

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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#-12

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 Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm

other names/site number 063-066-50038

2. Location

street & number 6726 South White Lick Creek Road N/A not for publication

city or town Plainfield vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Hendricks code 063 zip code 46231

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.)

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:

- 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

Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm
Name of Property

Hendricks 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	
11	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
12	2	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: animal facility
AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE: storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE: animal facility
AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE: storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
OTHER: I-house
OTHER: transverse-frame barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

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

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)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1862-1924

Significant Dates

1862

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):

Primary location of additional data:

- 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 #

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

Name of repository: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm
Name of Property

Hendricks Co., IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 23

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

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

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 Andrew J. Verhoff, O'Brien-Gibson Intern
organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana date April 9, 1994
street & number 340 W. Michigan St. telephone 317-639-4534
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46202

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 Richard and Pauline Given
street & number 6726 South White Lick Creek Road telephone _____
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46231

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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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

7. Narrative Description

The Kellum/Jessup-Chandler farm is located on a twenty-three acre plot in southeastern Guilford Township, Hendricks County, Indiana. The land surrounding the home is gently rolling and the ground on which the farm sits is lightly wooded. The site consists of eleven contributing buildings, one contributing site (the pasture), and two non-contributing structures (the stone gates, which were added after the period of significance, and an iron fence moved from a nearby church). The woven wire and vinyl fences described below mark historical uses of the farm's land, but are of insufficient scale and permanence to be counted. The home itself is a two story, central passage, brick I-house adorned with Greek Revival details. The original plan of the house was an L, but with clapboard additions the footprint resembles an S. The barns are transverse-frame in plan, with front-gable, medium-pitch roofs. Two of the barn facades have hay hoods. The other outbuildings, save for the privy, do not exhibit particular stylistic details.

The home rests on a brick foundation. The the main section of the home is brick laid in common bond with a header course occurring every tenth row. The facade is divided into five, symmetrically balanced bays. An iron entry porch spans the middle bay and shelters the main entrance. The door surround has a transom. A two-panel door with three lights above guards the entrance. This leads to the central passage of the home. The first and second floor windows are vertically aligned and consist of double-hung, two-over-two wood sashes. Stone sills and wooden segmented arches frame the windows. A brick header, capped by a brick stretcher course follows the shape of the arches. Aluminum siding encases the frieze, soffit, cornice and cornice returns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has two chimneys. These are positioned at either end of the gable and are flush with the end walls (photo 1). High in the north gable are two symmetrically placed attic vents. They take the shape of quarter circles and are surrounded by brick laid in rowlock (photo 2).

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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

A two story ell extends back from the north side of the house and has four, four-over-four, double-hung sash windows aligned vertically. High in the rear gable of the ell is another pair of symmetrically placed attic vents, identical to those in the gables of the main section. A chimney is positioned in the end of the gable and is flush with the wall (photo 3).

The ell terminates in a one-story, gable-roof kitchen. The kitchen and all subsequent additions are covered by asphalt roofing. The rear wall of the kitchen is sheathed in white stucco. High in the gable is a vent. Two asymmetrically placed four-over-one double-hung sash windows are in the walls. The windows are supported by a brick lintel laid in rowlock (photo 3).

In 1957, the owners of the home attached two one-story, gable-roof additions to the kitchen. A screened in porch fronts the first addition (photo 2). The remaining clapboarded sides feature asymmetrically placed pairs of two-over-one double-hung sash windows. Simple surrounds frame two doors. The first leads to a breezeway between the two additions; the second door opens on to a small entry porch at the rear of the house (photo 3).

Unlike the rest of the home, the second addition sits on a cement block foundation. According to the current owners, this addition stood independently of the house and followed an east-west orientation. Previous owners turned the building ninety degrees and attached it to the first addition. A four-sash window is in the side gable of the building (photo 4).

The south side of the main section of the house is not fenestrated. Attached to this section is a two story clapboard addition of two parts. The first part extends the main section and is fenestrated with vertically aligned four-over-one double-hung sash windows. The second part of the addition encloses the home's original porch and now shelters an iron entryway, first story family room, and a second story porch. The first story room is illuminated by

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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

banks of four-over-one double-hung sash windows. The iron work at the side door echoes that of the main entrance. A square post supports the roof of the upstairs porch; a simple railing encloses the area (photos 5, 3).

The central passage of the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler home contains the home's only stairway. It is open, U-shaped and separated by a landing. The handrail is round and supported by turned balusters. The entire structure is fashioned from poplar (photo 6). The basic plan of the home is an ell (see floor plan). The north opening from the first floor central passage leads to a living room, which then opens to a dining room. Behind the dining room is the kitchen. Doorways in the kitchen lead to the additions and outside.

The first and second floor plans are similar. Two upstairs bedrooms sit astride the central stairwell. A third chamber is reached through the north bedroom. The clapboard addition on the south side of the house encloses closets, a bathroom and the porch.

The rooms of the main section of the home feature high ceilings. Typical of the Greek Revival, the woodwork of the first floor door surrounds and fireplace mantels are molded and feature ears. Doorways leading from the central passage of the house have transoms (photo 7). The first floor living room has a fireplace. Floor-to-ceiling bookcases flank the mantel and feature molded, ear surrounds (photo 8). The window surrounds in the living room and bedroom are treated similarly (photos 9, 10). The mantels in the living room and along the rear wall of the dining room are identical. These mantels are not original to the date of construction. They were replaced during the renovation of the home in 1957. The door between the kitchen and dining room area feature plain surrounds suggestive of the Greek Revival (photo 11).

Door surrounds on the second story match those shown in photo eleven (photo 12). The mantels in the upstairs rooms do not mirror the door surrounds, but are original to the house. The cornice sits atop plain square pilasters (photo

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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

13). Second floor window surrounds are plain but indicative of the Greek Revival. Each suggests entablature (photo 14).

Matched four-panel doors guard the entrances to all up and downstairs rooms and are original to the home's date of construction. Front-facing windows in the up and downstairs rooms have original interior shutters (photos 9, 10, 14).

Outbuildings in close proximity to and dating from the time of home's construction include a brick smokehouse and privy. Both are have rectangular, brick foundations, are laid in common bond and are covered by east-to-west-facing gable roofs. The smokehouse has one four-pane window on its north side, a plain wood door surround capped by a segmental brick rowlock course, and a weathered four-panel door. The rafters are exposed and the medium-pitch roof is corrugated metal. Attached to the rear of the smokehouse is a brick firewood enclosure twice the size in plan to the smokehouse. The privy has a four-panel door capped by a segmental brick header course and is ventilated by an unglazed, louvered window in the east gable end. A plain white board serves as a simple frieze and mirrors the entablature of the main house. The rafters are boxed and the low-pitch roof is covered by asphalt shingles (photo 15).

Behind the privy is a chickenhouse. This frame building has a rectangular cement foundation and two types of wood siding. The south, east and west faces feature clapboard and the north has wide, horizontal, batten siding. Characteristic of chickenhouses, the south face is fenestrated with twelve windows divided equally between a first floor shed-roof section and a clerestory. The front has two symmetrically placed four-pane windows and a four-panel door. The roof line runs east to west and the roof is covered by corrugated metal (photo 16).

The farm's dairy barn and milkhouse stand closest to the house. Both have rectangular plans, cement foundations and ridge lines running north to south. The barn is of post and beam construction. Sliding vertical doors guard the front entrance. One one-over-one and one six pane window

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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

fenestrate the front gable ends. Three sets of paired four-over-four windows illuminate stables along the west wall of the barn. The barn roof is corrugated metal and topped by a single roof ventilator (photo 17).

The milkhouse is built of beige-colored block and has a nine sash window in the front gable end and one nine and one four sash window in the rear gable end. The four light above, three panel below door is asymmetrically placed in the west side wall. Clapboard siding covers the gables in the roof and is punctuated by a louvered vent. The rafters are exposed and the medium-pitch roof is covered with asphalt shingles (photo 18).

Looking south from the first barn is the second transverse-frame barn (photo 19). It also has a cement foundation. Its structure is composed of posts and beams of laminated lumber. Openings in the mow floor permitted loading of mangers, which once ran the length of the first floor walls. Sliding batten doors cover the entrances to the barn's center aisle. Red vertical board siding covers the frame. On the north side, the first story has asymmetrically placed windows with plain white surrounds. The south wall and gable ends are also fenestrated. A small, enclosed, gable-roof passage connects the south wall to a concrete stave silo. Corrugated metal covers the roof and a hay hood shelters the mechanism used to bring hay and straw to the loft. Atop the roof ridge are two symmetrically placed ventilators (photo 20).

The third transverse-frame barn also has cement foundation. Like the first barn described, solid posts and beams make up the structure. The barn was used to store grain and machinery. The north side of the structure contains a corn crib and granary. Across the center aisle, an open plan extends through a shed addition. This addition is only covered on three sides. The south end has no wall. The barn is accessible through vertical sliding doors. Red clapboard siding covers most of the structure (photo 21). Approximately one inch gaps separate the horizontal siding

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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

over the corn crib. These gaps allowed air to dry the corn. A standing seam roof terminates in a hay hood.

In a grassy pasture in front of the second and third barns stands a rectangular corn crib and a tractor shed. The crib rests on cement pillars. The sides consist of red one-by-three boards spaced one inch apart. A low-pitch gable-roof covers the crib. The tractor shed has a rectangular cement foundation, post and beam frame with a ridge line running east to west. Red, vertical board siding covers the building and vertical sliding doors guard the entrances. The rafters are exposed and a low-pitch, front-gable roof shelters the building (photo 22).

A rectangular, two-bay garage stands across the driveway from the dairy barn. The garage has a cement foundation and vertical red siding covers the structure. Six-pane windows in the north, west and south wall illuminate the interior. Autos enter from the east. A front-gable, low-pitch, corrugated metal roof covers the building (photo 23).

Woven wire fences and more modern vinyl strip fencing enclose the green pastures, home and outbuildings of the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler farm (see site plan). A series of four fieldstone posts and a woven wire fence runs parallel to Hendricks County Road 1025: all mark the property's eastern boarder. A fieldstone gate guards the entrance to the lane leading to the farm (photo 24). The long gravel lane passes stands of trees and separates the house and adjacent outbuildings from the barns and other farm buildings. The yard around the lane is enclosed by a woven wire fence. An iron fence once in the Society of Friends cemetery at Fairfield stands at the front and south side of the house (photo 1). Trees shade the grounds around the home and suggest old fence lines. Clumps of saplings and more mature foliage grow along current boundaries and wildflowers decorate sections of the yard. To the rear of the home, a woven wire fence separates the chickenhouse and site of an orchard from the house, smokehouse and privy. To the south of the home, an iron gate connected to a woven

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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

wire fence to separates the home from the driveway, barns and outbuildings.

Except for the gravel drive, grassy corrals surround the barns and other outbuildings. To the west, a woven wire fence separates the barns from a field containing a modern metal pole barn--this area is not included within the boundaries of the nomination. A vinyl strip fence separates the barns and outbuildings from the pasture between the road and the farm. This pasture is gently rolling and lightly wooded. Woven wire fences mark the north and south boundaries of the area. The eastern boundary is Hendricks County Road 1025 East.

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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

8. Statement of Significance

The Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm is eligible for listing in the National Register under criteria A and C. The farm exemplifies agricultural development in central Indiana from 1860 to 1925. Architecturally, the mid-nineteenth century, five bay, Greek Revival I-house and early twentieth century transverse-frame barns and outbuildings exhibit high degrees of integrity. They stand as excellent examples of rural vernacular building types once common to central Indiana. All stand on a site that illustrates land use developments during the period when commercial agriculture developed in the state.

The farm illustrates events outlined in the context studies *Agricultural Development in the Eighteen Counties of East-central Indiana, 1800-1890 and 1890-1940*. Though the farm is technically two miles outside the area examined by these contexts, a study of Indiana's seven RP3 regional divisions notes that the difference between the East- and Westcentral regions is not based on agricultural practices. Agriculture in each section developed along "roughly parallel" lines.¹

The Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm exemplifies the agricultural and architectural developments which shaped the landscape during the periods discussed by the two East-central contexts. By 1850, the first generation of settlers had cleared the land, established farms and transformed the frontier into food-producing fields and pastures. Sons and daughters of the settlers continued transforming the land but reaped greater rewards. After 1850, they began to produce goods for market, rather than for subsistence. Improvements in agricultural practices and technology helped farmers increase crop and livestock yields. Roads leading to the Ohio and Mississippi River systems permitted the second generation to sell their corn, hogs and cattle as far away as New Orleans. After mid-century, expanding regional and national railroad networks allowed regular and speedier access to markets. Together with advances in farm technology, improved transportation lowered the cost of

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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

production. Lower costs meant higher profits. Farmers like the Jessups and Chandlers reinvested their earnings in land and livestock, farm implements, additional outbuildings and more stylish homes.²

Jackle, Bastain and Meyer note the I-house "symbolized affluence born of the land" and was the home owner's declaration of prosperity and respectability. The facade of the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler I-house faces a public road and stands at the end of a long lane. This location maximizes the home's effect as a status symbol. Like other I-house subtypes, the home features side-facing gables, stands at two full stories and is two rooms wide and one room deep.³ It was also built of locally available material. In common with other area farmers, the builder took advantage local clay deposits to fashion bricks. They were fired on the farm.⁴

Size and ornamentation of the I-house varied with the status of the farmer. Jacob Jessup and his wife Luzena Kellum Jessup, the home's builders, were relatively prosperous. They accentuated the basic form with cornice returns, entablature and window and door surrounds drawn from the Greek Revival. This style appears in the interior too. Entrances to main rooms on the first floor feature molded and eared door surrounds. These enclose transoms and also suggest entablatures. First story window surrounds match the style of the doors. Second floor door and window surrounds and are simpler, but display molded cornices.

A decorative iron entry porch distinguishes the house. Jacob Jessup brought two iron porches back from New Orleans. The second porch shelters the entrance to the home of Asher Kellum, Jacob's brother-in-law (Hendricks County Interim Report # 077-066-50027). Jessup installed the iron work on the house sometime between the date of the home's construction in 1862, and his death in 1867.⁵

The smokehouse and privy date from the construction of the home. Characteristic of wealthier farmsteads, the smokehouse on the farm is brick. It features an opening in

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the west gable to draw smoke through the interior and allow excess heat to escape. The hooks from which the meat was hung are still present the rafters.⁶

The privy stands behind the smokehouse and is also built of brick. Brick privies are considered somewhat unusual because they could not be moved for cleaning.⁷ However, the structure does reflect the home's architectural details. It has a white-washed friezeboard echoing the entablature of the house.

By 1890, Luzena Kellum Jessup's second husband, John Chandler, had transformed the farm into a commercial operation. From 1890 to 1940, farming had become a business. Fertile soil, proximity to industrializing urban areas and local railroad connections ensured this change. The proximity of the Indianapolis-Vincennes railroad line, with its connection to Indianapolis, ensured a large local market for agricultural produce. To exploit this market, the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler farm's owners, like others in central Indiana, raised dairy and corn products. An 1885 history of Hendricks County asserts that the farms in the vicinity of and including the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler place "were the best improved farms in the county." From the area flowed "large quantities of milk and dairy products to Indianapolis."⁸

The three transverse-frame barns on the property sheltered cattle, hay, grains and machinery and date from the 1910s.⁹ The first barn, now a horse stable, housed milk cows. Characteristic of early twentieth century dairy barns, ventilator cupolas sit astride the ridge in the gable roof. Immediately next to the barn stands a detached milkhouse. This structure still has the troughs required to cool the milk. After milking, the liquid had to be cooled to kill bacteria. The proximity of these buildings, construction material and presence of the troughs in one typify dairy operations of at the turn of the century.¹⁰

The second barn also housed cattle. It features two roof ventilators, a fenestrated first story and a concrete

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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

stave silo. An enclosed passage connects the barn and silo. Vents and windows admitted fresh air and light into the barn for the health of the herd. The adjacent silo preserved green fodder throughout the year. Openings in the floor of the mow, along the outside walls, permitted the farmers to replenish the mangers with fresh hay and straw. A hay hood in the east gable end allowed farmers to fill the mow from the outside. The first and second barns also feature balloon frame construction. This type of construction facilitated the erection of the larger barns with unobstructed hay mows. The expanding business of agriculture in the early twentieth century required large structures to house expanding herds and larger implements.¹¹

The third barn sheltered machinery and contains a granary and corn crib. Corn, in addition to its use as fodder, was a major surplus crop. This barn also features a hay hood and large mow. The open floor plan permitted access to farm implements.

A free-standing corn crib, located near the two barns, provided additional storage space for that crop. A tractor shed sheltered additional farm machinery.

Though dairy, cattle and grain growing provided the farm's largest source of income, a substantial chickenhouse stands behind the main house. The chickenhouse was a common feature on farms in east and central Indiana and provided the family with additional income. Characteristic of chickenhouses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, it features a bi-level roof with a clerestory. South-facing windows admitted the light and fresh air required to maintain the health of the flock.¹²

Landscape features are also significant. A woven-wire fence marks a twenty-three acre rectangular section of the property and encloses a long yard leading to the front of the house, outbuildings, the barn and farm structures, and pastures. Dairy farmers enclosed pasture to keep cattle from meandering. During the first two decades of the

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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

twentieth century, woven or net fences were "the most popular choice" for this purpose.¹³

Within the bounds of the fence, a number of additional features stand out. The long lane leading from the road to the farm presently separates the area containing the house and smaller outbuildings from the barns and other structures. Formerly, this lane led to the front door of the house: the outline of a carriage turnaround shows from under the grass. A fieldstone gate stands at the entrance to the property and four stone posts run parallel to the woven wire fence and road leading to the property. Bounded on the east and south by a woven wire fence, on the north by a fence and a yard, and on the west by a fence and the barns, a large, twelve acre pasture occupies the southeast corner of the property. As an original part of the farm, it was used for grazing milk cows and cattle. The area remains a pasture. Filled with lush grasses in the spring and summer, it exemplifies the type of landscape needed to support livestock and dairy production around the turn of the century. Behind the house, a fence encloses the chickenhouse and the site of an orchard. The latter two were once common features on farmsteads in central Indiana.¹⁴ The diverse number of farm buildings reflect the many activities which characterized life on a typical pre-World War II farm. However, each building's size, method of construction and features represent advancements in farming, especially in dairy production. The pasture suggests the number of acres required to keep a herd of cattle.

Because the farm's period of significance falls within the period 1860 to 1925, it is here identified as the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm. Between 1860 and 1925, Luzena Kellum and her two husbands--Jacob Jessup and John Chandler--worked the land and constructed the home and outbuildings. The land on which Jacob and Luzena Kellum Jessup built appeared under the name Jessup as early as 1823. The property was deeded to Jacob Jessup in 1857. By 1862, Jacob and Luzena began building their house. In 1867, thirty-six year old Jacob Jessup died and Luzena married John Chandler

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Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

in 1870¹⁵. She outlived him and continued dwelling in the house until her death in 1924.

Methodist minister John T. Jones bought the property in 1925. He lived in a no longer extant tenant house on the grounds and rented the farm to a succession of families who farmed it. Jones retired to the farm in 1935 and erected the stone gate and posts along the eastern boundary of the property.

Lawrence and Evelyn Reeve Barrett purchased the farm in 1939 and used it as a summer home. In 1957, they restored the original brick portion of the house and built the clapboard additions. After Evelyn's death in 1968, Lawrence sold the farm in 1969 to its current owners, Richard and Pauline Given. They rent the fields to area farmers and maintain the barns and outbuildings for their stock of Arabian horses.¹⁶

The Kellum/Jessup-Chandler farm is significant because it charts the development of agriculture in central Indiana from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth century. During that period, agriculture emerged as a business. The Kellum/Jessup-Chandler farm reflects these developments and stands as a fine, complete example of rural vernacular architecture. The survival of the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm is all the more significant in light of the continuing westward expansion of metropolitan Indianapolis. This expansion has resulted in the loss of the agricultural context of many significant historic properties. In the vicinity of the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler property stands four other farms rated "outstanding" in the Hendricks County Interim Report: the Asher and Matilda Hadley Kellum Farm, Noah and Hannah Hadley Kellum Farm, Wesley and Melissa Hadley Kellum Farm and the Joel Jessup Farm. Of these, only the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler farm retains its agricultural context. The property contains a house and complete set of barns and outbuildings which exhibit high degrees of integrity. In spite of suburbanization, the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm continues to exemplify the architectural and agricultural heritage of Hendricks County and central Indiana.

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NOTES

¹ See Christine M. Dowdeswell, *Agricultural Development in the Eighteen Counties of Eastcentral Indiana, 1800-1890 and 1980-1940* (Indianapolis: Indiana University-Purdue University, 1990) and Linda Weintraut, *Indiana Regional Divisions--Draft* (Indianapolis: Indiana University-Purdue University). The three studies were completed as a part of the Resource Protection Planning Process and are on file at the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 W. Washington St., Rm W274, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

² Dowdeswell, *Agricultural Development...Eastcentral Indiana, 1800-1890*, 19.

³ John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastian and Douglas K. Meyer, Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1989), 120.

⁴ *Fairfield Historical Home Tour* photocopy.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 89.

⁷ Noble, Wood, Brick, Stone, Vol. 2, 86.

⁸ History of Hendricks County, Indiana (Chicago: Interstate Publishing Company, 1885), 616. Dairy production of Guilford Township also noted in Atlas of Hendricks County, Indiana (Chicago: J.H. Beers and Company, 1878), 9.

⁹ Interview with Pauline Given, March 1993.

¹⁰ Noble, Wood, Brick, Stone, Vol. 2, 116.

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¹¹ Dowdeswell, *Agricultural Development...Eastcentral Indiana, 1800-1890*, 19.

¹² Noble, Wood, Brick, Stone, Vol. 2, 116.

¹³ Dowdeswell, *Agricultural Development...Eastcentral Indiana, 1890-1940*, 13.

¹⁴ Ibid., 5.

¹⁵ Willard Heiss, Abstract of the Records of the Society of Friends in Indiana, Part Six (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1975), 23.

¹⁶ *The Richard Given Home* photocopy and interview with Pauline Given.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is shown by the double line on the map labeled "Boundaries: Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm." Beginning at the southernmost fieldstone post next to Hendricks County road 1025 East, proceed north 750 feet along the road to the northernmost fieldstone post. From the latter point proceed west 500 feet to the junction of an iron gate and a woven wire fence. Proceed north at the junction 50 feet. Turn west again at the corner formed by the intersection of two woven wire fence lines and proceed west 400 feet. At the corner formed by two more woven wire fences, turn south and proceed 300 feet along the boundary marked by another woven wire fence. Then turn east and proceed 150 feet to an area bounded on the south by the front of a metal pole barn. At the end of 150 feet, turn south and proceed 500 feet along the fence line that passes between the rear of two contributing transverse-frame barns and the side of the above-mentioned pole barn. At the intersection of two woven wire fences, turn east and proceed 800 feet to the southernmost fieldstone post next to Hendricks County road 1025 East. Refer also to UTM's.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler Farm encloses the house, barns, outbuildings and landscape features historically associated with the operation of the farm during its period of significance--1860 to 1925.

Additional UTM's:

5) 16 556220 4390610

6) 16 556200 4390600