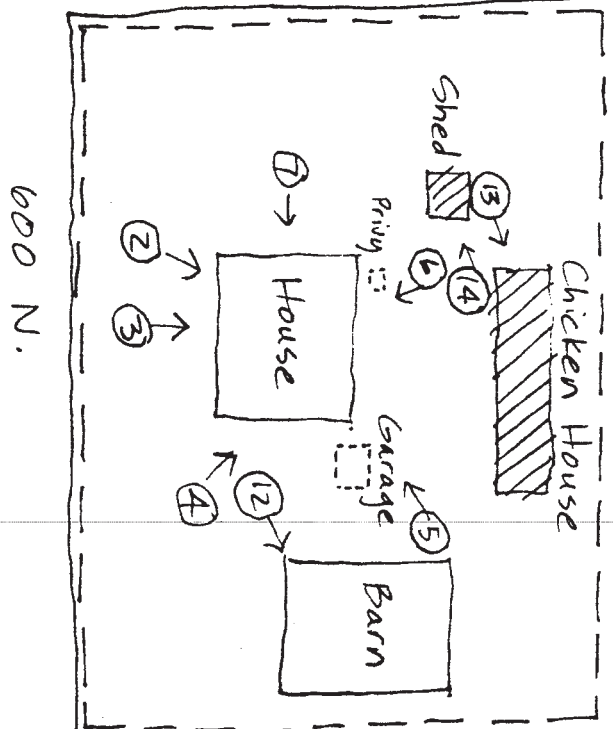
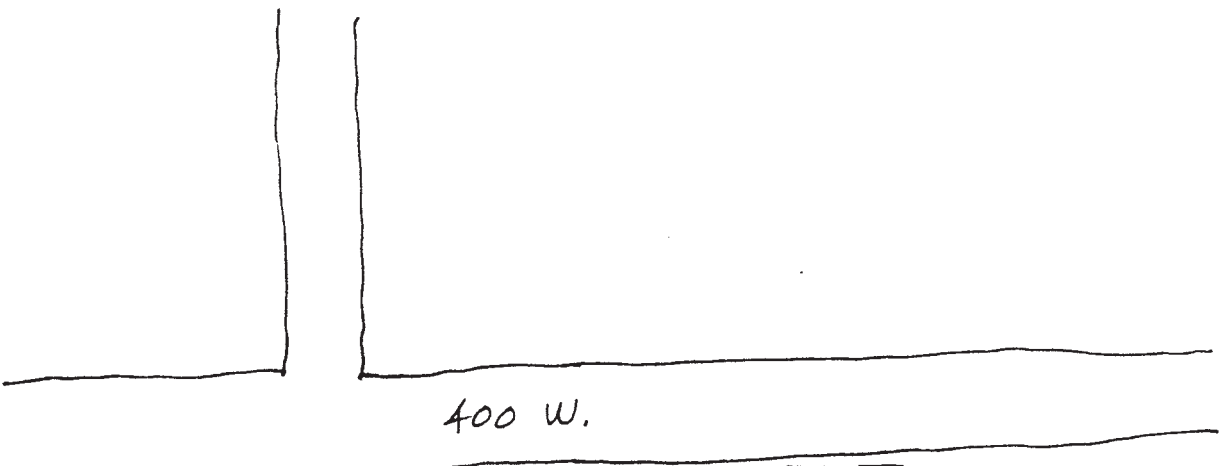
1. Hall House
3. Photographer unknown
4. c. 1871
6. camera facing north
7. 15 of 15



Hall Farm
 Kosciusko County
 First Floor Plan

↑ north
 ① → photo view

Hall Farm
 Kosciusko County
 Site Plan



Com Crib/Milking Parlor

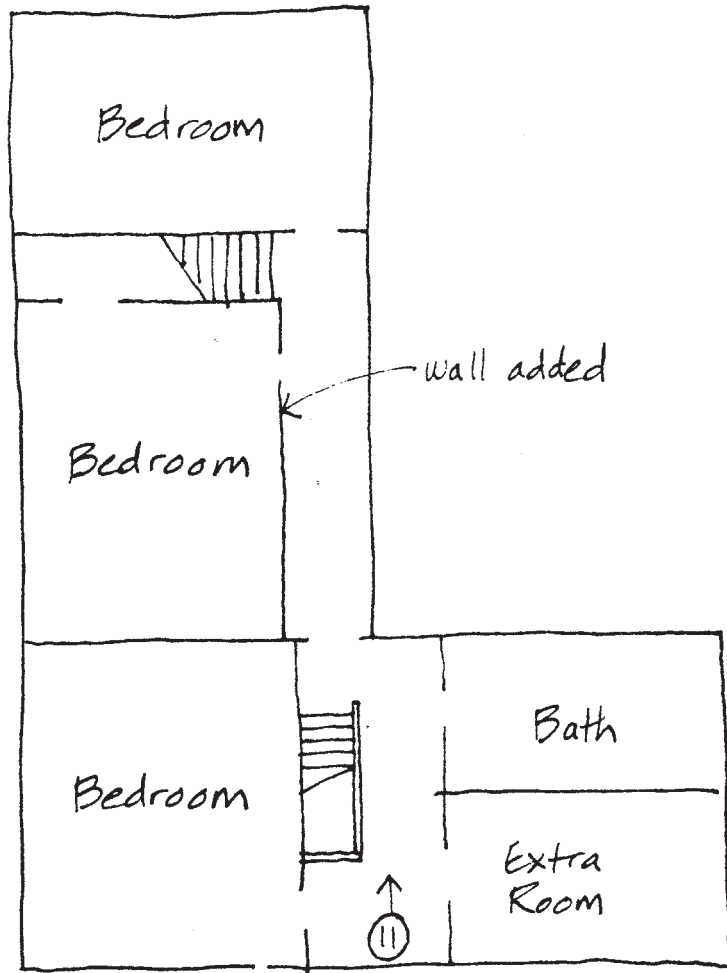
Shelter Granary Hog House
 Windmill

↑ north
 --- boundary
 ① → photo view

noncontributing

former outbuilding

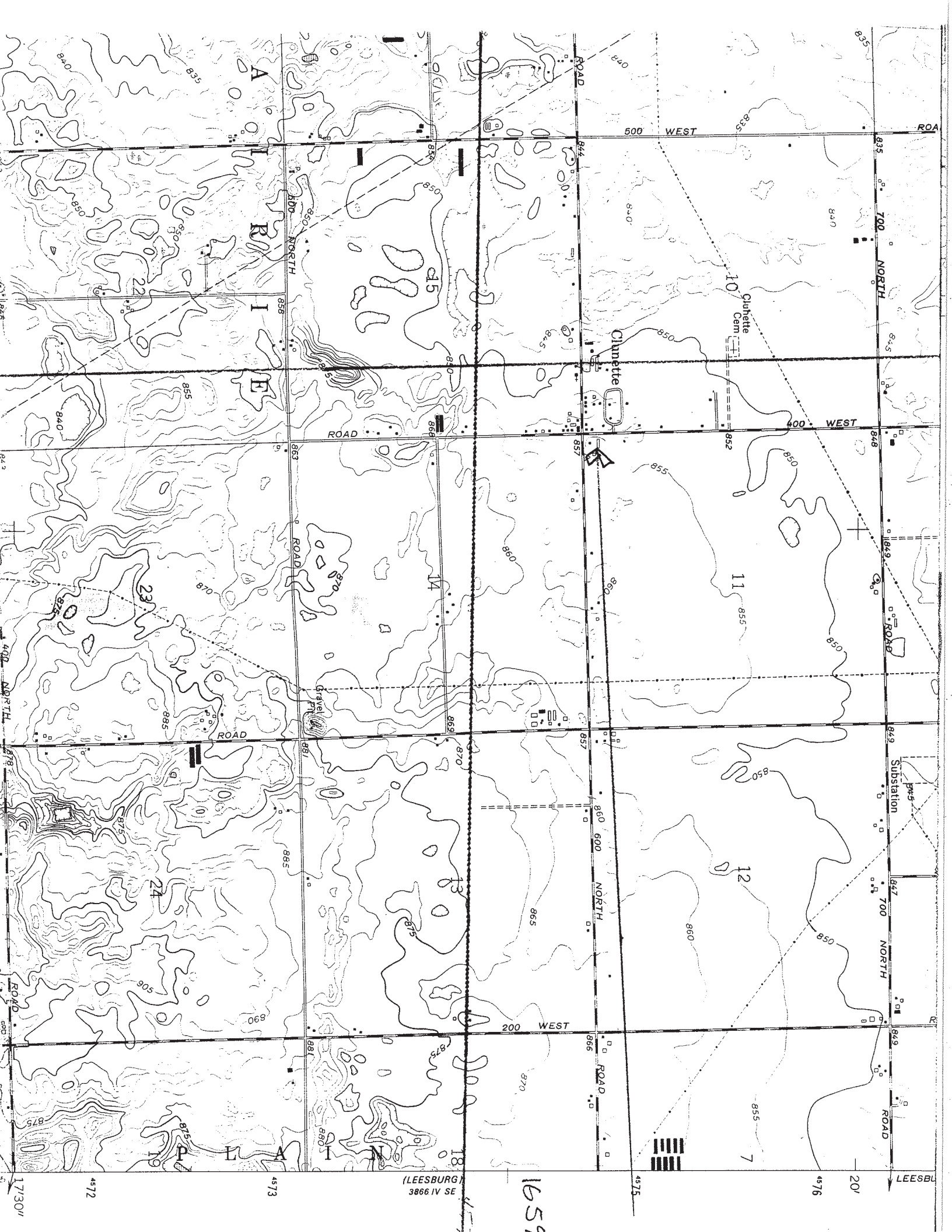
LT 5/92



Hall Farm
Kosiusko County
Second Floor Plan

↑ north

LT 5/92



(LEESBURG) SE
3866 IV SE

1654

LEESBU

20'

4576

4575

4573

4572

17'30"

