

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Applegate-Johnson Farmstead

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 9680 Haverstick Road

City or town: Carmel State: IN County: Hamilton

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___ B x C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ 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(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

OTHER: double-pen

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Weatherboard, ASPHALT,
METAL: Steel

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Applegate-Johnson Farmstead is a remnant of early pioneer settlement and farming development in southern Hamilton County, now surrounded by mid-20th century suburban development in Carmel. The house, built c. 1846, is a simple example of the Greek Revival style applied to double-pen construction. Two agricultural buildings, a small barn and corn crib, were built by the Johnson family in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and represent small-scale farm operations of that time period. While surrounded by suburban development, the property is insulated by landscaping, mature trees, and dense wood margins which provide a more contextual reflection of its rural heritage.

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Narrative Description

The Applegate-Johnson Farmstead is located on the west side of Haverstick Road, south of 98th Street in Carmel/southern Hamilton County. Though surrounded by mid-20th century suburban development, the farmstead maintains a rural feel due to its gravel lane extending into the property, mature trees, wooded margins, and landscaping. The c. 1846 house faces north and has a tight eastern boundary with the road. The road bends slightly to the east as it passes by the house. A short section of modern wood privacy fencing extends south of the east façade along Haverstick Road. The lane extends west from Haverstick Road past the front of the house. It continues through a few mature trees and into a yard in the west half of the property that has the feeling of a small farmyard (photo 07). The lane curves southwest and ends at the front (north side) of a small barn, c. 1880 photo 08, now used as a garage. A corncrib, c. 1920 photos 09-10, is south and slightly west of the barn. Sections of split-rail fence extend along the east side of the barn.

Applegate House, c. 1846. Contributing Exterior photos 01-06

The house is the most significant resource on the property. The estimated construction date of the home is 1846 and has traditionally been referred to as the Applegate House, though the Applegate family did not own the property until 1859 (through 1869). The house is built in three parts: the main one-story side-gabled house (photo 01), one-and-a-half story summer kitchen to its west (c. 1860, right side of photo 04), and one-story connecting breezeway (c. 1900/1986) between the main house and summer kitchen. The main house features a brick basement and foundation. A tall skirt board is at the bottom of the walls (except the front façade), and the walls are covered with clapboards. A tall frieze board and cornice are at the top of the walls and return onto the side gables (photos 01-02). The summer kitchen features board and battens on its walls and simple eaves (photos 04, 06). The connecting section has clapboards and simplified cornice at the top of its walls. The house has 9/6 and 6/6 wood windows with simple trim and wood shutters (main house only). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Wide chimneys are in each side gable of the main house. A wide brick sidewalk leads to a terraced, full-width brick patio in front of the house (photo 02). A wood deck is built off of the southwest corner of the house and a stone stoop is off the southeast corner. These exterior features, seen in photos 05-06, are late 20th century additions.

The front façade (photo 02) features wide corner pilasters, Doric, that support the frieze at each end of the main house. The façade has two entries with transoms that are each flanked by 9/6 wood windows. This gives the façade a formal, symmetrical organization. The entry doors are wood and feature four panels: two short upper panels and two longer bottom panels. Each panel features chamfered edges and raised panels. The front of the connecting section (right side of photo 03) steps in and features a pair of 6/6 windows in its east half and a 6/6 window in its west half. The connecting section features a tall-pitched pent roof that extends off of the former summer kitchen. The north wall of the summer kitchen steps in again as it extends to the west (right side of photo 04).

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The east façade, facing Haverstick Road and seen in photo 01, features a framed section of brick at the base of the chimney (inside the wall) and centered with the gable wall above. A pent roof extension is located on the south half of the façade and features a 6/6 window. The tall frieze/cornice continue on this façade, including at the top of the shed roof extension. It is visually supported by the wide corner pilaster from the front façade on its north end and simple corner board on its south end. The west façade of the main house is covered by the summer kitchen and connecting section. The west wall of the summer kitchen features a row of three modern casement windows in the first story and a wood window, divided into six panes, centered in the attic/gable wall (best seen in right side of photo 04).

The south façade (photo 06) features a wood entry door, matching the front entries, with short transom and narrow side-lite (the side-lite is modern) in the east half of the main house. A front-gabled section extends south from the main house on its west half and features an enclosed porch with shed roof on its southeast corner. The porch is enclosed with three modern casement windows in its east and south walls. A 6/6 window is located in the front-gabled section's west wall. The south wall of the former summer kitchen features a 6/6 window centered in the wall and a wood entry door with window and 8/8 window in its east end.

Interior photos 11-18

The interior of the main house is essentially mirrored in its front two rooms (east and west rooms). Each room has an entry flanked by windows in its north (front) wall (photos 11, 13). The middle wall separating the two rooms features a wide doorway with a two-panel door (middle of photo 14). A fireplace is centered in the outside/side walls and is flanked by tall built-in cabinetry with a pair of two-panel doors (photos 12-13). The east room features a small trunk room off its southeast corner (photo 15) and a basement staircase off of an enclosed porch which opens into the room's back (south wall, photo 16). The west room features a doorway near the center of its back (south wall) that leads to a small hall with a bathroom off of its east end and kitchen off its west/south end. The kitchen, which features modern cabinetry, is in the gabled extension off of the back of the house and opens to the enclosed porch on its east side (photo 16).

Extending off of the kitchen, to the west, is a wide rear entry hall, originally the breezeway, which connects to the former summer kitchen at the west end of the house. A bedroom (photo 17) and bathroom were added to the north side of the breezeway in 1986. A large master bedroom occupies the majority of the former summer kitchen with entry off of the west end of the rear entry hall (photo 18). The attic over this space is mostly inaccessible and is not finished living space. The basement, located under the main house, is divided into two equal chambers with a brick wall extending north/south. The east half appears to have been originally excavated with construction of the house while the west half is a more recent, 20th century excavation.

The east room of the main house has the most-historic appearance with wide plank floors, stained woodwork, and flat finish to the walls and ceilings which are covered with plaster. The west room has carpets over the wood floor and woodwork is painted. The east room has its original fireplace surround, which is nicely-carved wood with recessed panel in the top and pilaster-like blocks flanking the hearth. A sawtooth frieze is below cornice trim under the wood mantle. The west room's surround is in storage, but is planned for reinstallation. The built-in

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cabinetry doors feature false graining and includes the image of a cat face on one door. The remaining finishes in the breezeway and former summer kitchen are carpets and modern wood flooring, drywall on walls and ceilings, and two-panel doors with simple casings, painted.

*Barn, c. 1880. Contributing
Photos 07 (right side) and 08*

The small, front-gabled barn is divided into three bays featuring shed roof extensions over the east and west bays. The barn has part concrete and part stone foundations, clapboards, and historic standing-seam metal roof. The barn has exposed rafter tails on its shed roof extensions. The front (north) façade seen in photo 08 features a wide pair of plank doors off-centered to the east. A hay mow door, also composed of planks, is centered in the gable. The east bay features a wide pair of plank doors. The west bay is open and features an area for parking. Two wood windows are in the west wall of the west bay and a plank door is centered in the east wall of the east bay. The back (south) façade features modern windows that extend from the first story into the hay mow/gable. Each window is composed of two vertical rows of four large panes. The barn, in each of its bays, is constructed from actual dimensional lumber that appears to be circular-sawn. The barn was likely used for implement storage, given the floor in the center bay, however, livestock may have also been sheltered in the barn.

*Corn Crib, c. 1920. Contributing
Photos 09-10*

The tall, narrow corn crib has a concrete base, clapboards, and tall-pitched shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The roof pitches up to the east and features exposed rafter tails. The front (north) façade features a full-width plank door (photo 09). The west façade is covered with horizontal coursing of slats for ventilation (photo 10). A wood door is in the façade's south end and features two panels and a window divided into four panes.

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1846 - c. 1920

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Period of Significance

The period of significance begins c. 1846 with the construction of the double-pen house. The Applegate family owned the home for only a short time (1859-1869), selling it to the Johnson family who were likely responsible for additions to the house and constructing two agricultural buildings on the property. Because of the comparative rarity of agricultural buildings in southern Hamilton County, reflecting the property's rural heritage, they are considered contributing through their period of construction to c. 1920, which ends the period of significance.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Applegate-Johnson Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places utilizing criterion C, under architecture as an area of significance. The double-pen house, built c. 1846, is an early example of double-pen architecture that features Greek Revival details. Farmhouses of this age, type, and style were once pervasive in the area. The property also qualifies utilizing criterion A, under agriculture as an area of significance. Given the relative rarity of existing agricultural buildings related to the area's rural heritage, the small barn and corn crib help identify the property as a small, late 19th century farmstead. In heavily suburbanized southern Hamilton County, properties like the Applegate-Johnson Farmstead are now a rare sight.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

ARCHITECTURE

Greek Revival Style and Double-Pen Type

The Applegate-Johnson Farmstead's most significant resource is the Applegate House, built c. 1846. The house is an example of the Greek Revival style in most of its principle architectural features, though its simple application may be considered a transitional nod from the Federal style to the Greek Revival. Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the "National Style". The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings in the United States at the close of the 18th century Roman and earlier Greek examples found through archaeological investigations spurred the interests of Enlightenment-era Americans. As a young democracy, Americans sought to find precedents to establish their democratic ideals in the form of its architecture. Rome, and particularly Greece, provided these precedents because of their early experiments in democracy.¹ Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the

¹ McAlester, pg. 182, 184

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Grecian war for independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the American War of 1812. The Grecian war found sympathetic citizens in the United States and the American war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture.² The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing and democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing.

Features of the Greek Revival style are treatments near roof lines of porches or main house mimicking the Doric entablature, with trim boards creating the architrave, frieze, and cornice. These are best seen in photos 01-03 of the Applegate House. These are usually visually supported by corner pilasters or physically supported by simplified Doric columns on porches, creating a temple-like image. The cornice detail may or may not return across the face of the gabled ends. Where the cornice returns across its entire face it creates a triangular pediment; often a broken cornice return is located on the gabled end suggesting the pediment but not fully articulating it. The most common window detail in Greek Revival is a simple flat hood with a piece of trim at its top implying a narrow cornice. Small pediments and hoods with “ears” are also common. These features are usually present for door surrounds as well. Doors frequently had side lites and/or transom windows and were typically centered on the front façade. Door and window openings were also typically symmetrically arranged. Windows were commonly some configuration of double-hung windows with multiple panes in their sashes.

The Applegate House is a simple example of the Greek Revival style applied to a house built in the double-pen plan (essentially two primary side-by-side rooms). The house has an intact entablature form at its eave line that continues on the face of its side gables with cornice returns. Massive corner pilasters of the Doric order are present on the front corners of the main house (photo 01). The front façade also has window openings that are symmetrically arranged with 9/6 double-hung windows (photo 02). The windows have simple flat hoods with a piece of trim at its top implying a narrow cornice. The dual front entries feature four-panel doors and transoms, but lack a formal surround. This provides an overall formal appearance to the fenestration on the front façade. The most notable detail of the style in the interior of the house are the wood moldings with raised pilaster-like boards terminated by large, square corner blocks creating surrounds for doors and windows in the front part of the main house (photos 11-14). The built-in cabinetry with its tall paneled, faux wood grain-painted doors is also a notable feature, particularly as they flank fireplaces (photos 12-13). The east room fireplace surround features exceptional carved and milled details with pilasters, recessed panel, and sawtooth trim.

The house is also an example of the double-pen plan more often associated with Upland South building traditions. The double-pen house is deeply rooted in early middle-to-southern Atlantic Coastal development from Colonial times through the 1800s. It is thought the house type evolved from single-pen construction of cabins and small frame homes with a single room and typically side-gabled walls. As families grew, or wealth was obtained, the single-pen was added to with an equal-sized room to one end or the other to create two full rooms. These single or double-pen houses frequently featured front porches and pent-roof extensions across the back of the homes for added space. And most typically, the double-pen house featured two entries on the front

² McAlester, pg. 182

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façade, one into each of the main rooms. The house type may also include a second half-floor for sleeping rooms. All of these common features of the double-pen house, with the exception of a second story, are attributes of the Applegate House. The basement construction of two chambers, one excavated and one not, may indicate that one pen or the other was constructed first with a second room added later. Rear ells are less common on this type of house, but it and the summer kitchen were likely added in the middle or later part of the 19th century after the house was sold to the Johnson family. The roof line is also notable given its shed roof “catslide” pitch along the back slope. This does not appear to be an addition to the home, but rather integral to its original construction (photo 01). The heavy entablature follows the pitch; the trunk room off the east room appears to be original because of this.

The Applegates purchased the property from Freeman Farley, in 1859. Farley had a farmstead immediately east of this property as late as 1866. With an earlier estimated construction date of 1846, it is unclear if Farley had constructed the house. Regardless, the house type is similar to other homes built by settlers of Hamilton County who had moved from Virginia and the Carolinas in the first half of the 19th century. Many of these settlers were Quakers who were opposed to the institution of slavery in the South and had been making in-roads to the Indiana wilderness. Quaker settlements occurred through Wayne, Henry, Hamilton, Hendricks and Howard Counties during the 1810s-1840s. This included the town of Westfield in southern Hamilton County, and other outlying rural areas like Delaware Township (the farmstead is in the very southwest section of Delaware Township, so both Delaware and Clay Township to the west are used for comparisons). This settlement pattern is important to note because the concentration of double-pen houses in the county is likely tied directly to these pioneer settlers from North Carolina. The aforementioned counties also were easily accessed from the National Road, a known route of Quaker migration. There are approximately two dozen examples of double-pen houses in Hamilton County, all dating from between about 1830 and 1860. This is a relatively high number compared with other Indiana counties that did not experience the same demographic migration. Similarly, Hendricks County had many Quaker settlers. Hendricks County had 36 double-pen houses when surveyed in 1989.

Westfield, a nearby town settled by Quakers in the 1830s, has three examples of double-pen houses. Jackson Township has two examples located in the historically-African American Roberts Settlement; one is the Micajah Walden House, which is listed on the National Register. Delaware Township, where the Applegate House is located, has one other example of a double-pen house. Other townships in Hamilton County have one-three examples each that are typically part of a rural homestead.

Many of the county’s examples of double-pen houses are vernacular and do not have features of 19th century architectural styles. This elevates the importance of the Applegate House. The builder included features of the Greek Revival style to provide some formality and sophistication to the home. He would have seen this exhibited in many of the mid-19th century buildings being constructed in the area while building the home c. 1846. Seven homes built in Clay and Delaware Townships, up to about 1860, used features of the Greek Revival style in their design. Again, most of these were farmhouses in formerly rural parts of the township with features applied to other popular house types like I-houses, double-pen, and hall-and-parlor homes. Most

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of these types feature side-gables on which cornice returns, like those built on the Applegate House, are attached.

Most notable of these are two that are most similar to the Applegate House. Both the Metzker House, once located nearby on Gray Road, and a farmhouse located on the west edge of Clay Township on 121st Street are double-pen houses constructed with saltbox style pitched roofs on the back with features of the Greek Revival style. The Metzker House, c. 1840, is most similar to the Applegate House and was razed prior to 2013. The house located at 4650 121st Street, c. 1840, has more modest similarities with Greek Revival features and appears to have undergone some modern remodeling campaigns.

AGRICULTURE

The property's two extant resources that identify it with its agricultural heritage are also important to note. Both the small barn and corn crib appear to date post-ownership by the Applegate family to the time the farmstead was developed by the Johnson family, who purchased the property from the Applegates in 1869 and owned it for over eighty years. A few older neighbors have mentioned the presence of a larger barn and carriage house south and southwest of the house, but these are no longer extant.

While southern Hamilton County was once a rural area of excellent agricultural land and prosperous farmsteads, most buildings and structures that represent its rural heritage are no longer extant, lost with the suburbanization of the area around Carmel and creation of Interstate 465 between 1959 and 1970. It was about the time I-465 was created that the subdivision around the Applegate-Johnson Farmstead was created (1956), four years after the Johnson family sold the farmstead. The roughly 25 acres sold by the Applegates to Perry Thomas Johnson in 1869 was reduced to about 18 acres when sold by the Johnson family in 1952. It was reduced again to six acres when sold in 1955, then to its current size of about two acres when sold in 1964. The farmstead was cordoned off from the larger farm, which was subdivided and sold as housing lots. Though the property is divided into two legal lots (one on which the house stands and one on which the farm buildings stand), combined it is the largest acreage of any of the subdivision lots created from the original farm. The farmstead retains its farm lane extending from Haverstick Road to the southwest corner of the property where the agricultural buildings are located. The general organization of the property retains the farmstead context in its relationship of house, lane, and agricultural buildings.

The small barn, c. 1880, which now functions as a garage, is divided into three bays for sheltering livestock and implement storage. The barn features a simple front gable with hay mow and hay hatch to make storing hay simpler. The barn also features plank doors and simple frame construction of native hardwood with heavy sill beams and true dimensional lumber joists, studs, and rafters. The corn crib, c. 1920, represents modest grain storage, likely just for feeding the family's livestock. The structure seems to take on a later form of corn crib design in its concrete base, shed roof, and slatted west wall for ventilation. Here, the lumber is dimensional and

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appears to be pine. Earlier crib design likely would employ a structure on piers and gabled roof. A crib constructed for larger farms that anticipated selling grain would also likely have a drive-through bay and more expansive storage. This points to corn storage likely only in support of livestock kept by the Johnsons.

Agricultural census data for the farm while the Applegate and Johnson families owned the property is found in the 1850, 1860, and 1880 Delaware Township, Hamilton County, Indiana agricultural census records. In the 1850 and 1860 census records, Ebenezer Applegate is shown with 80 acres improved and 80 acres unimproved. His farm value in 1850 was just \$3000 in 1850 and had increased to \$8000 in 1860. The value of his implements and machinery had also increased in that decade from \$125 to \$390. In 1850, Applegate had four horses, no mules, four milch cows, one ox and five other cattle. His livestock included 20 sheep and ten swine with an overall value of \$340 and a value of slaughtered animals was \$40. The 1850 census data also demonstrates the crops grown on the farm. These include wheat, Indian corn, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes. The Applegate orchard's products were valued at \$20 and 200 pounds of butter had been produced, as well as ten tons of hay.

Within just ten years, by 1860, the Applegate farm had shown marked increase in value and production. By that year, an additional horse was added to the farm, along with two mules and there were twelve milch cows. Combined, there were also forty other cattle, compared to five in 1850, for a total value of livestock at \$1418 and the value of slaughtered animals was \$80. While wheat production was down, likely due to the blight that plagued midwestern wheat crops, and no oats were harvested, Indian corn had increased substantially from 750 bushels to 2000 bushels in 1860. A substantial amount of Irish potatoes had been grown, up fifty bushels in 1860 from four in 1850. The number of milch cows also produced a substantial amount of butter, totaling 600 pounds in 1860. The amount of hay production had fallen off to eight tons.

In 1880, after the Johnson family had purchased the property, it had been reduced in acreage with 44 acres that were tilled for crop production and ten acres that were wooded. Twelve acres were not mown. The value of the farm was \$3500 and the value of implements and machinery was \$250. The value of livestock was estimated at \$1070 and the farm had paid wages of \$100 for fifteen weeks of labor. The value estimated on production of the farm was placed at \$800. The Johnsons had eight horses, four milch cows, six meat calves, 20 swine, 13 sheep, and 36 poultry. The cows had produced 200 pounds of butter, the sheep had produced 50 pounds of wool, and poultry had produced 50 dozen eggs. The Johnson farm had 35 acres in Indian corn, producing 1750 bushels, and 40 acres in wheat producing 810 bushels. There were two acres set aside for an orchard that produced 200 bushels of apples with a total value of \$65.

In summary, the Applegate-Johnson Farmstead was a typical but prosperous farm. The farm had diversified over more than a hundred years of agricultural production under different families. As outlined above, almost no houses of this age still exist in southern Hamilton County. It is equally true that as few as a dozen farms (house and farm buildings) of this age survived as a unit in Delaware Township as of the 1992 Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory. Note that historically, Delaware Township consisted of its current boundary, plus land west of White River to a north-south line (Range Line Road). Officials divided the west half of Delaware Township

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off in 1955, making it part of Clay Township today, due to the phenomenal rate of development in the area. The roughly twelve farms identified in 1992 were in the historical boundary of Delaware Township. At least 6 of these farm groups appear to no longer exist. For all practical purposes, the nominated property is one of a handful of surviving early 19th century farmstead in the township.

HISTORICAL NOTES

William Connor was the first resident of European descent in Delaware Township and built the first brick house in 1823. Two other brick homes followed in 1827, thus showing a viable brick kiln operation early in the township's history. This is of note because of the brick foundation and basement of the Applegate House. A series of mills were constructed in the township during the 1830s into the 1840s, including a sawmill on Cool Creek by about 1840. This is also important to note because of the sawn lumber required to build the Applegate House c. 1846. Haverstick Road was part of a series of roads that led northeasterly toward the county seat at Noblesville, passing through an early village known as Mattsville. This was the first county road constructed and roughly followed Cool Creek. Haverstick Road was originally routed west of the Applegate farmstead (1866 plat map) but by 1922, the road was re-aligned to the east side of the farmstead, then owned by the Johnson family, which indicates why the Applegate House's location causes the road to bend slightly to the east.

Ebenezer Applegate was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey in 1798. In Champaign County, Ohio, he married Rachel Richardson on October 22, 1826. The couple had relocated to Washington Township in Marion County, Indiana by 1850. Their household included ten children, the oldest was James at 22 years of age and the youngest was Martha at three years old who had been born in Ohio like the remainder of her siblings. Applegate's property valuation was estimated at \$6000 and his occupation was listed as farmer. In the 1860 census, the family lived in Delaware Township, Hamilton County, Indiana. Ebenezer had purchased the subject property a year before. In the 1860 census, they had their two youngest daughters living with them as well as the Charles Myers and John Nutt families. From the 1860 census, both Applegate and Myers were farmers and the latter was a blacksmith. The estimated valuation of the Applegate estate was \$21,100. In an 1865 tax assessment for residents of the township, Applegate had an income valuation of \$1180.00. Rachel Applegate died on April 20, 1863 and was buried at White Chapel Cemetery. Ebenezer Applegate died on May 19, 1870 and was

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interred near his wife. At least two children, James and Darius Applegate are also buried at White Chapel Cemetery.

Perry Thomas Johnson purchased the property from the Applegate family in 1869. Perry Johnson was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1838, and had moved to Hamilton County about 1860. He was first married to Sarah, who died in 1865, and also had a son by her named Benjamin who died in 1862. Both are buried at Union Chapel Cemetery in Marion County. Perry then married Maria M. Elliott on May 1, 1870, and both were members of the Friends congregation. She was born in Wayne County, Indiana in 1842. Perry Johnson was listed as a farmer in the 1870 census as well as the following census taken in 1880. By 1880, the couple had three children and two helpers living in the household. One was a kitchen maid and the other, a widower, worked on the farm. Another daughter had joined the family by the 1900 census and all the children continued to live at the farmstead. Perry Johnson was listed as a farmer and the two sons, Charles and Perry, were described as farm laborers. Perry T. Johnson died February 14, 1910 and Maria died January 13, 1920. Both are buried at Union Chapel Cemetery. The property stayed in the Johnson family, and continued to be farmed, until it sold in 1952.

Applegate-Johnson Farmstead
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Agricultural Census Records for Delaware Township, Hamilton County, IN: 1850, 1860, 1880

Atlas and Plat Book of Hamilton County, Indiana. Noblesville: The Enterprise Printing & Publishing Co., 1922.

Cline & McHaffie, The People's Guide/Directory of Hamilton Co., Ind. Indianapolis: Indianapolis Printing and Publishing House, 1874.

Delaware Township, Hamilton County Tax Assessments, 1865.

Federal Census: 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920

Haines, John F. History of Hamilton County, Indiana: Her People, Industries and Institutions. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Co., Inc., 1915.

Hamilton County 1866 Plat Map, Section 7 Delaware Township. Hamilton County Surveyor's Office.

Hamilton County Deed Records: 1859-1977

Helm, Thomas B. History of Hamilton County, Indiana. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1880.

Historic Sites and Structures of Hamilton County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1992.

Jakle, John A. Common Houses in America's Small Towns. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1989.

McAlester, Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2006.

Taylor, Zelma, Interview with owner and review of clippings file and historic photographs kept by the owner of the property (1977-present).

Applegate-Johnson Farmstead
Name of Property

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 057-206-55039

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.2 acres

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 575411 | Northing: 4420248 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Applegate-Johnson Farmstead
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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the centerline of Havestick Road, approximately 172' south of its intersection with 98th Street, face west and follow a line with the north property line of 9680 Haverstick Road 340' to the northwest property corner. Turn south and follow the west property line of 9680 Haverstick Road 150', then turn and follow a line 50' to the east. Turn south and follow a line 150', then turn east and follow a line 285' to the centerline of Haverstick Road. Turn north and follow the centerline of Haverstick Road approximately 300' to the point of beginning.

Legal description (certified December 18, 1972): A part of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 17 north, range 4 east in Hamilton County, Indiana, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning 731.2 feet north of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 17 north, range 4 east; thence north 149 feet then west 312.4 feet; thence south 149 feet to an iron stake; thence east 312.4 feet to the place of beginning, in Hamilton County, Indiana.

Also, beginning 582.2 feet north of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 17 north, range 4 east; thence north 149 feet; thence west 287.4 feet; thence south 149 feet; thence east 287.4 feet to the place of beginning, in Hamilton County, Indiana. This is also known as plot 13 in Wild Cherry Corner, an unrecorded plat.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundaries include all extant historic resources of the Applegate-Johnson Farmstead during its 19th and early 20th century development. The boundaries extend to the centerline of Haverstick Road because of the unusual condition of the house's location which extends into the road's right-of-way, unlike any of the middle-to-late 20th century suburban development around the property which fit neatly into subdivision lot boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner / KW Garner Consulting & Design

organization: _____

street & number: 12954 6th Road

city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563

e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com

telephone: 574-780-1423

Applegate-Johnson Farmstead
Name of Property
date: October 14, 2021

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Applegate-Johnson Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Carmel

County: Hamilton

State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 13, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at house from Haverstick Road

Applegate-Johnson Farmstead
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at house from lane

2 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward house from lane

3 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward former summer kitchen from lane

4 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at enclosed porch

5 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast toward the back of the house

6 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at barn and corn crib

7 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south toward front of barn from the lane

8 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest toward corn crib

9 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward corn crib

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10 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in west room

11 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in west room

12 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in east room

13 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in east room

14 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in trunk room

15 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east from kitchen into enclosed porch

16 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in bedroom

17 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in bedroom in former summer kitchen

18 of 18.

Applegate-Johnson Farmstead
Name of Property

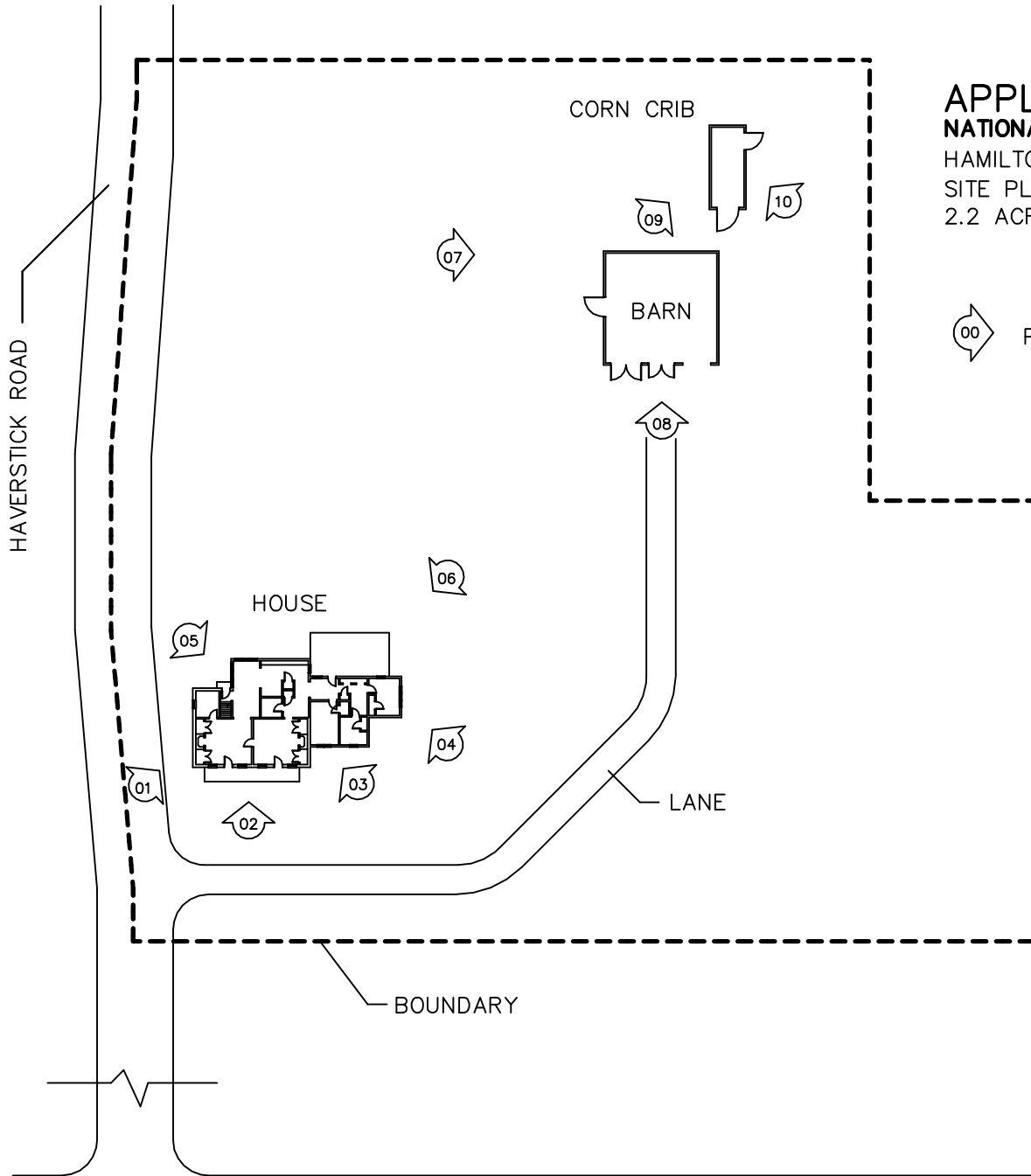
Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

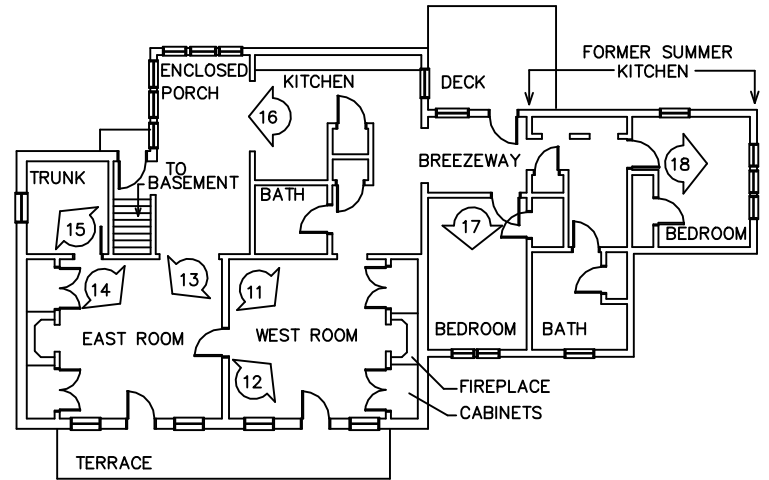
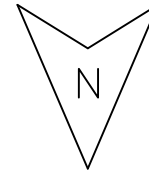


APPLEGATE-JOHNSON FARMSTEAD

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

HAMILTON COUNTY, IN
 SITE PLAN/HOUSE PLAN
 2.2 ACRES

00 PHOTOGRAPHS

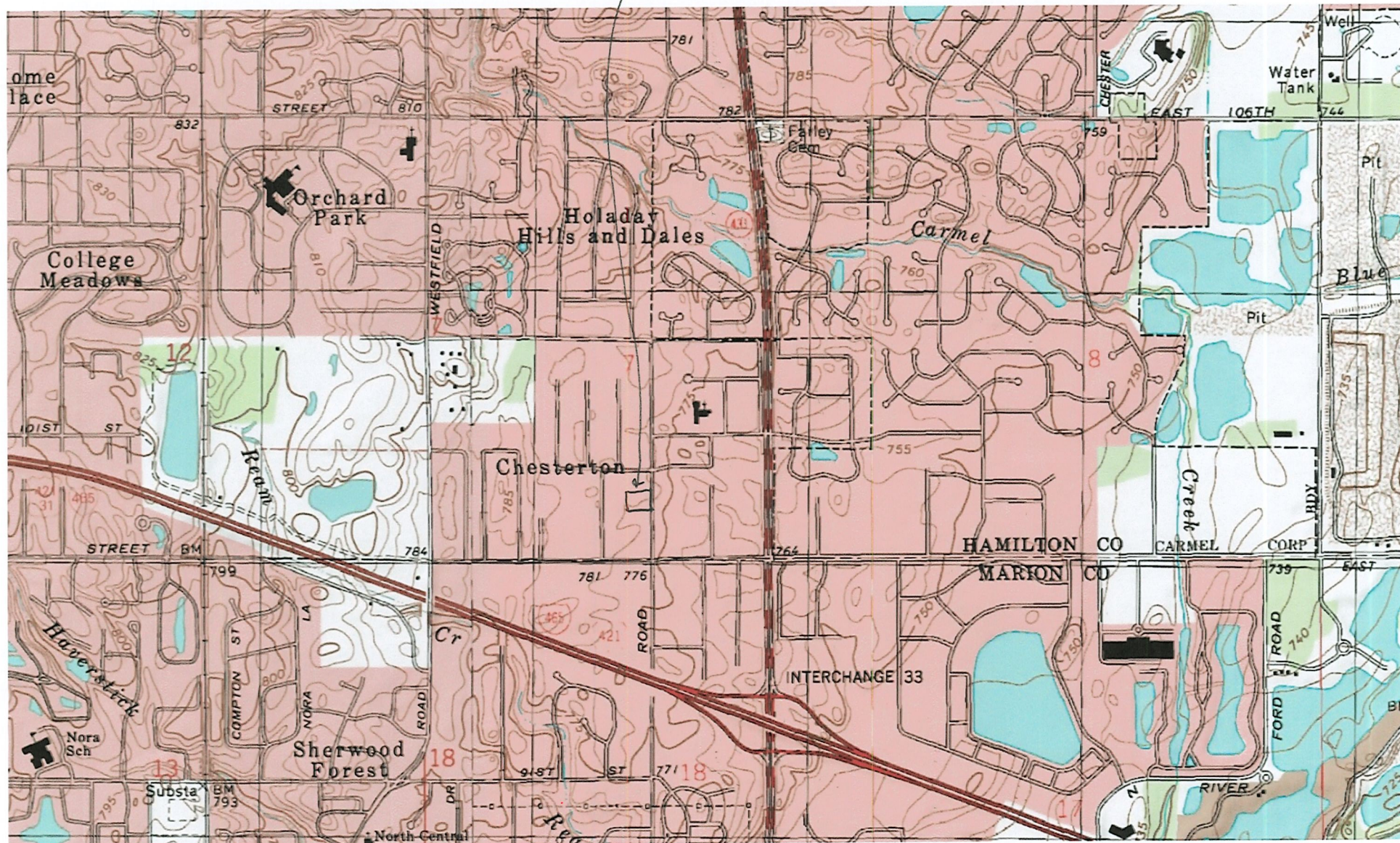


DETAILED HOUSE PLAN

98TH STREET

NAO 83 UTM 16 575 411 4420 248

AppleGote - JOHNSON FARMSTEAD
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CARMEL, HAMILTON CO. IN





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