

**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 Daugherty, Elnora, Farm

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number 5541 East 500 South N/A not for publication

city or town Columbus  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Bartholomew code 005 zip code 47201

**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. Risher* 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 \_\_\_\_\_

- 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:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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	
6	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
8	0	Total

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

N/A

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:

storage, processing, animal  
facility, agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

storage, agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

OTHER: transverse-frame barn

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: weatherboard

WOOD: shingle

roof STONE: slate

other METAL: cast iron

GLASS

Narrative Description

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

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)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

c.1890-1937

Significant Dates

1892

1937

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

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

Daugherty Farm  
Name of Property

Bethelomew County, Indiana  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 9.5

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	5 9 8 2 4 0	4 3 3 1 4 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 6	5 9 8 4 9 0	4 3 3 1 4 7 0

3	1 6	5 9 8 4 9 0	4 3 3 1 2 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 6	5 9 8 2 4 0	4 3 3 1 2 1 0

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 \_\_\_\_\_ date July 8, 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 Elizabeth Crisman

street & number 5425 Sunset Drive telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Littleton state CO zip code 80123

**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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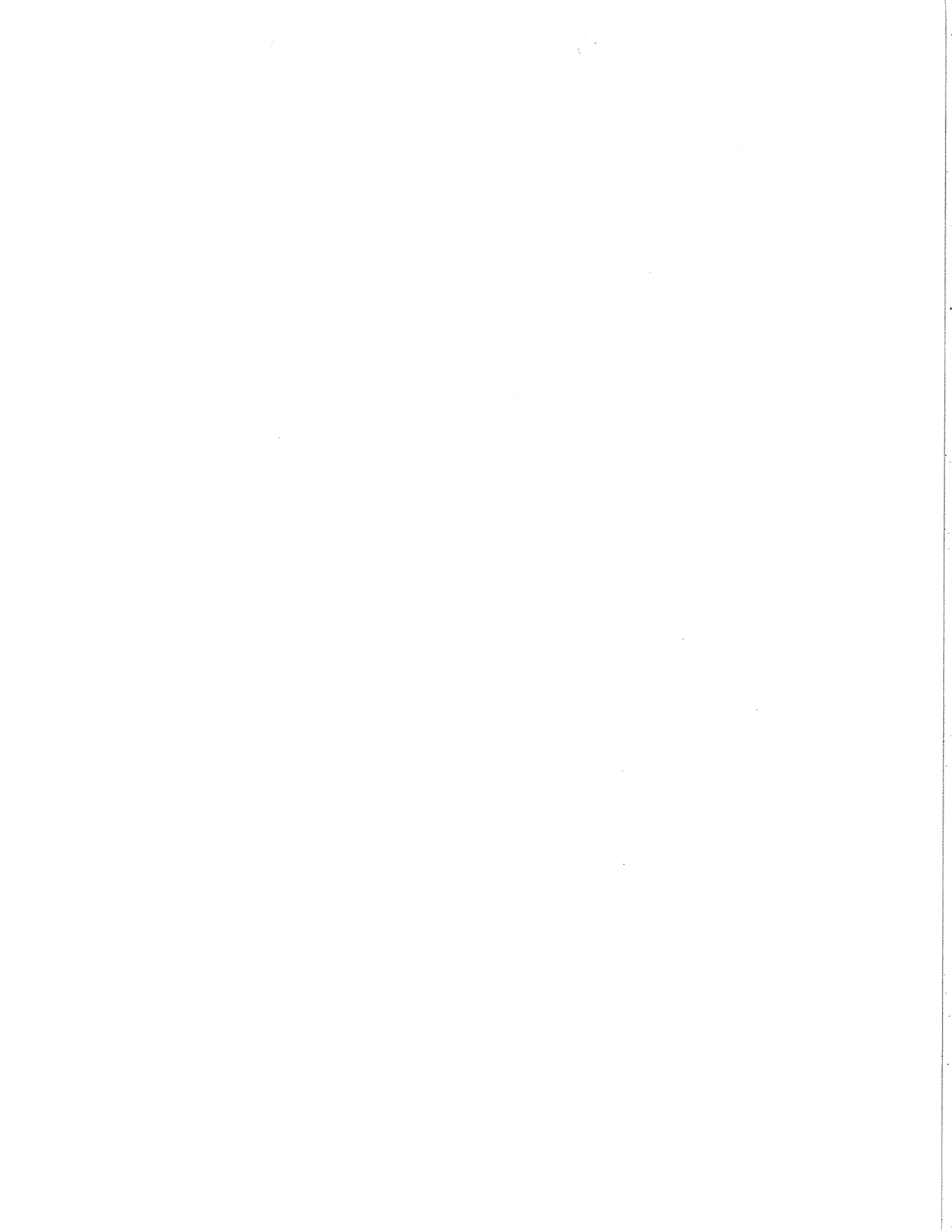
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The Elnora Daugherty Farm is located in Sandcreek Township in southeastern Bartholomew County. The eastern part of the county is mainly flat, fertile farmland. There are two historic settlements in Sandcreek Township, both small villages. These are Elizabethtown, two-and-a-half miles east of the farm, and Azalia, two-and-a-half miles south. The township retains its rural character for the most part. One of the few contemporary developments is the residential area known as Mineral Springs, located just north of the farm. The farm is located on the south side of 500 South, near the East Fork of the White River (photo 1).

The property contains eight contributing resources: six buildings, a house and five outbuildings; one object, a gasoline pump; and one site, a row of Silver Maple trees. The house (photos 2, 3, 4, 5), a Queen Anne style building constructed in 1892, is located on the north end of the farmstead. The Silver Maple trees, which appear to be 70 to 80 years old, line the road in front. The drive extends south from the road, along the east side of the house, and ends in the barn yard to the rear of the house. Located there are four buildings: a c. 1890 traverse-frame barn (photo 6), a c. 1900 wagon shed (photo 7), a c. 1920 utility building (center of photo 8), a c. 1920 storage shed (left in photo 8). Next to the utility building is a c. 1920 gasoline pump (right in photo 8). Southwest of the barn yard is a large traverse-frame barn, built as a tobacco barn, with an attached stripping shed (photo 13).

The house is a two-and-a-half story, wood frame structure. The cross gable roof is covered with the original slate. The foundation is brick. The house is variously sided, with clapboards, and fishscale, and diamond-shaped shingles. The plan is basically rectilinear with several jogs. All facades of the house have an asymmetrical arrangement.

The main (north) facade is three bays wide. The east bay, which is recessed, has the main entry (photo 4). The door itself is of paneled wood and glass. Occupying the two bays to the west is a large, double hung wood window, with one light in each sash, and a stained glass transom. On



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the second floor, there are double doors opening onto a balconet above the main entry in the east bay. In each of the remaining bays on this floor, is a wood, double hung window, with one light in each sash. These are typical of most windows in the house. In the attic gable of this facade are a pair of multi-light, wood windows. There is a bargeboard in the gable composed of sunbursts and scroll work.

A one-story porch extends the width of this facade, and around the corner on the east side of the house. The porch has turned posts, with a frieze and railing composed of spindle and scroll work. There are brackets under the porch cornice. In front of the east bay of the main facade, where the entry is located, a section of the porch has a round opening defined by lattice work, and is surmounted by a gable with a sunburst. There is also a lattice work opening above on the balconet. There is clapboard siding at the first level.

There is scalloped clapboard siding above the porch roof to the bottom of the second floor windows, in the center and west bays. Between the bottom and the tops of the windows in the center and west bays are plain clapboards. In the recessed area of the second floor, on the east bay of the facade, are plain clapboards. Above the lattice work opening of this bay are fishscale shingles. In the front gable of this facade, there are bands of fishscale shingles alternating with a band of diamond shaped shingles. There are wood moldings which divide the facade into areas based on changing siding patterns. There are cornerboards at each corner and wood window surrounds.

The east facade (photo 2) is divided into three sections. The north section has no openings on the first floor. On the second floor, at the south end, is a small, square, stained glass window. The center section, which protrudes from the north section, contains a secondary entry, on the first floor, which is located on an angled wall at the south end of the porch. To the south of this entry is a double hung wood window, with one light in each sash. Above this, on the second floor, are two like windows. This section has a gable roof which crosses the main gable

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roof. In this gable is a bargeboard like the one on the main facade, diamond shaped shingles, and a decorative attic vent. In the south section (photo 5), which is one-and-a-half stories high, there is a wood, double hung window with one light in each sash, at the south end. Above this is a large dormer window, with three wood, double hung windows, which was added to the house in the 1920s. This facade of the house is sided with clapboards, but has wood moldings, which divide the facade into areas, similar to those on the main facade.

The west facade (photo 3) is similar to the east facade, except that there is no porch, and the fenestration is different. In the north section of the west facade, there are no windows on the first story. On the second story, there is a wood, double hung window with one light in each sash on the north end. The center section projects from the north section, and the north side of the center section is cut away on the first story. There is a window in this angled section, and decorative wood work above. On the west side of this section, there is one window on the first story, and two on the second story. The gable roof of the center section crosses the main gable roof. There is a bargeboard in the gable like those on the main and east facades. On the south section, there is a small, square window on the north end, and two wood, double hung windows with one light in each sash, one each in the center and at the south end of this section. The siding on the west side is similar to that on the east facade.

In the rear gable of the house, which has plain clapboard siding, there are two windows. A tall, wood, double hung window with one light in each sash to the west of center, and a like, but smaller window to the east of center (photo 5). Attached to the rear of the first story is a small, gable roof, wood frame section which attaches the garage to the house. At each end of the section abutting the house is a door flanked by windows. The garage is on the south end of this section. It is a one story wood structure with board-and-batten siding and a gable roof. The garage door is on the east side.

Along the tops of the gables is cast-iron cresting (photos 2, 3, 5). There are three chimneys on the house: one on



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the west part of the gable of the front section of the house (photo 3); one in the center of the house (photo 5); and one at the rear of the house (photo 5). These, all interior chimneys, are tall and have decorative brick work.

The entry hall is located in the east side of the front section of the house. The stairway is located on the west side of this hall. It is composed of a massive, square, paneled newel post, a paneled base, and a molded railing atop elaborate, turned spindles. To the west of this hall is a formal parlor. The hall and parlor are connected by a door which is typical of those throughout the first floor. This is a six panel wood door (photo 10). The door frame has medallions at the corners and carving at the top, just below a wide, molded entablature. Original hardware, which includes decorative hinges and door plates, is intact. There is a fireplace on the west wall of the parlor with a ceramic tile surround and a wood mantel. There is a wide baseboard, which is typical throughout the house. Also throughout the house is a hardwood floor. This parlor and the hall are the only rooms with crown molding.

South of the hall and parlor, in the center section of the house, are two additional parlors. The parlor to the east has a fireplace with a ceramic tile surround, and an elaborate wood mantel (photo 11). Between these two parlors is a wide wood doorway with pocket doors. The dining room is in the southeast corner of the house. On the west wall of this room is a large built-in cupboard with wood paneled and glass doors. The kitchen is in the southwest corner of the house. It has a built-in cupboard on the east wall, with wood paneled doors. There is a small bathroom, which has been built into the southeast corner of the kitchen. Off the kitchen, in the northwest corner, is a narrow stairway which accesses a back hall upstairs.

On the second floor of the house, there is a bedroom in the northwest corner, adjacent to the stair hall. Windows in this room, as is the case with many of the windows in the house, have original, triple hung, wood blinds (photo 12). In the center section of the house are two

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additional bedrooms, both accessible from the stair hall. There is a door between these two bedrooms. Each also has a door on the south side which accesses the rear hallway. In the half story of the rear section of the house, off this hallway, are a bathroom on the west side, and a small bedroom on the east side, which has the dormer window that was added in the 1920s. Doorways in the front two-thirds of the second story are transomed, and have medallions at the top corners, carving at the top, and medallions near the base. The doors are four panel wood doors.

The barn, built c. 1890 and located south of the house, is a tranverse-frame barn (photo 6), which was converted about 1920 for use as a tobacco barn. It is a timber frame structure with mortise-and-tenon joinery, vertical board siding, and a gable roof. The gable ends face north and south. The main part is one-and-a-half stories high. There is a shed extension on the east side. There is a wide door, located in the center on each of the gable ends, which opens to an aisle that extends the length of the barn. The siding on the lower half of the structure is spaced to allow for ventilation of tobacco. Northeast of the barn is a wagon shed, built about 1900 (photo 7). Northwest of the barn are a storage shed, a utility shed, and a gas pump, all dating from about 1920 (photo 8). All these buildings are wood frame structures with vertical board siding and gable roofs. There was formerly a silo, of glazed tile block, located near the barn. This has been dismantled.

Several hundred feet southwest of the house and barn yard is a traverse-frame barn which was built in 1937 as a tobacco barn (photo 13). It is a wood frame structure with a gable roof. There are vents along the ridge. There are sliding doors at each end. Among the vertical siding boards are ventilator panels which can be raised. At the southwest corner of this barn is an attached stripping shed, a small, shed-roofed structure.

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The Daugherty Farm is significant under criterion C, in the area of architecture, for its Queen Anne style house, one of the finest examples in Bartholomew County, and historic farm buildings; and under criterion A, in the area of agriculture, as an intact historic farm, with buildings and additions dating from between 1890 and 1937. The farm is also important for its association with two prominent, pioneer farm families, the Thompsons and the Daughertys.

The Daugherty House, located in Sandcreek Township (site 1129, page 74, in the Bartholomew County Interim Report) is one of the few representations of the Queen Anne style in Bartholomew County which was given a rating of "outstanding" in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Virtually unaltered, it is a high style, rather than vernacular, version of the style.

Queen Anne architecture originated in England in the late 1860s. It borrowed heavily from an earlier period of English architecture which was popular under the reign of Queen Anne. The version which evolved in the United States, between about 1875 and 1900, incorporated elements from earlier styles, including Jacobean and Georgian. It was characteristically elaborate in detail, employing a variety of surface materials and ornamentation, and complex in form. Color was an important element; houses were usually delineated on the exterior in three or more colors. Houses of the style were generally large - at least two-and-a-half stories high - and were constructed of wood, although brick, stone and stucco were sometimes incorporated into the design. Queen Anne was originally a showy style, adopted by the wealthy. Vernacular versions of the style were also developed and were available to the less affluent.

In Bartholomew County, the style was fashionable between about 1880 and 1900. Most high style versions date from the 1890s. The seven houses which are comparable to the Daugherty Houses in definition of the style and degree of integrity, are large, two-and-a-half story, wood frame houses with irregular plans, and complex roofs. Among details are various types of siding, scroll work, turned porch posts and spindles, variously sized and shaped windows, and decorative chimneys.

Four of these houses are in Columbus, the county seat. Examples in the city are the Weller House (site 0615, page 43), the Overstreet House (site 0616, page 43), the Prall

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House (site 529, page 57; renovated since the survey was conducted), and the Coats House (site 577, page 59). The Overstreet and Weller Houses have 20th century porch posts, but otherwise are in near-original condition. The Prall and Coats Houses have been divided into apartments, and thus have been altered on the interior. An outstanding Queen Anne style house which was located on the northeast corner of Franklin and Sixth Streets (site 104, page 53) has been demolished.

Outside the county seat are the Nathan Newsom House (site 1132, page 74), and the Parker House (site 1130, page 74), both in Sandcreek Township; and the Friedersdorf House in Rockcreek Township (site 1018, page 71). These houses are unaltered on the exterior. The C.S. Newsom House in Sandcreek Township (site 1118, page 73), and the Nading House in Hope (site 183, page 21) have been aluminum-sided since the survey was conducted.

The style was favored by upper class society. The Weller and Overstreet Houses were built by Francis T. Crump, a wealthy banker, for two of his daughters; Prall was a dentist; and Coats was a partner in the prominent construction firm of Dunlap and Coats. Friedersdorf, the Newsoms, Parker, and Daugherty, were all wealthy farmers. Because of the expense necessary to build high style versions, they are not particularly common in the county. There are, however, many vernacular versions, such as the Fishel House in Hope (site 163, page 21), and the Durlan House in Elizabethtown (site 03, page 76).

Other than the house, five buildings, one object, and one site on the farm contribute to the Daugherty Farm. The buildings are a barn, c. 1890 (photo 6), a wagon shed, c. 1900 (photo 7), a utility shed, c. 1920 (center in photo 8), a storage shed, c. 1920 (left in photo 8), and a barn, 1937 (photo 13). The object is a c. 1920 gas pump (right in photo 8). The site is a row of Silver Maple trees which are estimated to be 70 to 80 years old. There are no intrusions. Later buildings, including a large tobacco barn, built in 1951, and stripping sheds, are located several hundred feet east of the house, and have been omitted from this nomination.

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The buildings of the Daugherty Farm are significant as intact representations of farm buildings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They are also significant in the area of agriculture for the information they convey about farming practices for the period. The farm was first used to raise cattle and hogs, and to grow corn and other crops. The last decade of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century were prosperous times for Bartholomew County farmers. In the 1920s, a recession in agriculture prompted the Daughertys to start raising tobacco, a cash crop with favorable markets. At this time, the c. 1890 barn was converted for use as a tobacco barn. The barn's siding was altered to allow for ventilation, and timbers were added inside for hanging tobacco. In 1937 the other tobacco barn on the property was constructed. The farm's principal crop remains tobacco to this day.

There are few farmsteads in the county with a comparable degree of integrity. In many cases, historic farm buildings have been removed or allowed to deteriorate, and new metal buildings have been constructed. For example, the farms associated the Nathan Newsom House and the Friedersdorf House, have been extensively altered and have contemporary intrusions.

The Daugherty House was built for Elnora Thompson Daugherty, as a gift from her father Archibald F. Thompson. Archibald's parents were among the first settlers of Bartholomew County, arriving in 1821 shortly after his birth. By the time of his death, in 1901, he had acquired over 3,000 acres of land in Sandcreek, Wayne, and Columbus Townships, and was one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. He gave fine houses and farms to several of his ten children.

One of these houses is the Italianate style house Archibald built for himself in 1864 (site 1245, page 81). He later gave this house to his son, John M. Thompson. The Italianate house to the north of this was built the same year by Archibald's brother, Silas. It was later acquired for Archibald's daughter, Martha Ann Thompson Spurgin (site 1244, page 81). The Queen Anne style house just west of the Daugherty House (site 1130, page 74) was built for another daughter, Josephine Thompson Parker, in 1890.

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Elnora Thompson married James William Daugherty in 1884. Elnora and James first lived with his parents. Elnora's father gave her a farm of half a section of land, where they moved in 1889. The Daugherty House was constructed at the north end of the property in 1892. James William Daugherty was the son of James Daugherty, whose house was located south of Walesboro in Wayne Township (site 1223, page 80). The Daughertys, like the Thompsons, were an old and prominent Bartholomew County farm family. James William Daugherty was educated at Sand Creek Seminary and Franklin College. Elnora Thompson was raised in Wayne County, where she attended the common schools. She was graduated from the Moravian Seminary at Hope in 1878.

James William Daugherty died in 1916. Soon after, Elnora moved into the house of her sister and brother-in-law, Leona and Morton Prather, in Columbus (site 119, page 53). The farm was turned over to James and Elnora's son, James Thompson Daugherty, and his wife, Frances, who were responsible for some of the changes to the house, including the addition of the dormer window and the garage at the rear of the house, and conversion of the c. 1890 barn. The farm is now owned by Elizabeth Chrisman, the daughter of James and Frances Daugherty.

In the 1980s, a new bridge over the East Fork of the White River was proposed to connect Wayne and Sandcreek Townships. In a January 23, 1987 letter associated with a Section 106 review of this project, the State Historic Preservation Office gave the opinion that the Daugherty and Parker Farms are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, on the basis of architectural and agricultural significance.

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Atlas of Bartholomew County, Indiana. Chicago: J.H. Beers and Company, 1879.

Bartholomew County Probate Records, Tax Records, and Death Records.

Biographical Record of Bartholomew County, Indiana. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen, Publisher, 1904.

Complete Directory of Bartholomew County, Indiana, 1903-1904. Columbus, Indiana: Bartholomew County Directory Company, 1903.

Descriptive Atlas of Bartholomew County, Indiana. Chicago: Acme Publishing Company, 1900.

History of Bartholomew County, Indiana. Chicago: Brant and Fuller, 1988.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory.  
Bartholomew County Interim Report. Indianapolis, 1980.

Ridenour, James M., Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer, to Scott E. Rousch, SIECO, Inc. Letter, 23 January, 1987.

The Evening Republican, "Prominent Farmer and County Resident Dead," p. 6, c. 5, 8 May 1916.

The Republic, "A 19th Century Home 'Rescued' By Glovers," p. A10, c. 1, 21 September, 1983.

Thompson, Lawrence Edmond, "Thompson-White Families Reunion, Revised." Third edition, 1971.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the south side of 500 South Road 2400 feet west of the southeast corner of Section 16, Township 8 North, Range 6 East; thence south 800 feet; thence east 600 feet; thence north 800 feet to the south side of 500 South Road; thence west 600 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house and historically associated farm buildings.