

**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 Heagy, D.W., Farm
other names/site number Pine Grove Farm 005-130-0512

2. Location

street & number 3005 W 200 S N/A not for publication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 36CFR 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] 5/15/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or 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

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 5 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 1 | 1 | structures |
| 2 | 0 | objects |
| 8 | 1 | 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/SUBSIST Animal Facility
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Cross-plan house
 OTHER: Bank Barn
 Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

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

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

1879-1930 _____

Significant Dates

N/A _____

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 Bibliographic 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:

Heagy, D.W., Farm
Name of Property

Bartholomew IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 7

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|---|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 16 | 590160 | 4336000 | 3 | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | | | | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Thayer, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization N/A date 4-18-97
street & number 3905 N 500 W telephone 812/375-2318
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 Jack W. and Lynn C. Sparks
street & number 3005 W 200 S telephone 812/342-0756
city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

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 D.W. Heagy Farm is located in central Bartholomew County, in south-central Indiana. The Flatrock and Driftwood Rivers flow into the East Fork of the White River at Columbus, the county seat, in the center of the county. The county has rich, level farmland in the central and eastern parts, and farming has historically been an important occupation.

The Heagy Farm is located approximately four miles southwest of Columbus, two miles west of State Road 11. It is situated on the south side of an early county road, historically known as Cox Crossing Road, which extended west from a major thoroughfare, the Driftwood Valley Turnpike (now State Road 11).

The property being nominated consists of seven acres in the northwest part of the historic Heagy Farm, which once comprised several hundred acres. The nominated property is located on a wooded hill. The farmland associated with the historic farm, and not included in this nomination, mainly consists of level fields, dropping off to the south and east.

Extant historic buildings, a structure, and objects associated with the farm are located within the seven acres being nominated. Contributing buildings are the 1879 farmhouse (photo 1) and attached summer kitchen (photo 4), milk house (photo 15), a small shed (left in photo 16), a wagon shed (right in photo 17), and a 1912 barn (photo 18). The contributing structure is a silo on the south side of the barn (photo 18). There is also a deteriorated silo located on the north side of the barn. This was counted as noncontributing due to insufficient historic fabric. The contributing objects are a pump (right in photo 15) and a trough (partially visible in center of photo 18). There are no contemporary intrusions.

The house sits approximately 100 feet off the road (photo 1). A stone drive is located perpendicular to the road to the east of the house (photo 2). Attached to the rear of the house, separated by a passage (photo 5), is a summer kitchen (photo 4). Immediately to the west of the house near a side door is the milk house (photo 15). Southwest of the summer kitchen is a small shed (left in photo 16). Directly south of the house is a wagon shed (right in photo 17). The barn is located a few hundred feet southeast of the house (photo 18). This is a wood-frame, German bank barn, which was used for a dairy operation. Just northwest of the barn is a concrete trough, with the initials, "D.W.H." and the date "1930."

The house is a two-story, brick, cross-plan structure with a hipped roof (photos 1, 2, 4). The foundation is fieldstone. The main entrance is located on the east facade, near the

northeast intersection of the "cross." The opening for this entrance is transomed, with a smooth, limestone lintel. The walnut door has two, round-arched lights in the top part, with molded panels below. This entry accesses the main stair hall of the house. There is a like entry next to this one which accesses the dining room.

Both entries open onto a wood porch located in the northeast open part of the "cross." The porch has a shed roof, with a cross-gabled opening framing the main entrance (photo 1). There is a set of wood steps at this opening. There is a similar, cross-gabled opening at the north end of the porch. There is also a set of steps here. The porch has a decorative scroll-sawn frieze and brackets, and a spindled railing. Covering the base are lattice-like screens. Above the porch on the second level are two windows.

Windows on all facades are the same unless otherwise noted. Windows are the original, double hung, wood windows with two lights in each sash (photos 1-4, 6). In most cases, window sash retain their original glass. Windows openings have smooth limestone sills and lintels. Original, louvered wood shutters remain at most windows. On the summer kitchen section of the house, openings are segmental arched. Windows here are wood, double hung, with six lights in each sash.

The north facade is two bays wide (photo 2). There are two windows at each level. The west facade has three parts: the northernmost part has no windows. There is a doorway here which opens into the main stair hall. The door is a paneled, wood and glass door with a transom. The opening has a smooth stone lintel. The middle part of the west facade is a rectangular extension. Here, there is a decorative, wood, porch (photo 3), composed of fluted and columned wood posts, a curvilinear frieze with scroll work, and scroll-sawn brackets. The doorway on this porch, which accesses the kitchen, is similar to the door to the north on the same facade. On each side of this door and above are typical windows. There is a small, square window on the first level, to the north of the porch, and a typical window to the north of the square window. The rear part of the west facade (the summer kitchen), slightly recessed from the center part, is one story high (photo 4). Here, there is a doorway with a paneled wood, transomed door, and a window.

On the south facade, there is a doorway on the west side, similar to the last doorway mentioned on the west facade, and a window on the east side. Between the two is an exterior, brick chimney.

A flat-arched opening pierces the one-story section of the east facade. This opens into the passage which separates the house from the summer kitchen (photo 6). At the rear of

the two-story section, on the first level of this facade is a doorway with a paneled wood and glass, transomed door. The opening has a smooth, stone lintel. To the north of this doorway is a window. Above the first story window, on the second level, is a similar window. A two-story, polygonal bay separates the rear section from the front section of the house. In the bay are three windows each at the first and second levels.

There are five chimneys, all interior chimneys, except the one for the summer kitchen fireplace, which is an exterior chimney. The other chimneys are located on the two-story section of the house. One is near the front of the house on the west side, and the other two are at the rear of the two-story section. All of the chimneys are relatively plain, with brick corbeling at the top.

Inside the main entry to the house is the stair hall. This space has a hardwood floor with narrow boards, wide baseboards, and architrave moldings around the doorways. A curved walnut stairway (photo 7) extends along the west side of the hall and curves at the landing. Risers are decorated on the ends with scroll-work. The railing extends from a massive, turned newel post and has turned spindles. One of the most distinctive interior features, seen in the stair hall and throughout the house, is the painted faux graining of all doors and moldings (photo 8). This is the historic graining, which was never over painted.

At the north end of the first story is a parlor with a fireplace at the west end (photo 9). The floor in this room is poplar, of wider boards than those in the stair hall. This is still a "fancy" room, however, with its wide base moldings, architrave surrounds, and elaborate fireplace surround of marbled metal, and undoubtedly served as the house's formal parlor.

A second, family, parlor, was located to the south of the stair hall, on the west side of the house. This room was divided into two rooms in the 1980s: a bath and a laundry room. The rooms retain original wide, floor boards - painted, as they were historically. Here, as in the kitchen, openings have less formal pedimented heads.

The historic dining room (photo 10) is in the room to the east of the former family parlor. This room is similar in detailing to the formal parlor, including its similar fireplace surround. On the floor are narrow, walnut boards, which appear to have been placed on top of an earlier floor at some point in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Page 4

D.W. Heagy Farm

In the southwest corner is a kitchen (photo 11). This room has an unpainted, poplar floor. New kitchen cabinets and an island have been added on the east side of the room. The north wall is covered from floor to ceiling with historic wood cabinets and drawers. Between the kitchen and the small room to the east is a stair to the second story, under which is a stair to the basement. The basement originally had stone walls, a dirt room and a low ceiling. When the house was rehabilitated in the 1980s, the level of the floor was lowered and a concrete floor installed.

The room to the east of the kitchen is simple, with pedimented heads over openings, and wide, unpainted, poplar floor boards. There is a fireplace with a plain brick surround at the south end of the room. There is an exterior door on the east wall. The historic purpose of the room is not known. Possibly it was used as a sick room, as a viewing room for the deceased, or as a bedroom for an elderly family member.

Upstairs, the house historically had five bedrooms. One bedroom (photo 12) is above the formal parlor, north of the stair hall. Immediately to the south of the stair hall, there were historically two bedrooms, with no hallway between. In the 1980s, a north-south hallway was partitioned from the east bedroom (photo 13). The room to the west of the new hallway was divided into a bathroom and walk-in closet.

At the south end of the second story are two bedrooms, one on each side of the rear stair. The southeast bedroom has a doorway to the bedroom to the north. Possibly the southwest bedroom, the only one which did not connect to the front hallway or another bedroom, was for a servant.

Interestingly, all of the bedrooms of the house historically had a relatively large closet. The north bedroom had two, one on either side of a chimney. Floors throughout the second story are wide, painted boards. Architrave surrounds are seen on window and door openings.

The interior of the summer kitchen is plain, with painted wood floors and plaster walls. It is divided into two small rooms. A large fireplace with a round-arched opening dominates the west room. Iron supports for a cooking pot are extant inside the opening. The east room of the summer kitchen may have been used as a pantry.

Between the time that Webb and Catharine Heagy died, and the time their daughters moved out of the house, seemingly very few alterations were made. For example, the sisters continued to cook on a wood stove and pump water by hand. Because of the sisters' reluctance to make changes, the house has a high degree of integrity.

Other resources on the property also are virtually unaltered. The milk house (photo 15) is a small, brick building with a gable roof. There is an overhang on the side with the door (east side). The door is made of vertical boards and has iron hardware. On the opposite side is a small double-hung, wood window, with multi-light sash. Inside the building is a stone basin which was used to keep milk cool. The milk house probably dates from the time the house was constructed. Just to the east of the milk house is an iron pump for a well.

Other extant outbuildings date from the early twentieth century. There are two wood-frame sheds with vertical board siding and gable roofs. Windows in these structures are small with multi-light sash. The small shed to the southwest of the house may have been a wood shed or a tool shed. The larger shed directly to the south of the house has a pair of large, hinged doors on the north side, and appears to have been a wagon shed. The wagon shed appears to date from about 1900, and the smaller shed from about 1920.

The large, German bank barn (photo 18), the southernmost building on the property, was built in 1912. The building has a fieldstone foundation and wood-frame construction. Vertical board siding covers the structure, which has a gable roof. There are sliding barn doors on the north and south ends. There are row of small, square windows on the west side (now boarded over). The forebay is on the east side of the building, where there are additional square windows for ventilation, as well as doors to the basement of the barn, where cattle were kept.

There are two concrete silos remaining on the property (photos 17, 18). As previously mentioned, the one on the north side of the barn is deteriorated and is not considered a contributing resource. The silo on the south side of the barn is in fair condition. Though the structure's roof has been removed, sufficient fabric remains to convey the historic character of the structure. The silos appear to date from the time the barn was constructed.

The most recent resource on the property appears to be the concrete water trough, located to the west of the barn. The initials of the farm's founder, as well as the date 1930, are inscribed on the structure.

The Heagy Farm is significant under Criterion A, in the area of Agriculture, and under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. It is an outstanding representation of a late nineteenth-early twentieth century farmstead in Columbus Township. Additionally, the farm's cross-plan house and German bank barn are significant for their architecture. Both are excellent examples of their type, and retain a high degree of integrity. The property was rated outstanding in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory.

History

Catharine Walker and Daniel Webster Heagy (known as D.W. or Webb) were married in 1868. Webb was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania near the town of Gettysburg, in 1843. He attended Oxford College in that county, and became a teacher in the public schools at the age of 17. When his older brothers joined the Union Army, he stayed home to help his mother on the farm, as his father was deceased.

At the end of the Civil War, Webb migrated to Wayne County, Indiana, where he taught in the public schools for five years. After he and Catharine married, they resided with her parents, Jesse and Catharine Walker, pioneers who had come to the county in 1842. By 1870, Webb had quit teaching to become a full-time farmer.

Jesse Walker deeded 80 acres of farmland to his daughter, Catharine, in 1873. Three years earlier, he had purchased the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 8, Range 5 (Columbus Township). The 80 acres he transferred to Catharine comprised the north half of this quarter section. By 1874, Webb had acquired the south half of the quarter section, as well as acreage in the southeast quarter, and in the southwest quarter of the adjacent section to the east. The 1879 county atlas showed Catharine and D.W. Heagy's farm - which by then included property in the section to the south, located in Wayne Township - as 320 acres, a large farm for the time. Webb continued to expand his farm, buying up nearby property as it became available.

The Heagys first lived in a small log house on the farm. The present brick house on the property was constructed in 1878-79 in the northwest corner of Catharine's 80 acres. 1880 county property tax records showed improvements valued at \$2,600 on this tract. This figure probably represented the house, summer kitchen, milk house, and possibly other small outbuildings. Improvements on Webb's tract in the southeast quarter of Section 3 were valued at \$2,800, suggesting that other buildings, probably one or more barns, were located some distance south of the house.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Page 7

D.W. Heagy Farm

The 1880 Census of Agriculture included a survey of the 240 acres under Webb's ownership. (This is the only available Census data for the Heagy Farm.) The Census revealed that Heagy was a stock raiser and dealer. In 1879, he had raised or purchased 80 cows, which were sold, slaughtered, or retained to produce calves. He also had two milk cows; 15 hogs, raised for market; and 24 chickens, which were kept for egg production. Among crops raised on the farm were feed corn, hay, and wheat. Other products, probably primarily for use of the family, included apples, peaches, potatoes, butter, and firewood. Webb's 240 acres was valued at \$10,000. In Indiana, the average farm in 1880 was 105.3 acres and was valued at \$3,746.

In 1912, the farm's principal barn was destroyed by fire. A barn built to replace it the same year was constructed closer to the house. This building is extant and is included in the property boundaries. The structure is a German bank barn, an unusual type in Bartholomew County, but common in southeastern Pennsylvania where Webb Heagy was raised. The lower level of this barn consists of milking stalls, showing that, by the early twentieth century, Webb had become a dairy farmer. This reflected a general increase in the state in dairying in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, caused by the growth of urban areas. At this time, fewer people lived on farms and had to purchase their dairy products instead of depending on the family milk cow.

Webb Heagy's lengthy obituary - prominently featured on the front page of the Columbus *The Evening Republican* after his death on April 20, 1932 - reported his involvement in several endeavors besides farming. In 1893, he was elected to represent Bartholomew County in the Indiana General Assembly. A Democrat, he served one term. In 1899, he organized the Bartholomew County branch of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and served as its president until his death. At the time of his death, he was the oldest living member of the Knights of Pythias, having been a member for 40 years.

Catharine Heagy died in 1935. The Heagys were survived by three sons, Lewis, Jesse, and Hubert; and three daughters, Olive May, Anna, and Katherine. Jesse and Hubert established their own farms near that of their parents. The daughters never married and continued to live in the family home until their deaths.

Several years before their deaths, in 1921, Webb and Catharine had transferred one hundred acres each to their three daughters. Olive May was given a 100-tract containing the house and outbuildings. She died in 1937, and the house came under the ownership of Anna and Katherine. Anna and Katherine moved into a nursing home in 1979. Katherine died in 1980. Anna died in 1988 at the age of 100.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Page 8

D.W. Heagy Farm

In 1980, the farm was sold to Don and Debbie Schroer. John and Robin Lommel bought the house in 1982, and the property containing the outbuildings in 1988. The Lommels rehabilitated the house before they sold it in 1990. It was purchased by Lynn and Jack Sparks in 1996.

Agriculture Context

The Heagy Farm is an outstanding representation of a Columbus Township farm for the periods 1865-1900 and 1900-1920. It is comprised of a large brick farmhouse (photo 1) with an attached summer kitchen (photo 4), a milk house (photo 15), a German bank barn which was used as a dairy barn (left in photo 18), two silos (photos 17, 18), two sheds (left in photo 16 and right in photo 17), and a concrete trough (partially visible in center of photo 17). The farm retains a large number of its late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century resources and has no contemporary intrusions.

Bartholomew County was the home of many prosperous farmers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. By the mid-nineteenth century, most of the land had been cleared and cultivated. Farmers had the advantages of prime farmland, a moderate climate, good transportation, and proximity to agricultural markets. The period extending from the end of the Civil War to 1900 was one in which farming changed from a subsistence occupation to a commercial operation. The next two decades have been referred to as a "Golden Age" in agriculture in Indiana. During this period, better education, improved technology, favorable markets, and high prices made it possible for many farms to prosper. This era was followed by a recession in agriculture in the 1920s, and the Great Depression. Prosperity did not return until the onset of World War II.

The Heagy Farm best represents the first two periods named above, 1865-1900 and 1900-1920. The farm was established and the house built in the first period. The dairy barn, silos, and other outbuildings were constructed in the second period, as the farm expanded and prospered.

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, conducted in Bartholomew County in 1979, recorded a number of significant farmsteads. At this point, however, the survey is out-of-date and cannot be relied upon to provide an accurate context. For the purpose of this nomination, survey data for Columbus Township was compared to present conditions. The survey identified as "outstanding" nine farm properties, other than the Heagy Farm, which represent the periods 1865-1900 or 1900-1920. Only one remains from the earlier period which is comparable to the Heagy Farm. This is the James Marr

Farm (0538), which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Marr Farm contains a two-story, double-pile, brick farmhouse and several outbuildings.

The Suhre Farm (0526) is the only remaining early twentieth century farm property in Columbus Township, other than the Heagy Farm, which appears to qualify for the National Register. The Suhre Farm reflects the prosperity of the 1900-1920 period in agricultural. The property includes a 1923, Bungalow style farmhouse, and several early twentieth century outbuildings.

Three of the farmsteads identified in the survey have been altered or allowed to deteriorate to the extent that they do not retain the character that merited them a rating of "outstanding." The farmstead on the north side of 300 S. between I-65 and 400 W. (0515) has a vernacular house which was dated c.1890 in survey. Both the house and remaining barn are extensively deteriorated. The Trautman Farm on the east side of 200 W. north of 100 N. (0532) retains some late nineteenth century outbuildings. Its c.1895 composite dwelling, however, has synthetic siding, and its scrollwork ornamentation has been removed. The farmstead on 200 S. (0559) is a small, cross plan house with intact scroll and spindle work. The one remaining outbuilding on the property is extensively deteriorated.

The four other farmsteads are completely gone. These were: a farm on 150 S. (0517); a farm on State Road 46 (0522); the Henry Schantzmeier Farm on 200 W. (0534); and the Henry Lambert Farm on 300 N. (0556).

One other agricultural property in Columbus Township should be mentioned. The William Fiesbeck Farm (0528), identified as "notable" in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory is an excellent representation of a farm which was developed over a long period of time. It appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century, and includes a large farmhouse, several barns and other outbuildings. A working farm, it has agricultural resources which date from c.1850 to the present. The farm has a appears to have good integrity and may qualify for listing in the National Register.

Architecture Context

The Heagy Farm is significant for its architecture. Particularly distinctive are the 1879 house, and the 1912 dairy barn. The house is an intact representation of a cross-plan house, a type built in the county from c.1870 to c.1910. The barn is an unusual example in the county of a German bank barn.

The use of balloon-framing by Bartholomew County builders starting in the mid-nineteenth century made asymmetrical house forms possible. Cross-plan cottages and houses, expressed in wood, became a popular as a house form. The cross-plan cottage or house was a type in which the floor plan was shaped like a cross. The cross-axis may or may not have been fully developed. Roofs were usually multi-gabled.

Two or two-and-a-half story frame versions of the type commonly represented the Queen Anne style and exhibited decorative scroll and spindle-work. Two or two-and-a-half story, brick versions of the type, though not as common, were also seen. Frequently, these were embellished with decorative brackets and window heads associated with the Italianate style of architecture. Often the roof of a brick cross-plan house was hipped.

In Columbus and other Bartholomew County towns, several hundred wood, cross-plan cottages (one or one-and-a-half story buildings) were constructed as workers' housing in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. A large number of outstanding examples of these are extant. Several examples of cross-plan houses (two or two-and-a-half story buildings), also mostly wood versions, likewise survive in urban areas.

Fewer in number in Bartholomew County are intact rural versions of the type. Among outstanding cross-plan cottages on farmsteads are the Schumaker House (0803) in Clay Township, the Dillman House (0925) in Clifty Township, and the Morris House (1141) in Sand Creek Township. These are all one or one-and-a-half story, wood frame versions of the type with Queen Anne style detailing. The Hall House (1163) in Sand Creek Township is a two-and-a-half-story, cross-plan house with Queen Anne style detailing.

Other than the Heagy House, there is at least one extant, brick, cross-plan farmhouse in the county. This is the James Daughtery House (1223) in Wayne Township, constructed c.1870. Interestingly, Webb and Catharine Heagy would have been living with her parents, very near the Daughtery House, at the time of its construction. Perhaps it served as an inspiration for their own very similar house, built a few years later.

Several other types and styles were employed in the houses which graced the prosperous farms of the county in the late nineteenth century. Many of these are extant and were identified as "outstanding" in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. For example, the May House (0802), located on a Clay Township farm is a two-story, brick, two-thirds house with Italianate style detailing. Other brick, Italianate style farmhouses include the Fitzpatrick House (0005) in Haw Creek Township; the Breeding House (0317) in German Township; the Newsom House (1110) in Sand Creek Township; and the Spurgeon House (1244) and the Thompson House (1223) in Wayne Township.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Page 11

D.W. Heagy Farm

In Sand Creek Township, there are several outstanding examples of Queen Anne style farmhouses, including the Elnora Daughtery House (1129) and the Josephine Parker House (1130). Built on adjacent farms for sisters, these large, wood-frame houses exhibit asymmetrical floor plans, decorative scroll and spindle work, and various siding types. The Daughtery House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Other outstanding Queen Anne style houses in the township include the C.S. Newsom House (1118) and the Nathan Newsom House (1132).

Interest in rural architecture has increased since the time the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory was conducted in Bartholomew County (1979). The survey is deficient in classifications and descriptions of agricultural outbuildings. As such, it is difficult to evaluate the significance of some building types. It is clear, however that over the past 20 years, many barns in Bartholomew County have been removed.

Among barn types in Bartholomew County are English, transverse-frame, and three-portal. There are a small number of German bank barns, such as the twentieth century one associated with the Heagy Farm. There is at least one other bank barn in Columbus Township, a c.1850 structure on 265 N. (0544). Barns were of timber-frame construction until the late-nineteenth century, when balloon framing began to be used. This allowed for large, unobstructed lofts covered by gambrel roofs. In the post-World War II years, many concrete block, gambrel-roofed barns were constructed. More recently, metal pole barns are the favored type.

Barns have been employed for various uses in the county. They have been used as dairy barns; to house livestock, equipment, and farm products; and as tobacco barns. The barn on the Heagy Farm is a dairy barn. Dairying was an important component of early twentieth century farming in the county, and several dairy barns remain. Though an up-to-date, comprehensive survey of county barns is lacking, it appears safe to say that among remaining barns, the Heagy barn rates highly in integrity and condition.

Today, the seven acre plat which contains the Heagy house, barn, and other outbuildings, is not occupied by a farm family. The present owners, however, are committed to the property's preservation. The farmland around the property, once part of Webb and Catharine Heagy's farm, continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9

Page 12

D.W. Heagy Farm

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10

Page 13

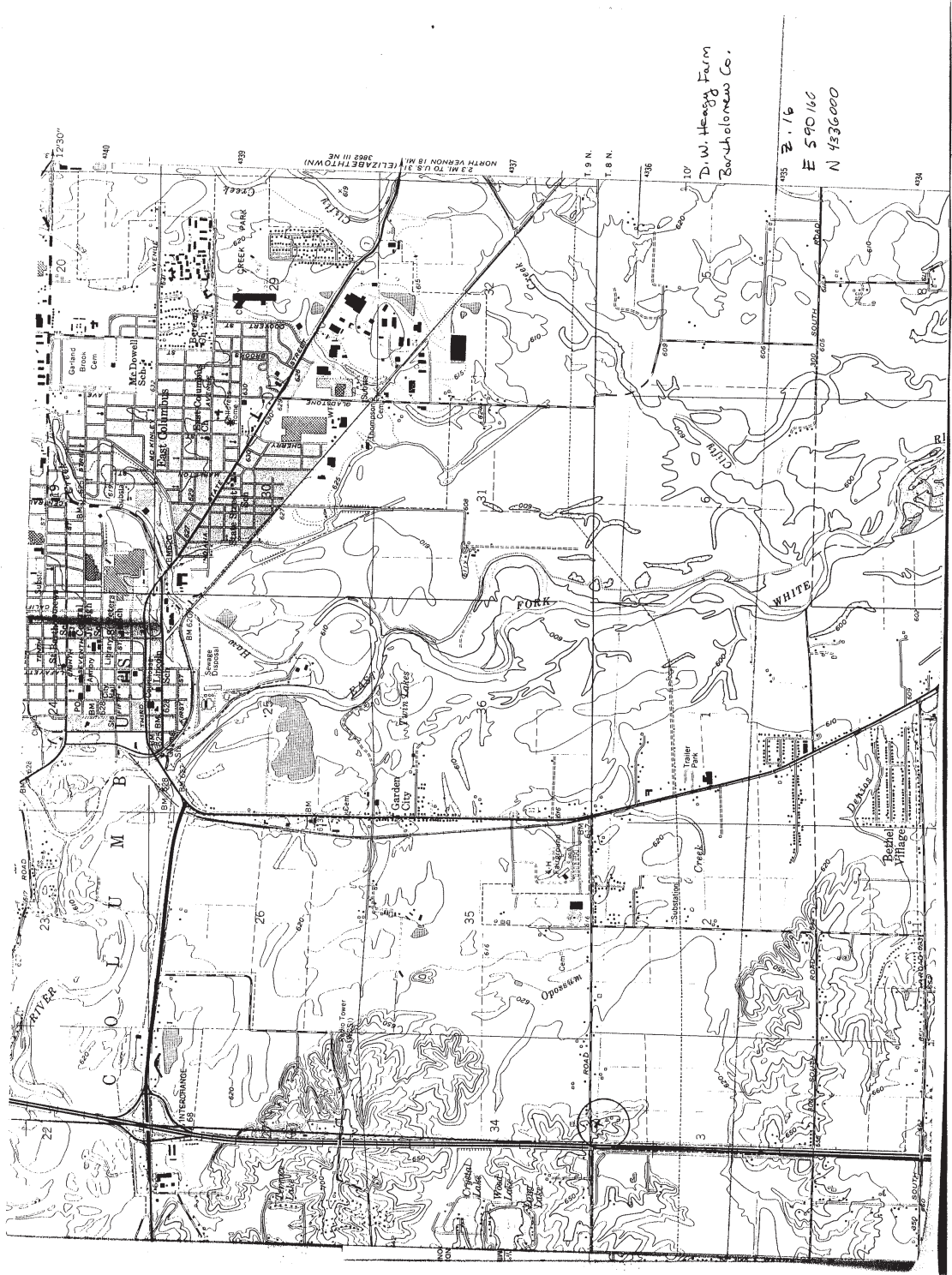
D.W. Heagy Farm

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot Numbered One-A (1-A) in Donald L. Schroer's Administrative Subdivision as recorded in Plat Book "O," page 121 in the Office of the Recorder of Bartholomew County, Indiana.

Boundary Justification

The seven acres included in the nomination are sufficient to include the farmhouse and associated outbuildings.



D. W. Heagy Farm
Bartholomew Co.

E 590160
N 1536000

2 MI. TO U.S. 31 (ELIZABETHTOWN)
NORTH VERNON IS MI. 1803 III. NS

1230'

T. 9 N.
T. 8 N.

10'

E. 16

