NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

FINAL

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 Hagemann, Frederick and Augusta, Farm

other names/site number 129-439-35043

2. Location

street & number Southwest corner of SR 62 and SR 69 na ☐ not for publication

city or town Mount Vernon na ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Posey code 129 zip code 47620

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. Robertson 2/3/93
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:)

Hagemann Farm
Name of Property

Posey ., IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	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)

AGRICULTURE: animal facility, processing
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: animal facility
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
STONE: limestone
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD: weatherboard
CONCRETE
METAL: cast iron

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

Hagemann Farm
Name of Property

Posey 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

c.1895-1942

Significant Dates

1895

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

Bibilography
(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

Hagemann Farm
Name of Property

Posey Co., IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	420000	4197840
2			
3			
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 Mrs. Wanda L. Griess

organization _____ date _____

street & number 3216 Highway 62 West telephone 812-838-3518

city or town Mount Vernon state IN zip code 47620

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 Wayne Culley

street & number 746 Smith Road telephone _____

city or town Mount Vernon state IN zip code 47620

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.

The Frederick Hagemann Farm is located on the western outskirts of Mount Vernon, Indiana. The immediate topography is gently rolling, however, the farm itself is located within the Ohio River valley, being less than one-quarter mile from the river. The farm consists of twenty acres, only a portion of which are included in this nomination. Within the boundaries are the farmhouse (1895), the large frame barn (c.1895), a smokehouse/privy (c.1895), and a garage (c.1925). All buildings contribute to the significance of the property.

HOUSE

The house was completed in 1895 and is a two and one-half story brick structure with limestone and wood detailing. The foundation is of brick capped by a limestone water table. The house has many typical Queen Anne style elements, including its overall asymmetrical form and large scale. The main elevation faces east (photos 1 and 3). Featuring a large projecting gabled section offset to the north and balanced by the porch, this elevation has many elements typical to the house. The corners of the projecting gabled bay are chamfered, with large double hung one-over-one windows in each face on both stories. The windows have stone sills and lintels. Wooden scroll corner braces with Queen Anne cutout sunburst designs support the gable over the chamfered walls. Brick walls are carried up to the gable apex, having a single light lunette at the attic level. To the south of the gable is an entry area, having the double-leaf doorway with transom on the first floor with a single window on the second story. The south corner of this elevation is chamfered, having a single window on the first story.

The wrap-around porch projects from the entry area and continues across part of the south elevation. Originally, the porch was carried on turned wooden posts, but in about 1910, the current rock-faced concrete block piers replaced the wooden posts. The wooden arches, denticulated frieze, and box cornice appear to be original. At the southeast corner of the house, the porch becomes semi-octagonal in plan, and is capped by an octagonal roof with metal finial.

Hagemann Farm
Posey Co., IN

The south elevation also has a projecting gabled section, located roughly in the center (photo 7). One window on the second story above the porch faces south. The east face of the projecting gable has a transomed door on the first story and a window above the porch roof. The south wall of the gabled section has two windows on each floor. A small square window infills the gable apex. West of the gable (which is blank on its west wall) are three two-over-two windows, one for the first story, one above for the second story, and another placed east of these at an intermediate level. There is a metal awning protecting a basement entry just west of the gabled projection.

The north elevation likewise features a roughly centered projecting gabled section (photo 4). Offset close to the gable are two windows, one on each story, vertically aligned. The gable has chamfered walls, with windows on the diagonal walls on each story. The north or flat wall has no openings, save for two small square attic lights in the gable apex. As with the other chamfered sections, wood scroll braces mark the corner roof line. West of the gable is a recessed area, infilled on the first story by a glass-enclosed porch. The glass enclosure is a relatively recent alteration of the porch. Windows are located above the porch. Projecting to a point nearly in line with the southernmost wall of the gable is a narrow hip-roofed section. The hip-roofed section serves as the west wall of the recessed porch. It has two two-over-two windows, one on each story, vertically aligned.

The west elevation is the rear of the house (photo 6). Opening placement is random. Roughly centered is a single door entry covered by a wood awning with cutout ornamented braces. The entry is accessible from a recently constructed wooden stoop. South of this is a single two-over-two window. On the second story is a paired window over the entry. South of this is a window. The west elevation has a flush cross gable offset to the south. It has a single attic window offset south of center.

Hagemann Farm
Posey Co., IN

The roof of the Hagemann House consists basically of a steep hip roof over the square core of the house, with interrupting gables for each elevation. Facing east toward the roof top is a semi-octagonal dormer with semi-octagonal roof capped by a metal finial. Three faces of the dormer have windows, the triangular cheek walls having triangular lights. Chimneys remain in place, although minus some of the original corbelling. Eaves project moderately and are finished with narrow boards. Roofing material is asphalt shingle, originally, wood shingles.

Upon entering the house via the double leaf, glazed and paneled doors with art glass transom (photo 16), the entry foyer/stairhall is encountered (photos 17 and 18). This is the most significant interior space. The staircase is of golden oak having a paneled stringer area and the wall below is paneled with diagonal board sections over blind horseshoe lancet arch panels. The stair rail is Eastlake in style, forming a rectilinear grid of turned and plain grooved lumber. The hand rail is molded, and the newel post is canted to a forty-five degree angle. The newel is elaborate, bearing panels, engaged collonettes, chamfering, and bead moldings. The newel is surmounted by a bronze sculpture/light fixture of Pan. The sculpture/fixture is now electric, originally, it was a gas light fixture.

Oak pocket doors lead to the front parlor (photo 14). This room features a fireplace and bay window formed by the front chamfered gable. As with most rooms of the house, woodwork consists of high baseboards, with opening surrounds having fluted boards which overlap vertically and bulls-eye corner blocks. Doors throughout the house are paneled and retain brass hardware. The front parlor also has a picture rail. The fireplace is on the north wall. It has a cast iron insert for coal burning with ceramic tile surround. The oak mantel has fluted pilasters, the overmantel bears a mirror and overmantel shelf supported on slender fluted Ionic columns. The ceiling fixture is original (now electric).

Hagemann Farm
Posey Co., IN

Another set of oak doors leads from the parlor to the dining room. The dining room has a fireplace similar to that in the front parlor (photo 15). The dining room also has a bay window, this time facing north, with the fireplace located on the north or flat wall of the bay. The ceiling has an original light fixture.

The dining room connects to a back hall which leads to the rear or family parlor. The east wall of the family parlor features another original fireplace (photo 13), while the west wall has a built-in pantry with tall glazed doors (photo 12). A door opens from this room to the wrap-around porch on the south side of the house. Across the hall from the family parlor is the glass-enclosed side porch. Behind the family parlor is the kitchen, which has been modernized.

The second floor plan is similar to the first, with a central east-west hallway dividing three bedrooms (photo 19). Doorways are transomed, and corners have turned guard moldings. Two bedrooms have fireplaces complete with mantels and tiled hearths. There are two bathrooms on the second floor, one which has been modernized, while the other retains its original character (including a claw-foot tub).

A staircase leads to the full attic above, which is open and used mainly for storage.

BARN
The large, steeply gabled barn is located west of the house. Built in c.1895, it is clad in vertical wood siding, while the roof is of metal. Principal vehicle/animal entries are located in the long sides (photos 10 and 11). The interior has two levels, one for animal stalls and an upper haw mow level. Horses and cattle were housed here by the Hagemanns.

SMOKEHOUSE/PRIVY
Built c.1895, this one story brick structure has a side gabled

roof of standing seam tin (photo 8). The roof overhangs on the south side side to shelter the entries. The walls have been parged from the ground to half way to the roof. Two wooden paneled doors face south, one led to a smokehouse, the other to a privy. The rooms were divided by a brick wall. The west room has a chimney, indicating its use as the smokehouse.

GARAGE
The hip roofed garage was built in c.1925 (photo 9). Its walls are of rock-faced concrete block. There is a wooden door on the east wall. An extra bay has been added to the west.

GROUNDS
Upon the completion of the Hagemann House, shade trees were planted which have now reach maturity. A decorative cast iron fence defines the front yard from the rougher character of the farm property.

The four buildings of the Hagemann Farm present a complete image of a prosperous southern Indiana turn-of-the-century farmstead.

Hagemann Farm
Posey Co., IN

The Hagemann Farm meets Criteria A and C for its agricultural and architectural significance. Built for a German immigrant and his family, the Hagemann Farm is one of few examples of a prosperous turn-of-the-century farm in Black Township and Posey County. Posey County was one of three counties in southwestern Indiana which were able to remain agriculturally competitive with the rest of the state, and the relative grandeur of the Hagemann Farm significantly reflects this historical trend. Architecturally, the Hagemann House is one of few rural examples of an imposing Queen Anne mansion, and compares equally with the county's finest examples in neighboring Mount Vernon.

AGRICULTURE-CRITERION A
Posey County borders the Ohio River and was established in 1814, two years before Indiana achieved statehood. Settlement in Posey County occurred prior to 1806, when Mount Vernon was founded.

Farming was the dominant way of life in early Posey County. Most settlers were Upland Southerners who worked subsistence level farms. Major products were hogs and corn. The Rappites were a distinct exception to this trend. This German group established a religious communal settlement called Harmonie (later New Harmony) in northern Posey County in 1814. The community was agriculturally based, and flourished for ten years before being sold to Robert Owen. By this time, the Rappites had 2,000 acres under cultivation.

Though at first dominant agriculturally, by the 1840s and 50s, southern Indiana was gradually outstripped by central Indiana. Poorer soil, even more depleted through decades of use, contributed to the lackluster farm economy in southern Indiana. Central and northern Hoosier farmers readily adopted new farming methods during the mid 1800s, but their southern counterparts clung to older techniques. Rail connections to central Indiana were more effective than the river transport available to the south. Furthermore, the hilly terrain of southern Indiana made

increasingly complex farm machinery nearly useless.

Of the seventeen southwestern Indiana counties, only those bordering the Ohio and Wabash Rivers were able to compete with the rest of the state. These counties, including Posey, had gentler terrain and richer bottomland soil. Posey County remained among southern Indiana's leading corn growers. Although never known as such, Knox and Posey Counties were among the top five wheat producers in Indiana during the late 1800s. In an effort to bolster southern Indiana farms during the 1900-20 period, Purdue agricultural agents encouraged farmers to switch to growing melon crops. Thanks to favorable soil and climate conditions, Knox, Gibson, and Posey Counties became known as "the pocket"; one of the nation's best melon growing regions.

The Hagemann Farm, with its impressive residence and large barn, reflects the relative agricultural prosperity of Posey County. The farm's outbuildings illustrate the diversity of agricultural practice at the time. Although not documented, it seems likely that the Hagemann Farm prospered as a result of its location adjacent to Mount Vernon. The town had several important grain mills and was a ready market for fresh farm goods. Mount Vernon was also a major Ohio River port, and after the arrival of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1871, residents had access to other markets as well. In Black Township, which includes Mount Vernon, there remain a number of agriculturally-related properties. Sixteen other farmsteads in the township were located by the 1985 Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Posey County. Only two other farms received the highest rating (outstanding) by the survey. As with nearly all the other farms in the township, the other two date from the mid to early 1800s. One of the two, the Pfeiffer Farm on Copperline Road, features a very intact five-ranked I house (a pervasive type in the county) and several outbuildings, representing successful early agriculture in the township. The Pfeiffer House was remodeled in c.1900, somewhat reflecting a later period of agriculture. The other site, an

Hagemann Farm
Posey Co., IN

unnamed farm on CR 550 East, has a two story log house dating from c.1830. The Hagemann Farm is the most substantial representation of the late 1800s in the township. With few exceptions, the same conclusions can be made for the county as well.

ARCHITECTURE

The Hagemann Farm is architecturally significant for its fine Queen Anne house. The Queen Anne style originated in England based on the work of architects such as Richard Norman Shaw. Shaw and his followers drew freely upon late Medieval sources in designing tile-clad rambling houses which came to known as "Queen Anne" period houses. Henry Hobson Richardson was among the first American architects to use the style, as seen with the Watts-Sherman House (1874). The Centennial Exposition of 1876 gave wide exposure to the style. The British pavilion was built in the new style. American builders translated the heavy masonry and tile wall cladding favored by the British into wooden elements which could be easily manufactured at lumber mills. During the 1880s and 1890s, Queen Anne style homes became fashionable with America's middle and wealthy classes.

Occasionally, as with the Hagemann House, the use of masonry was maintained. Typically, grander examples of the style were of masonry construction. The Hagemann House has all of the features associated with the Queen Anne style. Its asymmetrical massing, projecting bays, and interior plan are major Queen Anne characteristics. The interior woodwork, especially the staircase, is locally exceptional.

Locally, Mount Vernon appears to have the greatest concentration of Queen Anne domestic architecture. Examples such as the house at 430 Walnut Street, 615 Mulberry Street (both in the Welborn Historic District, NR, 3-25-92), or the Black-Kimball House at 523 College Avenue are architectural peers of the Hagemann House. In all, there are about seven outstanding examples of Queen Anne mansions in Posey County, five of which are in Mount Vernon.

Hagemann Farm
Posey Co., IN

HAGEMANN FAMILY

Frederick Hagemann was eighteen when he emigrated from Prussia to the United States. Hagemann settled first in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he found employment chopping wood for sixty cents per cord. After working as a general laborer until age twenty-six, Hagemann left New Orleans, venturing by steamboat up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, settling in Posey County. Hagemann was one of many German immigrants who settled in southern Indiana. Germans were dominant among the immigrant groups to the state, and were second in number and influence only to the "native" Upland Southerners. In 1867, Hagemann married Augusta Deusner. The couple had nine children. In 1887, the Hagemanns bought ninety-seven acres (inclusive of the nominated area) from early settler Jesse Oatman. The Hagemanns became known as one of the most progressive and substantial farmers in Posey County. By 1895, the family had amassed enough money to build a fashionable Queen Anne mansion and large wood frame barn (whether the buildings replaced older buildings remains unknown).

Frederick Hagemann died in 1915. Following his death, two of his daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Blosfield and Mrs. Bertha Moore, lived on the farm. Bertha's husband, John, had died in 1910 of tuberculosis. Martha, daughter of John and Bertha, resided on the farm with her mother after 1910. The other Hagemann children then sold their share of the property to Bertha in 1918. Martha graduated from Mount Vernon High School in 1928, and was employed by the Southland Coal Company in Mount Vernon. In 1934, Martha married Lloyd Culley. Mr. Culley was a pharmacist and held a degree from Indianapolis College of Pharmacy. Lloyd Culley operated a drug store in Evansville, Indiana. In 1961, the Culleys bought the Rothrock Pharmacy, 231 Main Street, Mount Vernon, where Lloyd had worked during high school. The pharmacy was remodeled to include a modern soda fountain and became a popular attraction in the community. Upon moving back to Mount Vernon, the Culleys resided on the Hagemann Farm with Bertha Moore. Wayne Culley, the

current owner, is the son of Lloyd and Martha. He is now part owner of Jim and Wayne's Pharmacy in Mount Vernon. Wayne Culley's son works the farm acreage remaining.

SECTION 9-BIBLIOGRAPHY

Babcock, M. Christine, et. al. Welborn Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 3-25-92.

City Directory of Mt. Vernon, Indiana. Hoffmann Directories, Quincy, Il 1922, 1925, 1927.

Fogus, Alice. Early Homes of Mt. Vernon. 1946, revised 1959, 1966. Unpublished paper in the files of the Posey County Historical Society.

Fogus, Alice. Old Homes of Mt. Vernon. 1946, revised 1959, 1966. Unpublished paper in the files of the Posey County Historical Society.

History of Posey County. Goodspeed Publishing Co., Chicago. 1886.

Hovey, Alvin P. Historical Sketch of Posey County, Indiana. July 4, 1876

Illustrated Atlas of Posey County. Keller and Fuller, Evansville, Indiana. 1900.

Illustrated Atlas of Posey County, Indiana. Standard Publishing Co., Chicago. 1913.

Leffel, John C. History of Posey County, Indiana. Standard Publishing Co., Chicago. 1913.

Leonard, William P. History and Directory of Posey County. A.C. Isaacs Printing Co., Evansville, Indiana. 1882.

Hagemann Farm
Posey Co., IN

Mt. Vernon City Directory. 1899. in the files of the Alexandrian Library, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

Mt. Vernon, Indiana Directory, 1939. Johnson Publishing Co., Manitowoc, Wisconsin. 1939.

Mt. Vernon Insurance Map. January, 1907. In the files of the Alexandrian Library, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

Mt. Vernon, Indiana Sesquicentennial, 1816-1966. Mt. Vernon Sesquicentennial, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Indiana. 1966.

Nolan, Jane. "Agricultural Development on Seventeen Counties in Southwestern Indiana," Resource Protection Planning Process, Div. of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 1988.

Posey County Interim Report. Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Februrary, 1985.

St. John, Jennifer. Posey County 175th Anniversary History: 1814-1989. Turner Publishing Co., Paducah, Kentucky. 1989.

United States Bureau of the Census. Tenth and Fourteenth Census of Agriculture.

Hagemann Farm
Posey Co., IN

SECTION 10-GEOGRAPHIC DATA-VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Hagemann Farm is located on a parcel of land in Black Township, Posey County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Starting at a point on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad right of way, north boundary line, where an imaginary line parallel to yet 100' east of the east wall of the Hagemann House intersects said right of way, then proceed north along said imaginary line, until an imaginary line parallel to yet 30' north of the north wall of the Hagemann Barn is encountered. Then proceed west along this line (the line 30' north of the north wall of the barn) until an imaginary line parallel to yet 30' west of the west wall of the Hagemann Barn is encountered. Then proceed south along this line (the line 30' west of the west wall of the barn) until the Louisville and Nashville Railroad right of way is encountered. Then follow the Louisville and Nashville Railroad right of way to the point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all the resources historically associated with the Hagemann Farm. No particular significance to the open acreage of the farm itself is known at this time, so only enough land to convey the setting and significance of the farm buildings has been included. A deeper setback for the front yard was included to maintain the setback, which historically was about 500' deep.