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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Patrick's Farm

other names/site number St. Patrick's County Park farm buildings

2. Location

street & number 50651 Laurel Road [ ] not for publication

city or town South Bend [x] vicinity

state Indiana code IN county St, Joseph code 141 zip code 46637

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

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

St. Patrick's Farm
Name of Property

St. Joseph County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
2	0	structure
1	0	object
6	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.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
roof: SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass
other: STONE: Granite
METAL: Steel

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

St. Patrick's farm is part of St. Patrick's County Park in St. Joseph County. The park contains 398 acres on the east and west sides of Laurel Road, between Auten Road and the state line. The park features woods, fields, trails and ponds and it fronts the St. Joseph River on the park's west side. The park land east of Laurel Road is mostly flat and open. The park land west of Laurel Road has some rolling hills as the terrain falls toward the river; it is largely wooded except for the northwestern quarter of the park which is mostly lawn. The farmstead for St. Patrick's farm, containing 7.5 acres, is located in the northwest quarter of the park. The farm contains several buildings and structures from the time the farm was used by the Sisters of the Holy Cross to support their organization's operations. There are two primary buildings on the small campus; they are the hog barn, which has been converted into offices for the park, and the dairy barn, which is used by the public for gatherings. Both buildings are quite large and represent a large-scale approach to livestock production and housing. The dairy barn is by far the most impressive of the resources on the farm; it also is the first building the visitor to the area views upon arrival to the park.

Narrative Description

The buildings in the district are arranged in a common farmstead plan with the barns being located nearer each other and away from the site of the former farmhouse. The supporting structures, including the implement shed, windmill, and gas pump, are located south of the barns and are accessed by a long lane that extends from Laurel Road into the farm. The year the main buildings were constructed is inconclusive. Documents indicate barns were constructed in 1911 and 1915 at the farm; the two barns may date to this period. However, a fire in 1925 destroyed several buildings on the farm; a barn described as a stock barn survived the fire. Likely the two barns, gas pump, and windmill date to between 1911 and 1928. The oldest resource, stone foundations of a barn, likely dates to the late 1800s and the latest contributing resource, the implement shed, was constructed in 1962.

Dairy Barn, c. 1920. Contributing. Photographs 0005-0015
The dairy barn is a long, two story building with a gambrel roof. It measures approximately 185' long and 40' wide. The gable walls face north and south and have hay hoods that extend from the roof over each gable. A track is extant on the underside of the hay hoods. A cross gabled two story extension is located in the center of the building's east wall; its walls are shorter than the main walls of the building. Several small shed dormers with rectangular wood windows are located in the gambrel roofs. Two round silos are located in the center of the building's west wall. They are connected to each other and to the barn by a narrow two story extension. Five large metal cupolas are located on the ridge of the barn; four are located on the main ridge and one is located on the ridge of the cross gable. Lightning rods with ceramic balls are also located on the ridge. Each wall of the building is symmetrically arranged.

The building has a concrete foundation and floor. The floor was dirt prior to the parks department's restoration of the building after 1977. A short concrete wall formed by boards creates a base for the barn and silos. The walls above the concrete base are covered with Dutch-lap tongue-in-groove wood boards. The roof's eaves are flared out slightly. The roof has wood fascia and soffits. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. Most of the building's windows have their original wood sashes that are divided into six or eight panes of glass by wood mullions. The building's doors are composed of wood boards and X-bracing. The windows and doors have simple trim boards. The building is painted red with white trim and a gray base.

The south wall has a wide door centered in its first story wall. The door is composed of wood boards and an X-brace and has a window divided into four panes of glass in the top of the door. A 1/1 non-historic metal window is located in the first story wall on each side of the door. Centered above the door is a hatch in the second story wall. The hatch has a pair of narrow doors composed of wood boards with cross braces. The hatch below the hay hood has a large door composed of wood boards and an X-brace. The large hatch door is positioned between metal tracks on its sides; the tracks extend down the gable wall to a point on each side of the hatch with the pair of doors. The hay hatch door is operated by weights on the inside of the building that allows the door to be lowered and raised on the outside of the wall.

The north wall has two large doors on a rolling track on each of its sides. The doors are composed of wood boards and X-bracing. A wood window with eight panes of glass is centered between the doors in the first story wall. Two wood windows divided into six panes of glass are located in the second story wall. The hatch below the hay hood also has a large door composed of wood boards and an X-brace; it matches the hay hatch door on the south wall.

The east wall is one of the broad sides of the barn; it is dominated by the cross-gabled extension in the center of the wall. The north and south sides of the east wall are mirrored. The windows in the first story wall are wood and are divided into eight panes of glass. The north side's first story wall has a pair of wood windows at its north end. South of the pair of windows is a door. The door is composed of wood boards and an X-brace and has a window divided into four panes of glass in the top of the door. A single window is south of the door; it is followed (south) by three pairs of windows. Another single window is at the south end of the north side of the east wall between the southernmost pair of windows and the cross gabled extension. There are five small rectangular vent openings near the bottom of the wood wall; these are connected to a duct system inside the building for ventilation. A hatch door composed of wood boards and an X-brace is centered above the middle two pairs of windows; it is on a rolling track and is the only opening in the second story wall. There are three small shed dormers in the north side of the east side of the gambrel roof. The dormers have wood windows and their walls and roofs are also covered with fiberglass shingles. The south side of the east wall is mirrored from the north side, except the southernmost two windows are non-historic 1/1 metal windows.

The cross gabled extension has a wide door centered in the first story of its front (east) wall. The door is composed of wood boards and an X-brace and has a window divided into three panes of glass in the top of the door. A non-historic 1/1 metal window is located in the first story wall on each side of the door. A hatch door is centered above the first story door. The hatch door is composed of wood boards and an X-brace and has a window divided into four panes of glass in its top. The door is located on a rolling metal track. A 1/1 wood window divided into six panes of glass is located in the second story wall on each side of the hatch door. A non-historic 1/1 metal window is located in the middle and east ends of the north and south first story walls of the cross-gabled extension. The western third of the north and south walls of the cross-gabled extension were once open and used as a pass-thru for farm machinery. This area was enclosed in about 1965. The north side was enclosed with wood boards. The south side was enclosed with a large pair of doors composed of wood boards and X-bracing. The doors are on a rolling metal track. A small shed dormer is centered in the north and south sides of the gambrel roof of the cross-gabled extension.

The west wall is the other broad side of the barn; it is dominated by the two silos centered on the wall. The north and south sides of the west wall are mirrored. They also mirror the east wall of the barn. The windows in the first story wall are wood and are divided into eight panes of glass. The north side's first story wall has a pair of wood windows at its north end. South of the pair of windows is a door. The door is composed of wood boards and an X-brace and has a window divided into four panes of glass in the top of the door. A single window is south of the door; it is followed (south) by three pairs of windows. Another single window is at the south end of the north side of the east wall between the southernmost pair of windows and the cross gabled extension. There are five small rectangular vent openings near the bottom of the wood wall; these are connected to a duct system inside the building for ventilation. A hatch door composed of wood boards and an X-brace is centered above the middle two pairs of windows; it is on a rolling track and is the only opening in the second story wall. There are three small shed dormers in the north side of the east side of the gambrel roof. The dormers have wood windows and their walls and roofs are also covered with fiberglass shingles. The south side of the east wall is mirrored from the north side, except the southernmost two windows are non-historic 1/1 metal windows.

The silos and enclosure that forms an extension in the middle of the west wall is two stories tall (see photograph 0007). The front wall of the enclosure/extension is flanked by the silos. It has a large pair of doors composed of wood boards and X-bracing centered in its first story wall. A wood window that is divided into eight panes of glass is centered in the second story wall of the extension. Two small wood windows that are divided into four panes of glass are located at the top of the extension's wall. The top of the wall has a shaped parapet with a gable in its center. The north and south walls of the extension have a wood window divided into eight panes of glass centered in their first story walls. The silos are large and are close in height to the height of the barn's roof ridge. The silos' walls are covered with wood staves. The silos have low-sloped conical roofs with a small metal vent pipe in their peak. A small gabled dormer is on the front (west) side of the conical roofs. The dormer has a small wood window and its roof and walls are covered with fiberglass shingles. A shaft enclosed by wood boards extends off the back of each of the silos; it also has a gabled roof.

The first story of the barn is primarily one long open room (see photograph 0008). A small room is located in the southeast and southwest corners of the first story; they flank a wide hallway and have wood doors that open into the hallway (photograph 0010). The room in the southeast corner has an L-shaped wood staircase that leads to the second

story. The upper part of the staircase is enclosed with wood boards. The extension that encloses the silos is separated from the main room by a recessed alcove and a large pair of wood doors with X-braces (photograph 0009). Wood doors that provide access to the bottom of the silos are located on either side of the alcove. The cross-gabled extension's first story is also separated from the main room by a large wood rolling door. The cross-gabled extension's first story is divided into the former pass-through area for machinery (photograph 0011) and a larger room that is partially divided north/south by an interior wood wall. The north side of this space has a wood staircase that leads to the second story of the cross-gabled extension. The staircase is L-shaped and is enclosed with wood boards; the lower part of the enclosure was constructed recently.

The first story has concrete floors. The base of the first story walls is concrete that was formed by wood planks. The remaining part of the walls is covered with wood boards installed horizontally. The ceiling is covered with tongue-in-groove wood boards. There are 11 pairs of steel pipe columns in the main room; these support large wood beams that support the second story floor. Thirteen square hatches with wood hatch doors are spaced fairly equally in the ceiling down the center of the hallway and main room. Boards that formed the base of a track for moving feed inside the building are located on the ceiling (seen at the top of photograph 0009). Ten ventilation ducts enclosed with wood boards are in both the east and west walls of the main room (left and right sides of photograph 0008).

The southeast and southwest corner rooms have modern floor coverings and non-historic wood paneling on their walls. They also have suspended acoustic ceiling tiles. The small rooms that form the enclosure for the silos have concrete floors and wood boards on their walls and ceilings. Dutch-lap wood clapboards cover the walls in the former pass-thru area of the cross-gabled extension. Tall wood doors with X-bracing provide access from the pass-thru area to each side of the first story space in the cross-gabled extension. This area also has wood boards on its walls and ceiling.

The second story is a tall gambrel ceilinged space created by a series of 14 wood trusses plus two end trusses (photographs 0013-0014). The space is lit by windows in the shed dormers and a pair of windows in the north wall. The ventilation shafts from the first story are visible and extend up the inside surface of the roof to the ventilation cupolas on the ridge. Wood shafts that contain a weight and pulley system for the large hay hatch doors are located on each side of the door openings and extend to the second story floor. A wood platform and ladder is constructed on each gable wall to the left side of the hatch door. The platform has wood boards that form a railing. The pulley system, platform, and hatch door of the north wall is seen in photograph 0015. The track for the hay hook, and the hay hook, are extant on the underside of the roof ridge. A small room in the southeast corner of the second story space encloses the top of the staircase.

Small wood doors provide access to small chambers that create an exterior shaft for the silos on the west wall of the second story's main room. A wood door provides access to the second story of the cross-gabled extension. This space is also a tall vaulted area created by wood trusses. The floor over the former pass-thru area is approximately 12" higher than the remaining second story space. A small room in the north side of the space encloses the top of the staircase that leads from the first story. A large hopper composed of wood boards is located in the middle part of the space, just north of center of the room (photograph 0012).

Hog Barn, c. 1920/1978. Contributing. Photographs 0001, 0002, 0004, 0005
Parallel with, and west of the dairy barn is the hog barn. The hog barn is a long, two story building with a gambrel roof. It measures approximately 120' long and 30' wide. The building has a concrete foundation and floor. The barn's walls are covered with white vinyl siding. The roof has metal fascia and soffits, and is covered with fiberglass shingles. The roof has a hay hood on its north and south gable walls. The hay track also is extant. The windows in the barn are non-historic 1/1 metal windows; the doors are steel or aluminum and glass entry doors.

The south gable wall has a steel door with a window centered in its first story wall. The hatch below the hay hood has a large door composed of wood boards and an X-brace also composed of wood boards. The north gable wall has three 1/1 windows in its first story wall. The hatch below the hay hood also has a large door composed of wood boards and an X-brace.

The north end of the east wall has a pair of aluminum and glass entry doors in its first story; these lead to a community room. A 1/1 window is on each side of the entry doors. A pair of narrow doors forms a hatch door on the second story wall of the north end. They are centered above the pair of aluminum and glass doors and are composed of wood boards and wood cross-bracing. The south end of the east wall has a steel door in its first story. There are three 1/1 windows north of the door in the first story. A hatch door is located in the second story wall of the south end. It is composed of

wood boards and has an X-brace and is centered above the two southernmost windows. The middle of the east wall has a steel door centered in the first story. A steel door is located in the second story wall, just a little south of the door in the first story. A wood staircase is located at this door. One 1/1 window is located south of the second story door and two 1/1 windows are located north of the second story door. A silo was once located near the middle of the east wall. The concrete foundation is extant and has been turned into a landscape bed.

The north end of the west wall has a steel door with a window in its first story wall. Two 1/1 windows are located north of the door. A hatch door is located in the second story above the window immediately north of the door. The hatch door is composed of wood boards and has an X-brace. The south end of the west wall has a wood door with panels and a square window in its first story wall. One 1/1 window is located south of the door and two 1/1 windows are located north of the door in the first story wall. The middle of the west wall has three steel doors in its first story wall. The southernmost door is the main entry door to the building; it has a window. The other two doors provide exterior access to bathrooms in the building. Outside of the two bathroom doors are walls composed of concrete blocks that form an L-shaped entry vestibule to the bathrooms; there is no roof over these entries. A 1/1 window is located in the second story wall above each of the windows and the doors in the south end and middle part of the west walls first story.

Though some of the original wood structure of the hog barn is exposed in the interior of the building, the interior generally is all new partition construction that forms offices and meeting rooms. This work was completed in 1978. A central hallway is located on the first and second floors and runs north/south (photograph 0001). It connects the various rooms on each floor. A large meeting room is located on the first floor at the north end of the building. The remaining space is occupied by offices, smaller meeting rooms, and mechanical and utility rooms. The interior walls are covered with non-historic wood paneling and drywall. The first story floors are covered with vinyl tiles and the second story floors are covered with carpeting. The ceiling in the first story is covered with acoustic tiles. The ceiling in the second story is covered with drywall. The doors in the building are wood in steel frames.

Implement Shed, 1962. Contributing. Right side of photo 0002, middle of photo 0004
An implement shed with side gables is located south of the hog barn. It is an early example of pole barn construction. It has a dirt and gravel floor, wood boards installed vertically on its walls, and a metal roof. The walls are formed by large wood posts and purlins and the roof is formed by wood trusses. The east wall is the front wall. It has four open bays for implement storage. The southern two bays have a door on a track that can be moved over either opening. A large pair of doors on a track is centered on the north wall. The west and south walls do not have any doors or windows in them.

Stone Retaining Wall/Barn Foundation, c. 1883. Contributing. Photograph 0003
A foundation wall composed of random granite boulders is located southeast of the implement shed, south of the gas pump and windmill. The wall is from one of the original barns on the property. Its north wall is its shorter end wall and is positioned east/west. It is located south of the implement shed. Its east wall is its longer side wall and is positioned north/south. It is located southeast of the shorter wall. The foundation's west and south walls are either missing or were open in a bank barn design. The north and east walls function as retaining walls due to the gradual slope of the land. There is a wide opening that separates the north and east walls; it has an earthen ramp. Retaining walls composed of granite boulders are on both sides of the ramp; they abut the foundation walls and have a shaped concrete cap. The skill in forming the stone retaining walls, including the mortar joints and shaping of the stones, indicates that these were not part of the original foundation, but were added later. A barn that appears to be in this location is visible in a 1957 photo.

Windmill, c. 1920. Contributing. Left side of photograph 0003 and 0004
A steel windmill approximately twenty-five feet tall is located southeast of the implement shed. The windmill has four sides with steel cross-bracing. A steel ladder is on the west side. The windmill has metal fan blades and tail. The windmill has a non-historic wood trough that delivers water to a concrete basin on the southeast side of the windmill.

Fry Visible Gas Pump, 1928. Contributing. Middle of photo 0004 and right side of photo 0005
A gravity gasoline pump is located southeast of the implement shed. The pump was installed in about 1928 and was restored in 2010. It is approximately eight feet tall and has a metal pedestal that has a round base and tapered post that supports a measuring cylinder. The measuring cylinder is glass. A circular opaque glass sign is on top of the reserve tank. It has the logo of Phillips 66 painted on it.

Smokehouse, c. 1985. Non-contributing
A small building is located on the east side of the stone retaining wall near its south end. It was constructed in about 1985 by St. Joseph County Parks to mimic a farmstead smokehouse. It is approximately four feet square. It has wood boards installed vertically on its walls and a wood door in its east wall. It has a roof that slopes downward to the west.

St. Patrick's Farm
Name of Property

St. Joseph County, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[x] 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.

[x] 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:

[x] 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1883-1962

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1883 when the Sisters of the Holy Cross purchased the farm they named St. Patrick's farm. Remnants of a stone foundation from a barn that was located on the property at the time the property was purchased by the Sisters is extant. The period of significance ends in 1962 when the last contributing structure, the implement shed, was constructed by the Sisters for farm uses.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
Because the barns were built by a religious order, Criterion Consideration A has been checked. However, the following narrative statement of significance makes clear that the barns derive their significance as examples of the architectural type (Wisconsin Dairy Barn) and demonstrations of the impact of increased scientific methods and concern for efficiency in agriculture.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)
St. Patrick's farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The development of the farm and its buildings represents a movement away from common post and beam building practices of the 19th century to commercialized agricultural development. The major buildings on the farm demonstrate in their architectural design the advancement of agricultural practices during the first part of the 20th century. The farm also represents the need or desire by a large religious community, the Sisters of the Holy Cross, to be self-sufficient through livestock and plant production. The dairy barn as a type-Wisconsin Dairy Barn (architecture)-is reflective of scientific agriculture. Areas of significance are Agriculture and Architecture.

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

AGRICULTURE
The barns located at St. Patrick's farm were constructed in response to the scientific development of agriculture and husbandry that came during the golden age of farming in Indiana. Subsistence farms had largely been expanded and developed into profitable farms by the middle part of the 1800s. Development of technology and dissemination of information regarding agricultural education and best farming practices grew rapidly between 1860 and 1900. During the 1850s Indiana established the State Board of Agriculture and the first state fair was held. County agricultural fairs also began to be established throughout the state. In 1874 the Indiana State Board of Agriculture began to publish the *Indiana Farmer*, a publication which touted the latest trends in farming practices.

In 1862 the Morrill Act was passed by Congress which provided for the establishment of agricultural colleges in each state. Purdue University was founded in 1874 in response to the Morrill Act. Agricultural experiment stations were developed from these collages in order to carry out research in connection to agricultural practices. The Grange was a fraternal organization that was founded in 1869 in Vigo County. It promoted the social, cultural, educational, and economic advancement of its farmer-members. Combined these organizations contributed to the advancement of farming practices in Indiana. Between 1900 and 1920, known as the "Golden Age" of agriculture, the value of farm property grew rapidly due to progress in farming technology. Horse-drawn equipment was replaced with power-driven machinery and larger amounts of land could be more easily and efficiently cultivated.

It was during this time of agricultural advancement that the development of larger barns that incorporated a wide variety of operations on the farm began. Barn designs that were developed to allow for a more efficient use of labor, storage, and general operations appeared frequently in farm journals of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Round and polygonal barns, gambrel-roofed barns, and other designs encouraged farmers to rethink traditional barn-building practices. During the late 1800s the University of Wisconsin responded to its state's growing dairy industry by developing a sanitary and efficient dairy barn design that reflected its origin the "Wisconsin Dairy Barn". The barn became popular for large-scale dairy operations during the first decades of the 20th century throughout the Midwest.

St. Patrick's farm demonstrates the movement toward innovation and large-scale agricultural production in the first half of the 20th century. While large-scale production was first developed to sustain the operations of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, by the middle of the 20th century the farm was being evaluated for commercial production as well. The Sisters seemed intent on using the latest technology developed for agricultural buildings when they constructed new buildings on their three farm properties. St. John's farm, also owned by the Sisters, received an all-steel Jamesway barn when its wood barns burned in 1933. The barns at St. Patrick's farm were used to house cattle until the new building was constructed at St. John's farm.

When the Sisters purchased St. Patrick's farm in 1883 it was a typical 19th century family farm of the second half of the century. The farm included a house and at least two barns, and likely other small outbuildings, on 185 acres. A photograph that is part of the archives of the Sisters of the Holy Cross shows an octagonal brick house at St. Patrick's

farm. This likely was the house that existed on the property when the Sisters purchased it. In 1913 the Sisters had a new residence constructed and added a brooder house and a chicken house. In 1911 and 1915 the Sisters constructed new barns on the property. A fire on April 12, 1925 destroyed the house, six barns, and several small buildings. An account of the fire stated that the stock barn was saved.

The Sisters used the finest technology available for housing livestock when new buildings were constructed on the farm during the 1910s and 1920s. A new dwelling was constructed in about 1925 in the same location as the house that burned in 1913. The house was a typical American Four-Square; it was razed in 1998. It is indeterminate if the large hog barn and dairy barn were also constructed after the fire or if one was the stock barn that survived the fire. Minutes from the Sisters of the Holy Cross indicate that a barn was constructed on the property in 1911 and another in 1915. The later barn was constructed for $6000. Regardless, both of the large barns represent a commitment to the latest agricultural practices by the employment of Wisconsin dairy-style barn design, though one was adapted to house hogs.

Two other resources on the farm are important features of a working farm operation. A windmill and pump were installed during the 1920s north of the original barn's north foundation wall. Windmills were early innovations on the American farm used to lift water to the surface for watering livestock. It was first developed in the middle part of the 19th century and quickly spread across the Midwest. The farm also had the need for gasoline to power its machinery; this was a sign of moving to mechanized versus horse-driven equipment. The Sisters of the Holy Cross had a gravity gasoline pump installed in 1928 south of the hog barn.

The last building constructed on the farm is an implement shed that was built in 1962. The shed is also an example of innovation for modern farm building construction. The building is a pole barn with four equally sized implement storage bays and a simple, low-sloped gabled roof. Pole barn construction was the latest major barn type developed in the United States and was used in large numbers in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. Its use started after World War II and began to significantly change the rural landscape by the 1960s. The buildings had posts or poles set into the ground; walls were hung off the poles and wood trusses formed the roofs.

The implement shed at St. Patrick's farm was the last of at least three implement sheds that were constructed on the farm. A large implement barn was constructed on the farm, probably by the Sisters, in the late part of the 19th century. It was razed sometime prior to about 1960. A second implement shed was constructed while the first implement barn was still in use. The second building was also a pole barn and was similarly constructed to the third, present building. The second building was destroyed by a windstorm in April, 1962. An insurance settlement paid to replace the second building with the extant implement shed.

Several structures that also supported the agricultural operations of the farm are no longer extant. A large feedlot with a shelter and concrete silo was once located between the hog and dairy barns. It was razed by the park department in 2010. Several small buildings for housing livestock were also located in the complex. A barn with a gabled roof and wood ventilators survived until the late 1950s behind (west of) the farmhouse. The stone foundations remain.

ARCHITECTURE

Both the hog barn and dairy barn are modeled after the Wisconsin dairy barn which was developed for housing large herds of dairy cows. Both buildings are nearly double the length of typical 19th century barns and were internally organized for large-scale livestock production; they measured about 185' and 120' long. Less than ten percent of barns constructed in this region of Indiana were Wisconsin dairy-style barns. The Wisconsin dairy barns were the product of a departure from the post and beam tradition of timber framing to the use of truss construction. Because of a depletion of large timbers in the United States by the second half of the 19th century, barn builders were unable to continue the practice of framing with hewn timbers in mortise and tenon construction. Heavy timber construction provided the necessary structural capacity to create large spans with single timbers. The roof shape of these earlier barns was typically gabled. As dimensioned lumber replaced hewn timbers in wall and roof construction, the development of roof trusses composed of dimensional lumber allowed builders to reclaim and expand on volumes once permitted with large timbers. Trusses eliminated the need for cross bracing and provided large open spaces in the barns' loft areas. The most prolific roof form to develop during the late 19th and early 20th centuries from the use of trusses in barn construction was the gambrel roof.

During the late part of the 19th century the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Wisconsin also was attempting to improve barn designs. The gambrel roof form and lumber-truss construction were advantages in the development of the new model that was promoted for Wisconsin's growing dairy industry. The barns were narrow and lined with rows of small windows to provide interior light which was important to a dairy operation. The interior of the Wisconsin dairy barn is arranged with a central aisle and two rows of cattle stanchions. The first story ceilings were also low to conserve heat generated by the animals. The Wisconsin dairy barn also incorporates ventilation chutes to assist in cooling the building during the summer; these are built into the building's walls and extend up the roof. Roof ventilators are also important features of the barns. The superior system of lighting and ventilation caused the Wisconsin dairy barn to be touted as the most sanitary and suitable for healthy livestock.[1]

The dairy barn was constructed with a gambrel roof with lumber-truss construction. It has ventilation chutes, or ducts, and vents spaced along the interior side of the walls of the building. The dairy barn also has roof ventilators. The barn uses rows of small windows in its first story walls to provide interior light for operations. Other typical features of the Wisconsin dairy barn that is found incorporated in the dairy barn design at St. Patrick's farm are hay hoods and hatches in the gable walls. The dairy barn has hay hoods and hatches in both gable walls, probably due to its massive length. The barn also incorporates doors centered in its front gables which provide a centralized circulation path with the center aisle in the barn. The dairy barn also has cross circulation at its midway point to provide access to silos, a former pass-thru for machinery, and a space for other farm operations.

Other extant architectural features of the dairy barn include the weight and pulley system to raise and lower the hay hatches, the hay hook and rail, and the base of tracks once located on the ceiling and used for servicing the animals on the first story of the building. Two wood staircases from the first story to the loft area are located in the barn, as well as two wood platforms constructed in the loft near the hay hatches. A large wood hopper used for the feeding operation is located in the second story of the cross-gabled extension on the east side of the building. A unique feature of the building, which is representative of the size of the operation, is the pass-thru for farm machinery created by the cross-gabled extension. Though the space was enclosed on its north side by a wall, the interior construction of the space clearly indicates it was once open; the use of doors over its south wall also provides an open feel to the space. The barn has been virtually unaltered and has had no interior walls constructed that are not original to the building. This has preserved the large open first and second story spaces.

Possibly the most unique feature of the dairy barn is the pair of attached silos on the west side of the building. The silos are round with conical roofs with gabled window dormers on their front sides. While silos of this era and size were typically constructed out of concrete blocks or staves, the silos at St. Patrick's farm have walls constructed with wooden staves. The dairy barn's silos have access shafts that are mostly incorporated into an enclosure that extends from the middle of the west wall of the barn. Access to the shafts is provided from both stories of the barn.

The modern silo traces its roots to experiments in Illinois during the 1870s-1880s in which corn silage was kept. By the late 1880s silos were being promoted in agricultural publications. Generally concrete stave silos replaced wooden stave silos after World War I. This may provide some indication that the barns were constructed in 1911 and 1915, particularly given the Sisters' preferred use of the most current technology available. Typically the staves are held together by large metal bands with turn-buckles. The silos at St. Patrick's farm have an internal structural system to keep the silos in compression against the outward thrust of silage; exterior bands are not used. An issue with wooden stave silos was the infiltration of air which led to the spoilage of silage. This was the leading factor in the development of concrete stave silos. A report concerning the condition of the buildings at St. Patrick's farm in 1962 stated that the farm superintendent complained about how the silos leaked air which led to spoilage.

The hog barn was also constructed with typical features of the Wisconsin dairy barn; however, due to the renovation of the hog barn into offices in 1978 many of these features are no longer extant. The hog barn was constructed with a gambrel roof with lumber-truss construction. The hog barn also used rows of small windows in its first story walls to provide interior light for the operations. Because of the renovation project, several of these window openings have been covered or modified in the hog barn. Other typical features of the Wisconsin dairy barn that is found incorporated in the barn design are hay hoods and hatches in both gable walls. The hog barn also at one time had a silo attached to its east wall; the foundation and floor are extant. The hog barn silo was similarly constructed as the dairy barn's silos, but it was attached to the hog barn with an access shaft only.

[1] Noble, pgs. 45-46

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS-SAINT MARY'S FARMS

St. Patrick's farm was one of three farms purchased by the Sisters of the Holy Cross to support the Catholic convent and college of Saint Mary's in Notre Dame, Indiana. Saint Mary's was established first at Bertrand, Michigan, and then it relocated to Notre Dame in 1862. Prior to the mid-20th century it was a common practice for Catholic institutions with a large number of residents to be self-sufficient with food production. This was particularly true of convents. The Saint Mary's farms were developed between 1883 and 1912. Given the heritage of many of the Sisters, the farm was named St. Patrick's when it became the first farm purchased and operated by the Sisters in 1883. The production of livestock, produce, and other crops on these farms directly supported the activities of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. This included feeding the Sisters and staff of the convent and school, as well as the women who attended Saint Mary's College.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross, a Catholic organization of nuns, first incorporated a school in the Bertrand, Michigan community between 1845 and 1855. A chapel was constructed at the site during this time. In 1855 the Sisters relocated across the state line to Indiana and incorporated a school in St. Joseph County. In 1862 the Rev. E. Sorin of Notre Dame deeded just over 105 acres to the Sisters of the Holy Cross for Saint Mary's Convent and College. The Sisters added to their campus over the years and it is still in existence today.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross purchased the land that would become St. Patrick's farm from Chad Brown's estate for $7,410.00 in 1883. The Chad Brown family had owned the land since 1841. In 1883 the farm consisted of 185.22 acres. The Sisters added another forty acres to the farm in 1890. They also purchased two other farms during the late 19th century; they are known as Saint Mary's farm, that was immediately north of the campus (the name was also generically used for all three farms), and St. John's farm, which was also near St. Patrick's farm near the Michigan state line. Together the three farms comprised a total of 801 acres in 1941.

In 1913 Mother M. Aquina was elected the stewardess for Saint Mary's. During her time as stewardess several improvements were made to Saint Mary's campus and to the farms. During the winter of 1913-14 the dairy and hog herds located at Saint Mary's farm became infected with hoof and mouth disease and had to be euthanized. The herd at St. Patrick's farm was younger and was not infected. Farm receipts in 1937 were $38,060.64; expenses were $23,009.90. A net profit of $15,050.74 was realized for the Sisters from the three farms.

Minutes of the General Council of the Sisters of the Holy Cross kept between 1889 and 1918 include the following entries concerning St. Patrick's farm:

1889 A feed boiler was purchased.
1906 The Sisters were seeking a man and his family to occupy the house.
1909 Permission was given to make repairs to a barn.
1910 Permission was given to replace the toilets in the yard.
1911 Excavation for a new building began; night watchman employed until barn was completed.
1914 Permission was given to repair barns and houses at St. Patrick's and St. Johns farms.
1914 A bath and toilet were constructed in the house, and a loft was constructed in a barn.
1914 Repairs were made to the barns, the feed house was moved, and an addition was made and sheds enclosed.
1914 Bids for repairs to barns were considered too high for such old buildings.
1915 If cost to replace cattle (destroyed due to disease) was less than the government provided permission was given to use funds for a new barn.
1915 It was decided to test the barns during restocking.

1915 It was considered more economical to build new barns than to repair.
1915 It was decided to repair the barns and wait for better times to construct a new one.
1915 Permission given to build a new barn for the estimated cost of $6000.
1915 Kuehn & Kimble's bid for the new barn was approved; repairs to old barns were also approved.
1915 Insurance on the new barn was made for $5000.
1918 A Swedish milking machine was purchased and put into the dairy barn.

In 1941 the Sisters of the Holy Cross celebrated their centennial with the production of a booklet that described their undertakings and facilities. The three farms of Saint Mary's were described in great detail. The Sisters of the Holy Cross had increased the size of St. Patrick's farm to 262 acres by 1941.

Combined with the other two farms operated by the Sisters, the chief enterprises on the farms were dairying, poultry production, and the raising of Hampshire hogs. The farms had two dairy herds; one was composed of over sixty Holsteins and the other was composed of about forty Guernsey cows. Forty head of shorthorn cattle were also being raised on St. Patrick's farm in 1941 for consumption by the community of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The farms had about 2000 white leghorn chickens as a laying flock and about 2500 chickens for consumption. Two dozen Hampshire brood sows were also kept on the farm in 1941. The products from the livestock were used by Saint Mary's college and the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

Crop rotation was practiced on the farm by 1941; alfalfa and sweet clover were followed by corn and soy beans, then by small grains, wheat, and oats. A fair amount of acreage was devoted to pasture to sustain the livestock. Almost twenty acres of the three farms were used to grow potatoes in 1941; another ten acres were used for growing vegetables and an orchard. The farms used fertilizer produced by its own animals to enrich the soil. The farms were using two high-powered tractors in 1941, but supplemented their use with 15 head of draft horses. The farms also had manure spreaders, a threshing machine, corn shredder, silo filler, hay cutter, and a large feed grinder used to grind all feed for the livestock and poultry.

Originally the Sisters utilized tenant managers at each of their farms. The caretakers of St. Patrick's farm were George Washington and Katherine Taylor from 1928 through 1937 when he was transferred to manage Saint Mary's farm. George Taylor was able to maneuver equipment using back roads between the three farms until the toll road was constructed which then required driving the equipment on U.S. 31. This led to contracting out management of St. Patrick's and St. John's farms in 1956. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Myers were later caretakers of St. Patrick's farm. They directed operations at the farm during the time Halderman Farm Management Company was contracted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross to manage St. Patrick's and St. John's farms in 1956. In 1956 St. Patrick's farm inventory was valued at $3,710.00. In that year Halderman Farm Management Services advised the Sisters that it would be impossible to keep a tenant farmer at St. Patrick's farm with grain production alone. The Myers continued oversight of the farm; in 1962 his salary was $375.00 a month which included the use of the house. If one-half of the net income from the farm exceeded Mr. Myers' salary he was permitted to keep that amount. Halderman managed the farm until 1965.

A farm report by Halderman Farm Management in 1962 evaluated each of the Sisters' three farms. The woodlots of St. Patrick's farm were deemed far superior than those of the other two farms. They included walnut, tulip poplar, oaks, and sugar maples. The woodlots were recommended for lumbering and the land be converted to farm ground. The report also indicated that the land was very damp with several natural springs in the eastern portion of the farm. A drainage ditch was created in 1955 which allowed the conversion of some land to tilled ground. However, the remainder of the land was meadow and its soil conditions were not favorable for crops. The cost of converting this remaining land to farm ground was thought to be unjustifiable for possible returns. The report analyzed a sale of the farm and concluded that either both St. John's farm and St. Patrick's farm be retained for farm purposes or sold together given that one was unprofitable without the other. The southern part of St. Patrick's farm was designated classified forest lands in 1960.

The final years the Sisters owned the farm the land was leased by a tenant farmer named Frank Kaminski. Kaminski leased the farm from 1965 through 1989; he farmed portions of land not sold to St. Joseph County Parks. During his lease he cleared an additional 40 acres for farming in the northern and eastern parts of the farm. Frank Kaminski Jr. continues to farm 32 acres on the east side of the park.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross sold the land to the St. Joseph County Parks system for $250,000 in 1977. The decision to establish St. Patrick's Park was controversial and had been discussed for a few years prior to the final sale. It became the second park in the St. Joseph County Parks system when it was dedicated on August 28, 1977. Since that time the parks department has developed the property to include hiking and skiing trails, ponds, recreation fields, and an outdoor amphitheater (not part of the district). The Sorghum Festival was first held in 1978; it celebrated the new park's agricultural heritage. The Firefly Festival began in 1981 as a venue for outdoor concerts and performances. The parks department converted the hog barn to house their offices in 1978. They have worked diligently to preserve the other buildings and structures of St. Patrick's farm.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Archives of the Sisters of the Holy Cross: Bertrand Hall, Saint Mary's, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Interview with Sister Madeline Therese and Sister Jeanette Fettig, April 25, 2012, Saint Mary's, Notre Dame, Indiana

Minutes of the General Council, Sisters of the Holy Cross: Archives of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

McMahan, Jerry, *Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana*, Multiple Property Documentation Form. National Register of Historic Places, 1993.

Noble, Allen G., Wood, Brick, and Stone. Volume II. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

Our Mother House: Centenary Chronicles of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, 1841-1941. Hammond: W. B. Conkey Company, 1941. Archives of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

Report on Tour of Farms, July 17, 1962. Halderman Farm Management Services. Archives of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

Wensits, James. "St. Patrick's New County Park" *South Bend Tribune* 24, April 1977, page 23.

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): 141-703-05009

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.5 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

St. Patrick's Farm
Name of Property

St. Joseph County, IN
County and State

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	560870	4623186	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at a point approximately 300' west of the west side of Laurel Road at its intersection of Billy C. Hankins Parkway, on the south side of the parkway, face north and continue in a line 300' north to the south edge of the park parking lot. Turn west and continue in a line slightly southwesterly with the south edge of the park parking lot 400'. Turn south and continue in a line south, parallel with the implement shed but offset approximately ten feet, 475'. Turn east and continue 130' east to the west edge of the gravel drive. Turn north and continue in a line north 200'. Turn east and continue in a line east 300' to the parkway, or the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include all of the extant resources located in the area that once constituted the farmstead of St. Patrick's farm.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date April 25, 2012
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm
City or Vicinity: South Bend
County: St. Joseph State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: April 6, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 Interior of Hog barn, looking south in first floor central hallway
1 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm
City or Vicinity: South Bend
County: St. Joseph State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: April 6, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 Hog barn, looking southeast
2 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm
City or Vicinity: South Bend
County: St. Joseph State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: April 6, 2012
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 Old barn foundation and windmill, looking northeast
3 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm
City or Vicinity: South Bend
County: St. Joseph State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 Implement shed and hog barn, looking northwest

4 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Hog barn, dairy barn, and gas pump, looking northeast

5 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Dairy barn, looking northwest

6 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 Silos of the dairy barn, looking east

7 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 Interior-first story of the dairy barn, looking north

8 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 4, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 Interior-first story of the dairy barn, looking west toward silos

9 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Interior-first story of dairy barn, looking southeast

10 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 Interior-first story of dairy barn, looking south in pass-thru

11 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 Interior-second story of dairy barn, looking northwest in cross-gabled area

12 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 Interior-second story of dairy barn, looking north

13 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 Interior-second story of dairy barn, looking south

14 of 15.

Name of Property: St. Patrick's Farm

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 6, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015 Interior-second story of dairy barn, looking northwest at north gable wall

15 of 15.

Property Owner:

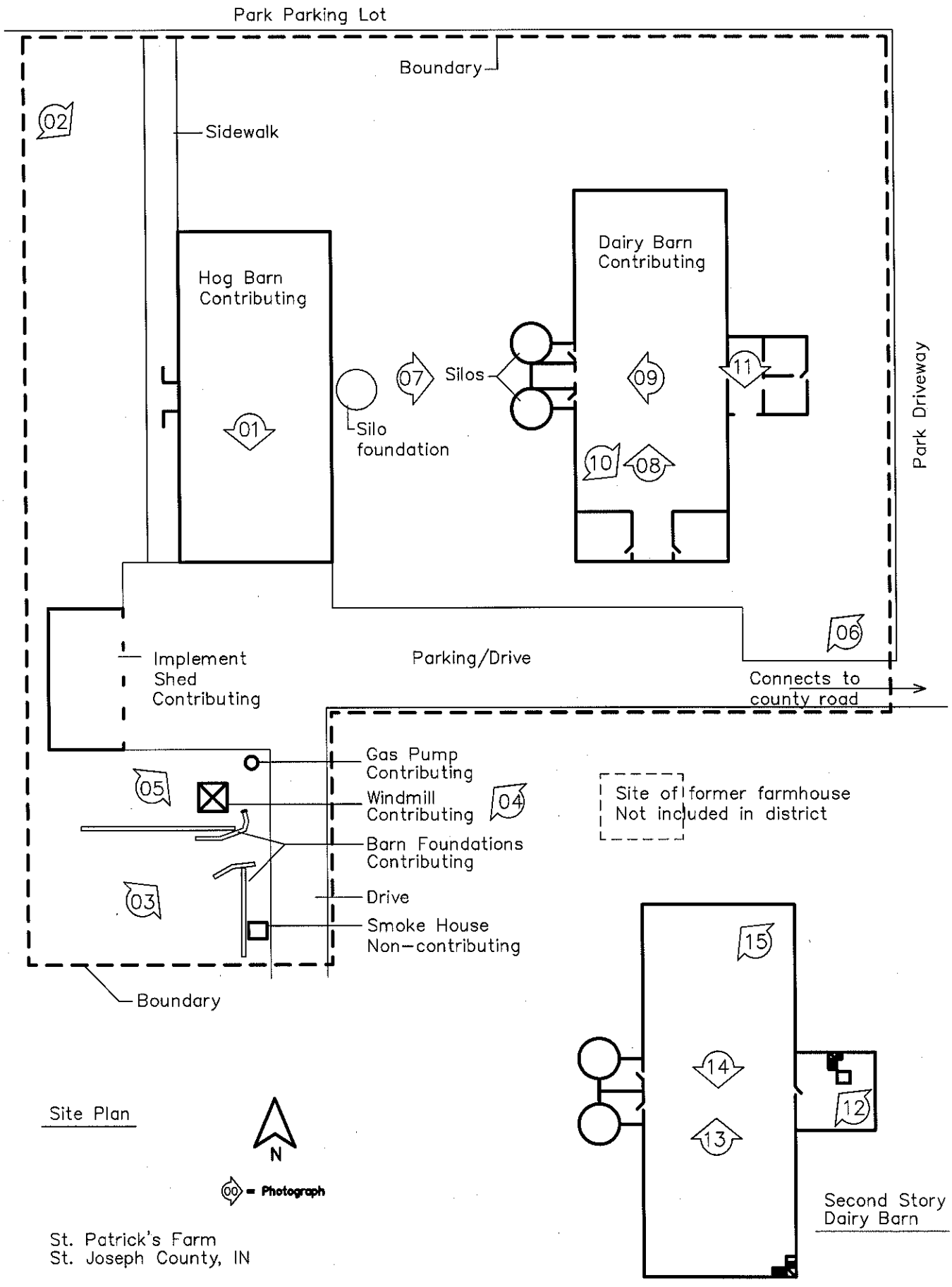
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

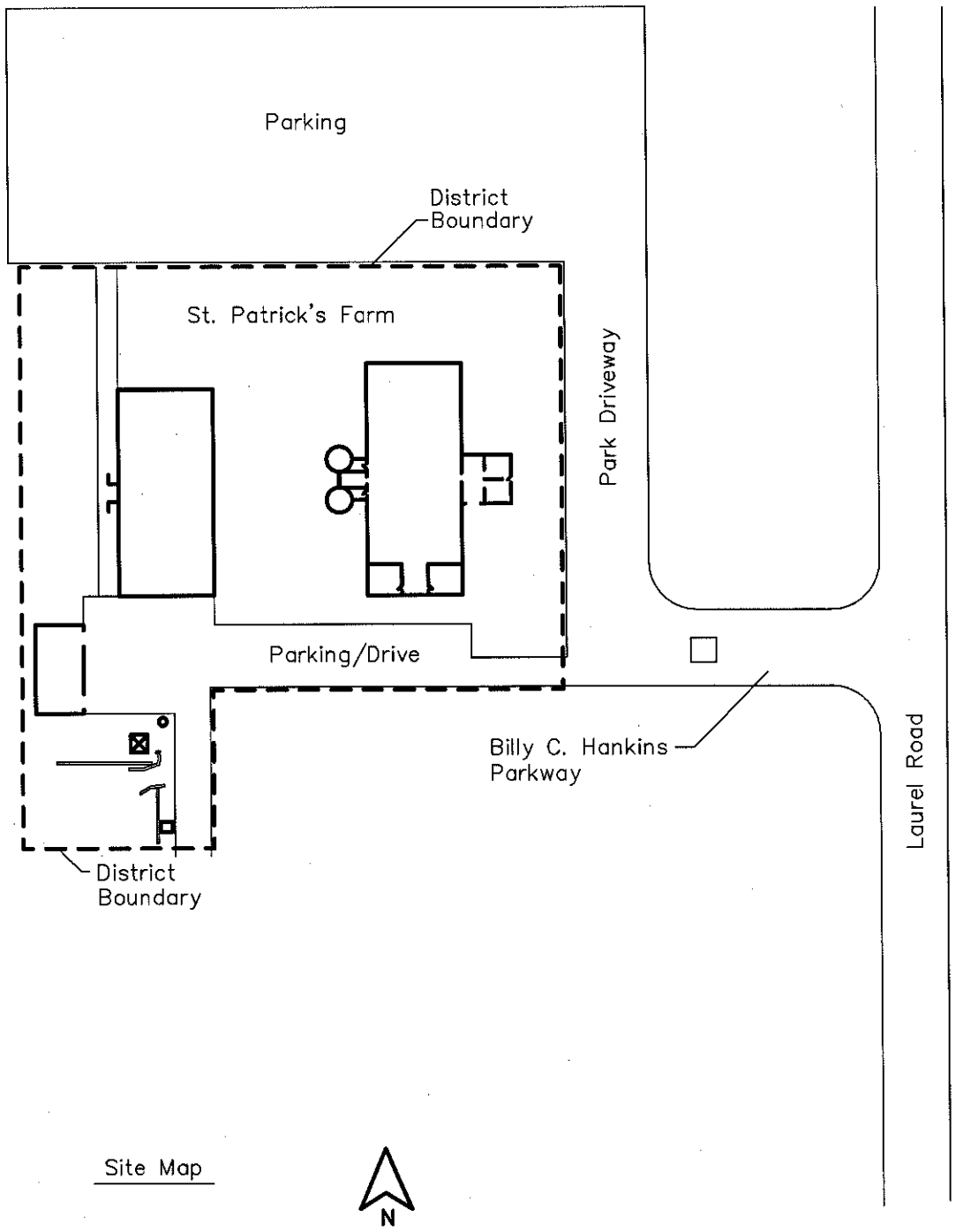
name Evie Kirkwood, Director, St. Joseph County Parks

street & number 50651 Laurel Road telephone 574-277-4828

city or town South Bend state IN zip code 46637

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.


Park Parking Lot
Boundary
02
Sidewalk
Hog Barn
Contributing
01
Silo
foundation
07
Silos
Dairy Barn
Contributing
09
11
10
08
Park Driveway
Implement
Shed
Contributing
Parking/Drive
06
Connects to
county road
Gas Pump
Contributing
05
Windmill
Contributing
04
Barn Foundations
Contributing
03
Drive
Smoke House
Non-contributing
Site of former farmhouse
Not included in district
Boundary
15
14
12
13
Second Story
Dairy Barn
Site Plan
N
00 = Photograph
St. Patrick's Farm
St. Joseph County, IN



Site Map

St. Patrick's Farm
St. Joseph County, IN

St. Patrick's Farm, St. Joseph Co., IN #0004

St. Patrick's Farm, St. Joseph Co., IN #0005

St. Patrick's Farm, St. Joseph Co., IN #0006

St. Patrick's Farm, St. Joseph Co., IN #0008

St. Patrick's Farm, St. Joseph Co., IN #0012

St. Patrick's Farm, St. Joseph Co., IN #0014