

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 Hofherr, Martin, Farm

other names/site number 035-240-50012

2. Location

street & number CR 650 West, just north of Division Road na not for publication

city or town Yorktown vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Delaware code 035 zip code 47304

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. Roberts 4-28-92
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana 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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Name of Property

Delaware 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	
3	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	1	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/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility
agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural
outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

OTHER: Round Barn

OTHER: English Barn

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof STONE: slate

other ASPHALT

Narrative Description

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

Hofherr Farm
Name of Property

Delaware Co
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.

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 # IN-186
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1904-1913

Significant Dates

1904

1905

1913

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

na

Cultural Affiliation

na

Architect/Builder

Steele, Benton; Duncan, Horace;
McNamee, Issac

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

Hofherr Farm
Name of Property

Delaware Co., IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 4

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	627000	4450260
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

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 July 24, 1991

street & number 3905 N. 500 West Road 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 Phillip M. and Willimiene J. Hofherr SEE CONTINUATION SHEET ALSO

street & number 3600 University Ave. telephone

city or town Muncie state IN zip code 47304

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.

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Section No. 7 Page 1 Martin Hofherr Farm

The Martin Hofherr Farm is located in Mt. Pleasant Township, northwest of Yorktown, in southwestern Delaware County. Delaware County is located in east-central Indiana, in an agriculturally rich part of Indiana.

The farm, which is located on 650 West, consists of four buildings. These are the house, completed in 1905; a large round barn, built in 1904; an English barn, built in 1913; and a garage, a contemporary intrusion, built in the 1980s. Northeast of the round barn is a one-story, wood barn, constructed after the period of significance (far right in photo 1). The boundaries have been drawn to exclude this barn.

The house faces west and is located 35 feet from the road. It is a two-and-a-half story, wood frame building with a complex roof. The plan is essentially a rectangle, with various projections (see floor plan for house). The foundation is fieldstone, faced in coursed, rough cut stone. The walls are covered with clapboard siding. The roof has the original slates. There are two brick chimneys. Most of the ornamentation is classical in origin.

The main (west) facade is two bays wide (photo 4). The main entry to the house is on the north side of the south bay. This is a paneled wood and glass door. In the center of the south bay, on the second story, is an angled, three sided bay window with a double hung, wood window, with one light in each sash, on each side. Above these windows, at the cut away corners, is decorative scroll work. Above this is a pedimented gable with a multi-light, rectangular window. In the north bay of the first story is a large, double hung, wood window with one light in each sash. In the north bay of the second story is a protruding rectangular bay with a double hung, wood window with one light in each sash. Above the rectangular bay window is a dormer window with a pedimented gable roof. The window in this dormer is square, with multi-light, diamond-shaped panes. Between the second story and the attic level, extending around the house, is a wide, dentiled frieze. There are modillions under the wide eaves. At the corners of the house, and of the protruding bays, are corner boards, many of which are topped with Doric capitals. Extending across this facade and around the south side is a one-story porch supported by Doric columns resting on a stone, screened wall. The columns are early 20th century replacements. The

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originals were of the Ionic order. At the same time the columns were replaced, the screened wall replaced the original wood balustrade. A balustrade on the porch roof (photo 2) was also removed at some point. The roof of the porch was originally covered with slates. It now has asphalt shingles.

The south facade is three bays wide (photo 5). On the first level of the west bay, there is a small square window in the upper west corner. On the second level of this bay, there is a small square window in the lower east corner. These provide light to the main stairway of the house. The center bay protrudes from the facade. There is a window at the basement level. On the first level, there is an angled, three sided bay window with a double hung, wood window, with one light in each sash, on each side. Above these is decorative scroll work which defines the corners. Between the first and second story is a band of dentils, which extends around the house at the level of the dentils on the porch frieze. Above this band, on this bay, the siding curves slightly inward up to a wood band which extends around the house at the level of the bottom of the second story windows. On the second story of this bay is a double hung wood window with one light in each sash. Above this is a pedimented gable, which contains a pair of multi-light, square windows. In the east bay of this facade, there is a window at the basement level. On the first level, there are a group of three, double hung, wood windows, with one light in each sash. In the center of this bay, on the second level, there is one double hung, wood window with one light in each sash. Directly above this, on the roof, is a dormer window with a pedimented gable roof. The window in this dormer is a multi-light, double hung, wood window.

The east facade is two bays wide (photo 7). There is an one-story, wood, L-shaped porch on the south bay. Similar to the porch on the main facade, it is composed of a dentiled frieze supported by Doric columns. Between the columns of this rear porch are a wood railing and spindles. On the first level of this bay is a paneled wood and glass door, which provides access to the dining room. Above this, on the second level, is a wood, double hung window with one light in each sash. In the north bay, there is a small, one-story extension on the south half. There is a wood, double hung window, with one light and each sash, on the east side of this extension. In the north half of this level is a like window. On the second

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level, there is a small, square, wood, double hung window with one light in each sash. North of this window, in the center of this bay on the second level, is a wood, double hung window with one light in each sash. At the attic level of this bay is a pedimented gable which contains a pair of wood, double hung windows with one light in each sash.

The north facade is three bays wide (photo 6). There is a window at the basement level of the east bay. On the east half of the first level of this bay is a double hung, wood window, with one light in each sash. On the west half, near the top of the first level, there is a small, square, double hung, wood window with one light in each sash. There are two, double hung, wood windows with one light in each sash on the second level of this bay. The center bay protrudes from the facade. There is a window at each level of this bay, like other windows of the house, including the attic level, which has a small, square, multi-light, double hung wood window in a pedimented gable. The west bay has one window each at the basement, first and second levels. These are like other windows in the house.

The roof has its original slates (photos 3-7). These are arranged with several rows of flat-edged slates alternating with rows of round-edged slates. There is a brick chimney with brick banding, roughly in the center of the roof (photos 3 and 5), and a plain, brick chimney near the northeast corner of the house (photo 6).

The interior of the house is virtually unaltered. The house has original wood floors and elaborate woodwork throughout (photos 9-14). Many original light fixtures have been retained (photos 10, 12, 14). On the first floor (see floor plan), there is a small, oak paneled foyer which contains the main stair case, which is U-shaped (photo 9). There are three, connected parlors at the front of the house (photos 10, 12). There is a dining room in the southeast corner (visible at right in photo 12), and a kitchen in the northeast corner (photo 13). There is a straight stair case west of the kitchen. A former pantry, located off the kitchen was made into a bathroom in 1976. Among distinctive features of the first floor are Corinthian columns resting on oak paneled bases, at the entrances from the foyer to the south parlor, from the foyer to the northwest parlor, and between the south and northwest parlors (photos 10, 11). There are double,

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paneled wood pocket doors at the openings between the north and south parlors, and between the north and northwest parlors. In the south parlor is a coal burning fireplace with a decorative cast iron insert, a ceramic tile surround, and an ornate oak mantle.

Upstairs, there is a main, east-west hallway through the center of the house, and a rear hallway adjacent to the rear stair. There are three bedrooms, a small sitting room, a nursery which is connected to the south bedroom, and a bathroom in the northeast corner of this floor. The entrance to the sitting room has a Corinthian column (photo 14) similar to those on the first floor. Original fixtures in the bathroom, including a claw-foot bathtub, have been retained.

To the east of the house is a large, round barn. This is a two-and-a-half-story barn with a cupola (photo 15). It is of wood frame construction (photos 19, 20), and has a stone foundation, a domed roof, and vertical board siding. The siding of the upper stories, which has pointed ends, overlaps the siding of the basement level, and creates a zig-zag pattern around the building. There are an unusually large number of windows. These are double hung, wood windows with one light in each sash. Some of the sash are broken. There are like windows in the cupola. The barn is a bank barn, with a banked entrance on the west side into the first level, and an entrance on the opposite side at the basement level. Doors are sliding double doors. Inside the barn, there are stalls at the basement level, and a loft at the attic level. The first level is open, except for support posts. The floor boards of the first level (photo 18) are laid in a concentric pattern. Boards are wider near the outside of the barn, becoming narrower at the center. The barn was built of light-weight boards, laminated in places for strength. This type of construction was one of the features which distinguished round barns from other types of barns, which were traditionally constructed of heavy timbers. The Hofherr barn was used to house stock and to store crops.

Northwest of the round barn is an English barn with a gambrel roof (left in photo 17). It has vertical board siding. There are sliding double doors on the west and east sides. There is a one-story, shed roof extension on the south side. This barn, built in 1913, is of timber frame construction. It was used for the storage of supplies, equipment, and crops.

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The other building on the property is a one-story, wood frame garage of recent construction. It has a gable roof, and aluminum siding, and is located southeast of the house (right in photo 3; left in photo 6).

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The Martin Hofherr Farm is significant under criterion A, in the area of agriculture, as a representation of an early 20th century Delaware County farmstead. It is significant under criterion C, in the area of architecture, for its Queen Anne style house, one of the finest examples of the style in Delaware County, and for its round barn, one of the best examples of its particular type in the state.

The Hofherr farm includes a Queen Anne style farmhouse, a large round barn, and an English barn. These buildings were constructed between 1904 and 1913 for Martin Hofherr. Hofherr had come to Delaware county as a boy with his family in 1862. His father, Philip Hofherr, had purchased a farm of 263 acres northeast of Yorktown. After Philip's death, in 1901, Martin acquired 235 of the 263 acres, and built the house and barns. Martin was a prosperous farmer and stockman.

The Hofherr farm is the grandest example of an early 20th century farmstead in the county. The period roughly between about 1900 and World War I was one of prosperity for Delaware County farmers. This prosperity was the result of technological improvements in agriculture, combined with improved transportation and favorable market conditions. There are few extant farmsteads in the county which illustrate the wealth and optimism of the period. The Hofherr House is one of two early 20th century farmhouses in Delaware which have a rating of "outstanding" in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. The Nottingham House, a Colonial Revival style farmhouse located on Eaton-Wheeling Pike in Union Township, also has a rating of "outstanding." The group of farm buildings associated with this house, located across the road, has a rating of "notable."

The Hofherr round barn is of particular importance in relationship to the property's agricultural significance. Round barns became popular in the midwest about 1900. They were represented as being more efficient than conventional rectangular barns, in terms of square footage and construction costs. In the area of Delaware, Madison, and Hancock counties, many of the round barns were constructed by a group of men consisting of Benton Steele, designer, and Horace Duncan and Isaac McNamee, builders. These men were responsible for the construction of about 30 per cent of the round barns in Indiana. It is likely that they built the three extant round barns in Delaware County.

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including the Hofherr barn. Steele maintained an office in Pendleton from about 1900 until 1909. Duncan and McNamee later teamed up with Frank Littleton to patent the round barn. Round barns declined in popularity after the start of World War I, and not many were constructed after that time. Of the estimated 225 round barns which were built in the state, fewer than 115 remain.

The Hofherr house and round barn are significant in the area of architecture. The Hofherr house is the finest Queen Anne style house located outside of Muncie, the county seat. Only a few of the examples in Muncie compare in grandeur and integrity to the Hofherr house. The Queen Anne style originated in England, and became popular in this county in the 1870s. In Delaware County, examples of the style date from about 1890 to 1905. The style was a showy one, and was popular with the wealthier classes. Houses are typically two-and-a-half stories high, are constructed of brick or wood, and have irregular plans and complex roofs. Details include a variety of decorative wood siding types used in combination, scroll and spindle work, variously sized and shaped windows, classical ornamentation, and decorative brickwork. The Hofherr house is an excellent representation of the style, and includes many of these features. It is a two-and-a-half story wood frame house with an irregular plan and a complex roof. It has clapboard siding, classical porch posts and pilasters, dentiled friezes, bracketed eaves, pedimented gable, and spindle work. The roof is covered with a combination of flat and round edge slates. The house is virtually unaltered from its historic appearance, both on the exterior and interior. Among Queen Anne houses in the county, the Hofherr House is distinctive for its emphasis on Classical detailing.

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory identified nine Queen Anne style houses in Muncie which are comparable to the Hofherr House. These are the Richard Berger House, located at 600 E. Washington Street (site 005, page 31 of the Delaware County Interim Report): the W.P. Koons House at 802 E. Main Street (site 047, page 33); the James Templar House at 723 E. Main Street (site 076, page 33); a house at 1337 W. Jackson Street (site 23, page 38); the Vandercook House, at 523 E. Adams Street (site 034, page 41); the James Parson House at 517-19 E. Adams Street (site 35, page 41); the William Wood House at 429 E. Charles Street (site 106, page 43); a house at 417 W. Howard Street (site 159, page 44); and a house at 300

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E. McCulloch Boulevard (site 008, page 51).

The Hofherr round barn is one of the finest round barns in the state. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana is currently preparing an historic context for Indiana round barns. The barns have been classified according to plan (true circle, decagon, etc.), and roof type (domed, gambrel, etc.). According to Jerry McMahan, author of the study, the Hofherr barn is an outstanding example of a barn with a true circle plan and a domed roof. This opinion is shared by John Hanou, author and photographer of a forthcoming book on Indiana round barns, to be published by Purdue University Press in May 1992. There is only one other barn in the state which is comparable, one in Millgrove Township in Steuben County. The Hofherr barn is also distinctive for its large size, its many windows, and its round cupola. It is unaltered. There are only two other extant round barns in Delaware County. These are located on 800 East in Delaware Township (site 012, page 15) and on 422 South in Perry Township (site 006, page 92).

The Hofherr Farm remained in the Hofherr family until 1984, when the house was purchased by Steven and Sue Crandall. Philip Hofherr, grandson of Martin, and his wife Willimiene retain ownership of the barns.

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