

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 Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 5653 N 700 W

	not for publication
	vicinity

city or town Roann

state Indiana code IN county Wabash code 169 zip code 46974

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide 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 _____

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5. Classification

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	0	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
4	0	structure
0	0	object
10	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding
- DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding
- DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: STONE: granite
- walls: BRICK
- WOOD: weatherboard
- roof: SYNTHETICS: fiberglass
- other: CONCRETE
- METAL: steel

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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

The Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead is located just south of Roann on County Road N 700 W in Wabash County, Indiana. The farm consists of a Civil War era farmhouse and several late 1800s barns and some early 1900s farm buildings and structures. The house is a unique example of the Gothic Revival style constructed from brick with a two-story front porch. The home's formal, symmetrical design and the mature trees located on the farmstead work in combination to create an attractive scene of an early midwestern farm. The original and successive owners of the property were also notable members of the Roann community, adding to the significance of the property.

Narrative Description

Farmstead Site, 1860. Contributing. Photograph 0014

The Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead is composed of several buildings and structures related to agriculture, laid out in a plan conducive to the operation of a farm during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The buildings are located mostly behind the farmhouse, which is centered in the farmstead and set back a long distance, approximately 100', from the county road. A lawn is located between the house and county road. A gravel driveway (seen at left in photo 0014) is located near the north side of the farmstead and connects the county road with a carriage house north of the farmhouse. The drive wraps around the east side of the house and connects to other farm buildings.

The farmstead has large trees lining its perimeter. Many of these trees are walnut trees planted by Dow Van Buskirk shortly after he purchased the property in 1906. Other trees include large silver maples located along the county road and near the southwest corner of the house. A large lilac bush is located near the county road in front of the house. Foundation plantings around the house were installed within the last few years. A fence composed of wood boards lines the north side of the drive between the county road and the carriage house. Similar styled fencing is used for stock pens in some locations around the dairy barn.

Changes to the property include the removal of a small brick laundry building once located off the northeast corner of the house, this was done in 2005. Large pine trees were also once located in a row between the front door of the house and the county road. These were removed c. 1970. A windmill and brick well were located off the back (east) side of the house. The windmill was removed and in 2005 the brick well filled with gravel.

Farmhouse, 1860-1865. Contributing. Gothic Revival. Photographs 0001-0002, 0005-0014

The most notable building on the farmstead is the farmhouse. The one-and-a-half story house has side gables with a center gable in its front and back walls. The house was built by Cornelius Halderman between 1860 and 1865. According to oral tradition the construction of the home was delayed due to a loss of laborers who became soldiers during the Civil War. The home was designed in a regional interpretation of the Gothic Revival style.

The house has a granite fieldstone foundation and walls constructed out of locally made bricks. Very little of the foundation is exposed above ground. The bricks are reddish-orange in color and came from a clay pit and brick kiln a short distance east of the house. The brick is laid in a standard running bond course with a row of brick ties every seven brick courses. The running bond course continues into the gable walls, but due to the angle of the gable walls, one side of the front and back walls have a nearly stacked appearance to its brick coursing. The windows are mostly 6/6 or 4/4 wood windows with limestone sills and lintels. The sills' and lintels' faces are cut with a smooth outside surface. The windows have much of their original glass intact. Wood storm windows cover the windows and modern shutters are fixed to the brick wall on each side of the windows. The attic windows have their original wood shutters. The roof is steeply pitched and is covered with green fiberglass shingles. The gables have intricately carved vergeboards created in a large, repeating tear drop, or cusp, design. The motifs carved into the tear drops are small tear drops, petals and flowers that recall more Bavarian origins. Rectangular chimneys are located on the western slope of the side gables; they have a brick belt course three courses from the top of the chimney.

The front (west) façade is dominated by its interesting porch design (see photo 0001). The first story has a large porch with a hipped roof covering the middle two-thirds of its wall. The porch has a concrete foundation and floor that extend

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across the full width of the front façade. Originally the porch floor was located under the roof area only, but was expanded in about 1930. At that time the columns were also changed. The hipped roof is supported by four bulky square columns along its west edge. There are four engaged square columns against the house's front brick wall at the inside edge of the porch. The columns have simple base and capital trim. The hipped roof supports a second level sleeping porch located on the front center gabled wall. The sleeping porch has a pair of wood French doors centered in its front wall and a tall 4/4 wood window to each side of the French doors. Between the pair of doors and windows and at each outside corner of the sleeping porch is a wood pilaster, slightly narrower than those of the first story porch, but designed similarly. The north and south walls of the sleeping porch have a single 4/4 window with pilasters at their outside and inside corners. A wood trim board carved with a leaf motif is located above the windows and doors of the sleeping porch. The gabled roof of the center gable extends out over the sleeping porch. Its gabled wall is covered with wood boards installed horizontally. A 4/4 wood window is centered in the wall. It has a shaped wood surround that has the appearance of draperies covering the outside of the top window sash. The surround and vergeboards on the gable over the sleeping porch have the tear drop and flower motif carved into the vergeboards on the home's other gables.

The first story of the front façade has four 6/6 windows. The inside two windows are beneath the cover of the porch roof. Centered in the first story is a wood entry door and wood screen door. The entry door has four recessed wood panels. Wood side-lites are located to each side of the entry door. The side-lites have a framed wood panel in their bases and the windows are divided into three panes of glass by wood mullions. A wood transom window is located over each side-lite and above the entry door. A carved wood bracket is located on each side of the transom window above the entry door and carved wood dentils and moldings form a cornice over the door and side-lites. The entry door and side-lites are framed by the engaged square columns.

The north and south side facades are identical (see photo 0014). 6/6 windows are centered in the east and west halves of the first story. A 6/6 window is centered in the half story's gable wall. Small square wood windows, divided into four panes of glass, are located near the outside edges of the half story's wall. A 4/4 window is centered in the top of the gable wall, in the attic level of the house; it has wood shutters. A cellar door composed of treated wood is located near the center of the wall. The door is horizontal and is on a concrete foundation at ground level. The east (back) façade has an addition covering the center and south half of its first story (see photo 0002). A 6/6 window is located immediately north of the addition in the original east wall of the house. Ghost markings above this window show the former location of a small porch that faced north from an earlier summer kitchen and connected to a small laundry building. The east facade has a 6/6 window centered in its half story center gable wall.

The addition was constructed in 2005 in the location of an earlier summer kitchen. The addition is a single story in height with a very low-sloped roof (left side of photo 0002). Its walls are covered in concrete boards with an applied stucco texture. The main part of the addition has a large three-sided bay, which functions as a breakfast nook, in the southern two-thirds of the addition. The bay has a pair of patio doors in its east facing wall and pairs of casement windows in its angled walls. The northern third of the addition is a mudroom with a porch that faces east. The east wall of the mudroom has an entry door with a half window in its north half and a casement window in its south half. The north wall of the addition is divided into the north wall of the mudroom and the bay. The north wall of the mudroom has a casement window near its east end; the north wall of the bay has a patio door centered in it. The south wall of the addition has three casement windows grouped together in its west half and a pair of casement windows in its east half; the latter is a part of the breakfast nook.

The interior of the house has had little alteration and was extensively restored between 2005 and 2011. The house's first story floors are covered mostly with maple boards; its second story floors are covered with poplar boards, which are covered with carpeting. Most of the house has plaster walls and ceilings. Walls on the first floor are 11'-6" tall. The home has tall baseboards and simple wood casings around its windows and doors; more ornate trim is located in the more formal rooms of the house. Most of the doors on the first floor are four panel wood doors. The doors on the second floor are two panel doors (the panels are tall, vertical panels). Doors throughout the first story have wood transom windows that are divided into two panes of glass. The wood trim and doors are painted.

The entry foyer of the house is centered in the first story and has a staircase along its north wall (see photos 0005 and 0008). The entry foyer has doors that lead to a living room and parlor near the west ends of its south and north walls (respectively), and a door with a half window that leads to the dining room in its east wall. The staircase is all wood with a balustrade open to the foyer. The spindles have a fairly simple, turned design. The handrail is hexagonal and rather than terminating into a newel post, the handrail turns downward and expands out to create the newel post in a truly unusual design (photo 0005). The base of the newel post becomes a four-sided block. The side faces of the steps are carved with a foil design. This design repeats itself around the perimeter opening of the staircase into the upper story (photo 0008).

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The living room is located off the south side of the foyer. It has a fireplace centered in its south wall and cabinetry built into the space between the fireplace and chimney and the east wall of the room (photo 0006). The cabinetry has a lower and upper section, each accessed by a pair of wood doors with a single recessed panel in each door. The fireplace is brick with a paneled wood surround and simple wood mantel. It also has a brick hearth. The windows, doors, and cabinetry in the living room have simple drip moldings across their tops. Doors in the north half of the east wall lead into the dining room and study. The parlor is located off the north side of the foyer. It has a fireplace centered in its north wall (photo 0007); it has a tile and ornate wood surround. The wood surround has fluted pilasters capped by square blocks with a recessed square design. The windows and doors in the parlor have ornate drip moldings across their tops. The outside corners of the drip moldings have a recessed square panel design. The inside jambs of the windows have a recessed panel design in the parlor. A door near the center of the east wall of the parlor leads to the library.

The library was created from a larger room that is now split between the library and a bathroom off the dining room (south of the library); this split occurred in the 1920s when plumbing was added to the home. The library finishes were added in c. 1952 for Mrs. James (Fritzi) Van Buskirk. The library walls are covered with pine boards and it has floor to ceiling pine bookcases and shelving on its south and east walls (see photo 0009). The ceiling has square acoustic tiles below the original plaster ceiling. The bathroom is accessed from a door in the north wall of the dining room. It has a tile floor, a tub against its north wall, toilet and sink. The dining room is central to the house (photos 0010-0011). Doorways lead to the entry foyer and living room in its west wall, a study in its south wall, bathroom in its north wall, and mudroom and kitchen in its east wall. The dining room has a door that leads to the basement under the staircase in its west wall. A pair of paneled doors in the room's north wall accesses a built-in china cabinet. The study off the south side of the dining room has built-in cabinetry against its west wall that was constructed in c. 1952. The mudroom and kitchen off the dining room's east wall are located in the new addition on the rear of the home and have modern wood flooring, and walls and ceilings covered in drywall.

The second story of the house is divided into two main rooms by the stairway landing. These rooms are bedrooms located in the side gables of the house. Large closets are located in the west and east walls of each bedroom, in the area beneath the eaves of the gables (see photo 0013). A laundry closet is located at the top of the stairs near the east end of the landing in its north wall. A bathroom is located in the area created by the center gable on the back wall of the house. This space was a small bedroom that was converted to a bathroom in 2005. An enclosed staircase is located above the main staircase and leads to the attic. The interior of the door that closes off the attic staircase is faux painted to appear like wood graining (seen at left in photo 0008). The owner said this faux graining was once found throughout the house prior to the white paint applied to the trim in c. 1952. At the west end of the landing dividing the second story is the doorway leading to a small bedroom, which then leads to the sleeping porch (photo 0012). The side-lite and transom design of the main entry door of the first story is repeated in this door surround. The only difference between the two is that the entry door features three side-lites while the sleeping porch door features five side-lites. This is located in the center gable on the front of the house. The porch has small shelves built into the north and south walls, east of the side windows. The attic of the house is unfinished, but has wood planks on the floor to allow access to the space.

Throughout the house are original light fixtures and push button switches that date to the time the house was first electrified. Also included in the house are a number of original pieces of furniture from the Van Buskirk family.

Milk House, c. 1920. Contributing. Right side of photograph 0002 and left background of photograph 0014
A small milk house is located off the northeast corner of the house. The building was constructed by the Van Buskirk family in about 1920. It has a tall concrete foundation and Dutch-lap wood siding covering its walls. The building has a gabled roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof was reconstructed in about 1990; the original roof had cross gables in a T plan. The front wall (west façade) has a wood door with a full window divided into eight panes of glass. The north and south walls each have two nearly square wood windows divided into four panes of glass. The back (east) wall has no doors or windows.

Carriage House, c. 1920. Contributing. Right side of photograph 0003
A carriage house with a sided-gabled roof is located northeast of the house, on the north side of the driveway. The carriage house was constructed by the Van Buskirk family. The building is one-and-a-half stories tall with a later lean-to addition on its front (south) wall. The lean-to was added by the Van Buskirk family sometime during the 1950s to accommodate longer automobiles that were parked in the building. The building has a concrete foundation and concrete floor. The walls have wood siding covered by metal siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its fascia is covered with metal. A wide steel garage door is on the south wall (lean-to wall); a steel door is at the west end of the south wall (lean-to wall). A tall 1/1 wood window is centered in the first story of the east wall and a tall 1/1 wood window is

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located just south of center in the first story of the west wall. A 1/1 wood window is located in the second story wall of the west façade, in its south half. A hatch door is located in the second story of the east wall, in its south half. Two wood windows divided into four panes of glass are located next to each other in the west half of the south wall above the lean-to roof. There are no windows or doors on the north wall of the building.

Dairy Barn, c. 1870. Contributing. Middle of photograph 0003

A dairy barn with a side-gabled roof is located northeast of the house, east of the carriage house. The barn was constructed by the Halderman family in about 1870 with a steeply-pitched roof that mimics the house. The barn has an addition with a pent roof across the full width of its east side (c. 1890), and a lean-to addition on its north side, also with a pent roof (c. 1910). The building has a stone foundation and a concrete foundation under the lean-to. The barn has a dirt floor and is constructed with a combination of hand-hewn timbers and sawn lumber. The walls have wood boards covered by metal. The roof is also covered with metal. The west (front) wall of the barn has a large door in its south half and a pair of large doors in its north half. A steel garage door is in the west wall of the lean-to. The north wall of the barn has a vent cut into the shape of a heart in the top of its gable wall. Two wood windows are next to each other near the west end of the north wall of the lean-to. The south wall has a rolling door centered in the wall and a vent cut into the shape of a heart in the top of its gable wall. The east wall of the addition has two cattle doors; one near the center of the wall and the other near the south end of the wall. A door is located in the east wall of the lean-to. This building was converted to its current use as a horse barn in 2006.

Livestock Barn, c. 1865. Contributing. Left side of photograph 0004

A long livestock barn with side-gabled roof is located east of the house, southeast of the dairy barn. The barn was constructed by the Halderman family in about 1865. The barn has a lean-to addition (c. 1950) with a pent roof across the full width of its east wall. The barn has a stone foundation and a dirt floor. The barn is constructed with hand-hewn timbers and sawn lumber. Its walls have wood boards covered by metal. The barn roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The west (front) wall of the barn has a rolling door at its north end and a large rolling door in its south half. The south wall has a small door centered in it. The lean-to's south wall is open. The gable roof covering the south wall has a hay hood extension from the peak of the roof.

Corn Crib, c. 1865. Contributing. Right side of photograph 0004

A small corn crib is located south of the livestock barn. It was constructed c. 1865 by the Halderman family. The building has a rubble stone foundation and dirt floor. It is constructed with hand-hewn timbers and some sawn lumber. The building's side walls are covered with wide wood slats (horizontally installed) and its front and back walls are covered with wide wood boards installed vertically. The front (west) wall has a rolling door in its center. The north wall has two small, nearly square hatch doors. The east wall has a small square opening cut into the south side of its gable wall. The corn crib has roof is a gabled roof that is covered with wood shingles and asphalt shingles. The asphalt shingles cover the wood shingles, which are exposed in several areas.

Grain Bin, c. 1930. Contributing

A small circular grain bin is located in the field approximately one hundred feet east of the livestock barn. The grain bin is approximately eight feet in diameter and twelve feet tall. It has a concrete foundation. Its walls are covered with corrugated galvanized steel. Its roof is cone shaped and is composed of pie shaped segments of metal.

Cistern, c. 1875. Contributing

A cistern is located below ground south of the house. It has two circular chambers with walls constructed out of brick. The chambers are approximately twelve feet deep. Two concrete caps cover the cistern.

Grain Silo, 1941. Contributing. Left side of photograph 0003

A tall concrete grain silo is located immediately east of the dairy barn. The silo is approximately ten feet in diameter and its walls are approximately sixty feet tall. It has a domed metal roof, approximately eight feet tall. A steel ladder extends from the ground to the roof on the north wall of the silo. Mrs. Dow (Maud) Van Buskirk had the silo constructed the year following Dow's death. It was built by Loraine Oppele.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1860-1941

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1860 at the time the construction of the farmhouse was begun by Cornelius Halderman and concludes in 1941 when the last contributing resource, the large silo, was constructed on the property. During the course of this time period the contributing resources of the property were constructed by both the Halderman or Van Buskirk families and the property was used for agricultural purposes.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead is eligible under National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A the property qualifies under agriculture as area of significance. The Halderman-Van Buskirk Farm, which was developed by two families associated with the development of Roann, is a well preserved example of a mid to late 19th century farm that continued its agricultural importance into the early 1900s. The property also qualifies under Criterion C under the area of significance of Architecture. The house is a particularly interesting example of the Gothic Revival style executed in a regional interpretation.

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

AGRICULTURE

While both the Halderman and Van Buskirk families had other business interests than solely agricultural, the collection of buildings and structures and the fine farmhouse is a good example of a farmstead from the late 1800s. A few additional improvements to the farm during the first half of the 20th century indicate the continued importance of agriculture to the owners. Cornelius Halderman developed a considerably large farm on the property, totaling 300 acres at its height in the 1880s. The size of the farm well exceeded most of the area's farms during this time when they were just beginning to grow beyond subsistence farming. Dow Van Buskirk and the succeeding generations of his family that owned the farm beginning in 1906, turned much of the focus of the farm to livestock production which included a small dairy operation in the middle part of the 20th century. Dow's relationship to the farm was described as being a method of rest and relaxation.

Most of the buildings located on the farmstead were constructed by the Cornelius Halderman family between about 1860 and 1880. Halderman, though involved with the development of Roann during this time, had his principle interest in his farm of 300 acres. Halderman constructed the farmhouse between 1860 and 1865; its high styled design and size reflect Halderman's taste for refinement and his financial success in earlier enterprises. The home also provides an example of a shift to a form of country farm estate living from purely subsistence farms of the exploration and settlement period. Halderman also constructed the brick cistern chambers (extant) and well (no longer extant) in support of farm domestic living. Halderman constructed the livestock barn, corn crib, and dairy barn on the property between about 1860 and 1880. All three use hand hewn timbers and some sawn lumber (Halderman himself owned a sawmill near the Eel River during the time the buildings were likely constructed). Of the three buildings, only the dairy barn (seen in the center of photo 0003) reflects a more sophisticated design which may indicate it was constructed during the time, or shortly after the home was constructed. Its high-pitched gabled roof mimics the roof of the farmhouse. The livestock barn and corn crib (both seen in photo 0004) have lower sloped roofs, are more utilitarian in their design, and possibly were constructed prior to the house. According to one historical account Halderman lived on the farm as early as 1854, and therefore may have built some buildings prior to the construction of the farmhouse.¹ The corn crib is a unique survivor of fairly early utilitarian structures that were frequently replaced with more modern construction and technology. Halderman's farm was described as excellent land "in a fine state of cultivation" in the 1884 history of the county.

While Dow Van Buskirk was raised in town, he obviously had an inclination toward agricultural pursuits when he moved into the Halderman farm in 1906. Dow's father, Daniel Van Buskirk, purchased the property from Aram Gidley in 1906; it became Dow's property after his father's death in 1916. At the time of the purchase by Daniel Van Buskirk the Halderman farm was reduced to approximately eighty-eight acres. Dow made improvements to the farm that included the construction of a carriage house (see at the right side of photo 0003) and milk house (seen at the right side of photo 0002) in about 1920. Dow's wife, Maud, had the last structure constructed on the property in 1941. It was a modern concrete silo, nearly seventy feet tall, and is the most recent resource constructed on the Halderman-Van Buskirk farmstead (seen at left in photo 0003). The silo and milk house served the needs of the dairy operation located on the farm. The improvements indicate the continued importance agriculture played to the farmstead despite the on-going operation of the

¹ 1884 History of Wabash County, pg. 435

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bank in Roann by the owners. The family raised hogs, beef cattle, lambs, and milk cows during the first half of the 20th century and made minor improvements to the farmhouse to accommodate modern living, such as the installation of bathrooms and electricity. The Van Buskirk farm is described in the 1914 history of the county as a "finely improved farm of eighty-eight acres" for which "Mr. Van Buskirk gives a general supervision to the farm, in which he takes much pride and through the medium of which he finds both rest and recreation".² James Van Buskirk continued the "gentleman farmer" approach of his father, Dow. The large concrete silo, which supported the dairy operation on the farm, was the last contributing resource constructed on the property. It was built in 1941. Livestock production continued at the farm into the 1960s. Today the farm is maintained by members of the Van Buskirk family and the dairy barn serves as a horse barn.

ARCHITECTURE

The design of the Halderman-Van Buskirk farmhouse is a unique interpretation of the Gothic Revival style, which appears to have had some regional influence on the exterior design. During the time period the home was constructed, between 1860 and 1865, the popularity of the Gothic Revival style was waning and being replaced by the Italianate style. A companion style popular during the same period of time of the Gothic Revival style was the Greek Revival style. Some trim details of the Halderman-Van Buskirk house have Greek Revival influence; this includes the entry door surround and the more formal trim of the parlor. However, as a formal style neither the Greek Revival nor the Italianate styles are found in any large numbers in the region. The Gothic Revival style, however, is found in relatively large numbers and may indicate the local training of carpenters or a family of carpenters.

The Gothic Revival style was popularized by Alexander Jackson Davis in his 1837 book, *Rural Residences*, the first plan book. The style had larger appeal when Davis's friend, Andrew Jackson Downing created two pattern books in 1842 (*Country Cottages*) and 1850 (*The Architecture of Country Houses*).³ The Gothic Revival style was popular between about 1840 and 1870, but still not as common as the Italianate and Greek Revival styles. Its roots can be traced to England where medieval stylistic features had begun to be used as early as 1749. While the Halderman-Van Buskirk farmhouse has similar features to some of Downing's designs, a connection of the house to any pattern book is not found.

The house is designed with a floor plan and general appearance of a common centered gable Gothic Revival house with a central entry hallway with stairway and a parlor and living room on each side of the hallway. The house has high-pitched side and front and back centered gables with highly carved vergeboards on the rakes of the gables (see photo 0001). The carving is not typical of the Gothic Revival style because it uses a tear drop, or cusp, design with small tear drop and floral patterns carved into the vergeboards. This motif is used to shape the molding above a window in the top of the front center gable wall which provides a drapery appearance over the top sash of the window. Exterior doors and windows have simple stone lintels, rather than a drip molding more typically found on Gothic Revival styled buildings, but this may be due to the use of brick rather than wood frame construction of its walls. The interior doors and windows have drip moldings in a fairly simple application of the style, except in the parlor where the molding is more massive and has carved corner blocks (see photo 0007). The feature that most identifies the exterior of the house is a one-story porch with a sleeping porch above on the front façade (photo 0001). The porch has massive square columns with a hipped roof across the middle part of the first story wall, in line with the center gable. A sleeping porch enclosed with tall windows and a pair of doors with windows is on the second story and is supported by the hipped roof. The center gable roof extends out over the sleeping porch and also has vergeboards on its rakes. One of the most unique interior features of the house is its unusual wood newel post that is formed as a continuation of a hexagonal handrail that turns down and widens out to form the post at the bottom step of the staircase (photo 0005).

There are a few other regional examples of this unique interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. Two are located in nearby Roann. A brick gable-front house at 225 South Church Street has a two-story porch with its second story porch also covered by an extension of the gable roof with a window in the top of its gabled wall. The home was constructed for Jacob Bryan in 1878 by the Needham Brothers who were local brick masons. The other local house is the Dr. Kidd House at 345 North Chippewa Street. It was constructed at about the same time as the Halderman-Van Buskirk House and has a similar sleeping porch design located below an extension of a center gable roof. It also has vergeboards on its center gable and a window in the gable wall above the sleeping porch. The three homes may have had a renovation of their

² Weesner, pg. 834

³ McAlester, pg. 200

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porches early in their history; it is possible that the second story porches of the Kidd House and the Halderman-Van Buskirk House were enclosed as sleeping porches, however the similarities between the three are unquestionable. The Gothic Revival style was also used in the design of several churches in Roann including the Universalist Church, Presbyterian (later Brethren) Church, First Brethren Church, and the second Methodist Church; these were constructed between 1875 and 1898. Another regional example of the style is found in Wilbur Peat's book *Indiana Houses of the 19th Century*. The Stone-Herron House is located on Highway 15 between Wabash and Roann, about eight miles from the Halderman-Van Buskirk House. Peat places the construction of the Stone-Herron House in about 1855 and calls the influence on the Gothic design Bavarian in its appearance.⁴ The house also has a two story porch with vergeboards on a center gable. It has very similar qualities to the Bryan house.

The Halderman-Van Buskirk farmhouse retains a significant level of architectural integrity with both exterior and interior features. The exterior's unpainted brick, historic wood windows and doors, vergeboards, and unusual porch contribute to the home's architectural significance and charm. The home's interior refinements that include its doors and transom windows, fireplace surrounds, built-in cabinetry, and staircase also contribute to the importance of the home architecturally. Limited alterations to the interior of the home allow a true experience of a refined 1800s country farm estate dwelling. The minor alterations that allowed the Van Buskirks the comfort of 20th century living, that include the addition of bathrooms, the library, and lighting, do not detract from the integrity of the house. The construction of the library (photo 0009) and installation of lighting (seen in photo 0006) generally add to the character and historical importance of the house during its use by the Van Buskirk family.

The various outbuildings are also important to the property's general architectural significance. The buildings, though not constructed in any high style of the period in which they were constructed, are typical late 19th and early 20th century agricultural buildings. The three agricultural buildings constructed during the period the Halderman family owned the farm are typical mid to late 19th century timber-framed barns with gabled roofs. The smallest of the three was used as a drive-thru corn crib while the larger two buildings were used for livestock and storage. The other four outbuildings related to agriculture that were constructed by the Van Buskirks are more typical of early to mid 20th century farming operations. These buildings include a carriage house and milk house constructed c. 1920, and a grain bin and silo constructed in c. 1930 and 1941 respectively. The carriage house is a late example of a building constructed for the purpose of sheltering carriages. The next generation of buildings constructed on farms for sheltering vehicles was typically small one story garages. The milk house and grain storage structures were generally built in response to the changing needs of agriculture in the early 20th century. All three supported livestock production on the farm.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Halderman and Van Buskirk families

The property is associated with some of the earliest settlers of Paw Paw Township in Wabash County, and a few of the more prominent people involved with the development of the town of Roann, a mere quarter-mile north of the farmstead. The property was first purchased by Joseph Beckner in about 1836 from the government as part of a large tract of land totaling 600 acres. Beckner's property extended from the south bank of the Eel River (north of the farm) to an area about a half mile south of the farmstead. He established a tavern in the vicinity of the farmstead on an American Indian trail that led from Wabash to the newly formed town of Stockdale located a few miles west of the tavern. Except for Stockdale no other developments were located in the area. In the mid 1850s the Detroit, Eel River, and Illinois Railroad made a speculative purchase of property through Beckner's land, north of the farmstead; this created the catalyst for Beckner to plat the town of Roann between the Eel River and the proposed railroad in 1853.

In the same year Beckner platted the town of Roann, he sold 520 acres of his estate, including the town plat, to Cornelius Halderman. Halderman moved to the area in 1854 and established the first store in the town. Halderman, however, was not a stranger to the area. He purchased his first real estate in Wabash County in 1834 and during the year 1835 Halderman traveled from Ohio through the area on a tour of exploration but continued on to Whitley County where he purchased other land. Halderman recalled from this trip that John Anderson (the first settler of European descent in the

⁴ Peat, pg. 89

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area) and a man by the name of Helvey (who settled east of North Manchester) had the only two houses in the whole region, a distance of about twenty miles.⁵

Cornelius Halderman was born on May 30, 1815, in Preble County, Ohio, to John and Mary Kinsey Halderman. At the age of 20 Cornelius began working for his brother in the printing office of the *Register* in Eaton, Ohio. He worked at the *Register* for seven years, and then taught school for two years. On November 12, 1843, Cornelius married Julia Reiner. She had been born in Preble County, Ohio, on June 17, 1821, to Henry and Sarah Fouke Reiner. The Haldermans purchased a farm near Camden, Ohio, in 1844 and remained there nine years, after which time he opened a mercantile in Green Bush, Ohio, and operated it for one year prior to settling in Roann in 1854.⁶

Halderman constructed his house and opened the first business establishment in Roann between 1854 and 1855; the store provided a full line of general merchandise. He sold his business in 1857, but was still responsible for much of the town's early growth and made subsequent additions to the town from his own acreage in 1872, 1881, and 1883 (Haldermans's First, Second, and Third Additions). These additions contained a total of 86 lots and followed the completion of the railroad in 1871; they were located south of the railroad and north of the farmstead. In the plats Halderman provided for building lots for a schoolhouse and three churches: the Methodist, Universalist, and Christian Churches. The school is no longer located at its original site. Two of the churches, the Christian Church and the Methodist Church, continue to meet at their original locations but are second generation buildings. The Universalist Church, with whom Halderman was associated, is still located where it was constructed in 1875, though it is no longer used for religious purposes. Halderman was described as a "friend to education, an advocate for and supporter of good schools, and ever stands ready to aid in advancing general improvements in his county".⁷ Halderman also entered into a partnership with a man named Reiner (possibly a brother to his wife) and established a steam saw mill on the Eel River in 1854; it continued to operate until 1871.⁸ This venture no doubt proved financially successful to Halderman and beneficial to the developing community. The mill was called "a busy institution of the village for nearly twenty years."⁹ Halderman was also instrumental in the development of two other Wabash County towns; he platted Ijamsville (later Laketon) and portions of North Manchester.

According to oral tradition Cornelius Halderman began constructing the farmhouse in 1860, but due to a shortage of labor during the Civil War, the home was not finished until 1865. An historical account from the 1884 history of the county states that "his dwelling has been built nearly twenty years and is a substantial and comfortable residence of the style then in vogue."¹⁰ The brick used in the construction of the home are thought to have come from a marshy clay pit area east of the farmstead. After the sale of his town holdings and some other lands, Halderman retained over 300 acres that he continued to cultivate through the remainder of the 19th century. The Haldermans raised eleven children: Philena (1844), Harriett (1846), Lurton (1849), Charles (1851), Henry (born and died in 1853), Clarence (1854-1855), Abbot and Florence (1857), William (1860), Laura (1862) and U. S. Grant (1864). The last six children were born in Indiana. Items of Laura Halderman were left in the home and an inscription warning individuals who may steal grain is painted in the barn by "L D Halderman", who is presumed to be Laura.

The 1860 census for Paw Paw Township lists Cornelius Halderman as the head of a household in Noble Township (Paw Paw Township had not been formed at this time). In 1870 he is listed with an estate valued at \$27,200. His son Luther (Lurton)¹¹ is listed as a farmhand and his son Charles is listed as a store clerk in the census. The 1880 census lists Cornelius, then 65, Julia, his wife, and Harriett, Florence, William, Laura, and Grant, their children living with them. William, 20, and Grant, 15, were also listed as laborers.

Cornelius Halderman sold the property, which totaled 88 acres, to John W. Butler on December 11, 1903. Butler owned it only a brief period of time before he sold it to Aram Gidley on July 7, 1904. Daniel Van Buskirk purchased the property

⁵ Weesner, pg. 434

⁶ 1884 History of Wabash County, pg. 435

⁷ 1884 History of Wabash County, pg. 435

⁸ 1884 History of Wabash County, pg. 412

⁹ Weesner, pg. 439

¹⁰ 1884 History of Wabash County, pg. 435

¹¹ Listed as Lurton in the 1884 History, b. 1849; Luther is 21 yrs. old in 1870 census

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from Gidley on February 3, 1906.¹² The Van Buskirk name is inextricably linked to the development of the community of Roann. Dow moved onto the farm in 1906; he was the son of Daniel and Martha Miller Van Buskirk. Dow was born in Ijamsville (now Laketon), Wabash County, on July 18, 1875. When Dow was two years old his family relocated from Laketon to Roann, where he remained his entire life. The Van Buskirk family was members of the Presbyterian Church, probably most associated with banking in Roann, and always at the center of civic improvement and duty for over 100 years in the small community of Roann and Wabash County.

Daniel Van Buskirk, Dow's father, was originally from New York; he moved to Laketon in 1872 and engaged in buying and shipping grain. He and his brother created an addition to Laketon in 1872. Daniel married Martha Miller in 1874 in Laketon, and then in 1877 he moved his family to Roann where he established a grain elevator along the new railroad. He continued in that business until 1882 when he established the Exchange Bank of Roann. Daniel Van Buskirk constructed a home at 340 West Walnut Street in Roann in about 1885. He and Martha had four children: Dow (1875), Edith (1877), Orrill (1883), and Fred (1896). All four children graduated from Roann High School. A large fire in the downtown business district in 1901 destroyed the Exchange Bank building, which also housed the post office and town newspaper. Van Buskirk rebuilt the bank building the same year (it now serves as the town hall). He also purchased several farms in the area with land totaling over 400 acres. Daniel was described as an enterprising and public spirited citizen whose influence and cooperation were freely given in support of measures advancing the industrial and civic prosperity of his home village and county.¹³ Martha Van Buskirk, Daniel's wife, was responsible for securing a grant from the Carnegie Corporation for the creation of a library in Roann in 1916. She served as its first volunteer librarian until 1918. The building is still used as a library and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Dow Van Buskirk was a member of the first graduating class of Roann High School in 1895. After graduation he worked as a clerk in his father's bank until the autumn of 1895 when he enrolled in the Indiana University Law School. He graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and was admitted to the state bar, but never engaged in the practice of law. After graduation he became a cashier at his father's bank. On June 6, 1900, Dow married Maud Squires, the daughter of Howard Squires. Two children were born to Dow and Maud: Katharine, called Kaddy (1902) and James (1907). In 1906 Dow purchased the Halderman farm south of Roann. At that time the farm consisted of 88 acres and it was considered a "medium of which he (Dow) finds both rest and recreation".¹⁴ In 1909 Dow had a large cattle auction conducted at the farmstead for which a sale flyer was created. It pictured numerous head of cattle in the front yard of the farmstead with the house in the background. It was during Dow's ownership of the farmstead several more improvements were made including the milk house and carriage house. A large silo was constructed in 1941 after his death. Dow was also responsible for planting the walnut trees that border the farmstead; his family related that these were his favorite trees. The Van Buskirks experienced typical living in the home, but also some more memorable times. Daughter Katharine was stricken with scarlet fever during which time she was quarantined in the downstairs bedroom (study). James had his tonsils removed in the dining room by a local physician, Dr. Gideon Kidd.

Dow Van Buskirk became the President of the Exchange Bank after the passing of his father in 1916. The privately owned bank was incorporated as a state bank the same year and became known as the State Exchange Bank. Dow's sister Orrill was made Vice President. The bank weathered the Great Depression and never closed during that time. In 1935 the bank was robbed and Dow and Fritz (James' wife) were held at gunpoint. The bank robber started a barn fire north of town to draw people out of Roann. He was later arrested and imprisoned.¹⁵ Dow died in 1940, after which time his brother Fred became President of the bank.

James Van Buskirk was born at the farmhouse on January 13, 1907. His parents sent him to Arsenal Tech High School in Indianapolis to avoid contact with the Ku Klux Klan which was active in Wabash County. James stayed with Katharine who was a teacher in the city and graduated in 1925. James graduated from Antioch College in Ohio in 1930. He married Vera Friederika Gray in 1932; they met while in school together at Antioch College. Vera was called "Fritzi", and James was called "Jim" or "Jimmy" by friends and family. James established the Van Buskirk Insurance Agency in Roann in 1931 and served as an officer and director of the Exchange Bank. James and Fritz established their first home at 135 W. Pike St. in Roann, and then moved to 125 North Benton Street in Roann where they raised two daughters, Eleanor (Ellie) and

¹² Records of the Wabash County Auditor's Office

¹³ Weesner, pg. 833

¹⁴ Weesner, pg. 834

¹⁵ York, pg. 27

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Priscilla. They purchased the Benton Street home in 1938 with a loan from James' father for \$700. James and Fritz took in an orphan by the name of Don Yike, who lived with them in town. In the early 1950s James convinced his mother to trade the farmstead home for the house in which James was living on Benton Street. James and Fritz made minor interior changes to the farmhouse that included the creation of a library for Fritz (photo 0009) and built-in cabinetry in the study. James continued a small farming operation that included raising hogs, beef cattle, lambs, and milk cows. The lambs and beef cattle were shown at the county 4-H fair. A small worker's house was once located at the back of the acreage, in which James had a hired farmhand live and assist in the farm operations.

In 1953 Fritz Van Buskirk wrote and directed a pageant in celebration of Roann's 100th anniversary with a cast of 250 residents from the community. The program was so widely admired that it was performed again for the state's sesquicentennial at the Indiana State Fair. Funds from the pageant were used to buy a downtown building and convert it to a community center (it is still used for this purpose). She served for decades on the Roann Library board, was active in the Scouts program, 4-H, and led in various improvements to the downtown which are still evident today. Fritz served on the founding board of the Otis R. Bowen Center for Mental Health and the Honeywell Foundation in Wabash and had a radio show from 1955-1960 in Wabash. James helped establish the new post office and medical building (the current post office building) in the downtown in 1958 when the community was faced with the prospect of not having a local physician. He served on the county hospital board and Roann Community Foundation board. James became president of the bank in 1965. Katharine, who had moved back to the Roann area in 1960, became vice-president of the bank during the early 1960s.

Both daughters of James and Fritz were married in the front lawn of the farmhouse in 1959 and 1965; they used a row of pines once located in front of the house as an aisle. According to the daughters, the hogs kept by the family "crashed the party". James and Fritz maintained ownership of the farmstead, but spent much of their later years at a lake house on Lukens Lake near Roann. Fritz died in 1987 and James died in 1996. Priscilla's daughter, Barbara Burdge, is the fourth generation of the Van Buskirk family to reside at the farmstead and is responsible for the recent restoration and kitchen addition to the home.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, & 1920 Censuses of Wabash County, Noble & Paw Paw Townships

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McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. 2006. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, publisher

Peat, Wilbur D. Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, 1962.

Wabash County Recorder's Office Plat Books. One West Hill Street, Wabash, IN

Weesner, Clarkson W., *History of Wabash County Volume I.* 1914. Lewis Publishing Company

York, Ruth I., Centennial of Roann 1853-1953. 1953. No publisher listed.

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: _____

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 169-543-10011

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.0 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>590670</u>	<u>4528886</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Beginning at the northwest corner of the farmstead property (5653 N 700 W) at the east edge of county road N 700 W, face east and continue in a line east 500'. Turn south and continue in a line south 180'. Turn west and continue in a line west 500' to the southwest corner of the farmstead property (5653 N 700 W) at the east edge of county road N 700 W. Turn north and continue in a line north with the east edge of the county road 180' to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Contained within the described boundaries are all of the resources that contribute to the general farm operations and life of the Halderman and Van Buskirk families during the period of significance. Immediately outside of the boundaries the land is used only for agricultural purposes; no other resources related to the farmstead are located outside of the boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner

organization date August 31, 2011

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.

Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead
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- **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: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Roann

County: Wabash State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: July 7, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 House, looking east at front facade

1 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Roann

County: Wabash State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: July 7, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 House, looking southwest at back facade

2 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Roann

County: Wabash State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: July 7, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 Looking southwest at carriage house, dairy barn, and silo

3 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Roann

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County: Wabash State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: July 7, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 Looking northeast at corn crib and livestock barn
4 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead
City or Vicinity: Roann
County: Wabash State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: July 7, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 Looking north at staircase in entry hall
5 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead
City or Vicinity: Roann
County: Wabash State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: July 7, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Looking south at living room fireplace
6 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead
City or Vicinity: Roann
County: Wabash State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: July 7, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 Looking north at parlor fireplace
7 of 14.

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Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Roann

County: Wabash State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: July 7, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 Looking south at staircase and entry from second floor hallway
8 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Roann

County: Wabash State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: July 7, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 Looking east at library from parlor
9 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Roann

County: Wabash State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: July 7, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Dining room, looking northeast
10 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Roann

County: Wabash State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: July 7, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 Dining room, looking southwest

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11 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead
City or Vicinity: Roann
County: Wabash State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: July 7, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 Looking west toward sleeping porch

12 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead
City or Vicinity: Roann
County: Wabash State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: July 7, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 South bedroom, looking south

13 of 14.

Name of Property: Halderman Van Buskirk Farmstead
City or Vicinity: Roann
County: Wabash State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: July 7, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 Farmstead, looking southeast from county road

14 of 14.

Property Owner:

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

name Barbara Burdge and Marsha Haffner

street & number PO Box 36

telephone 260-402-1496

city or town Roann

state IN

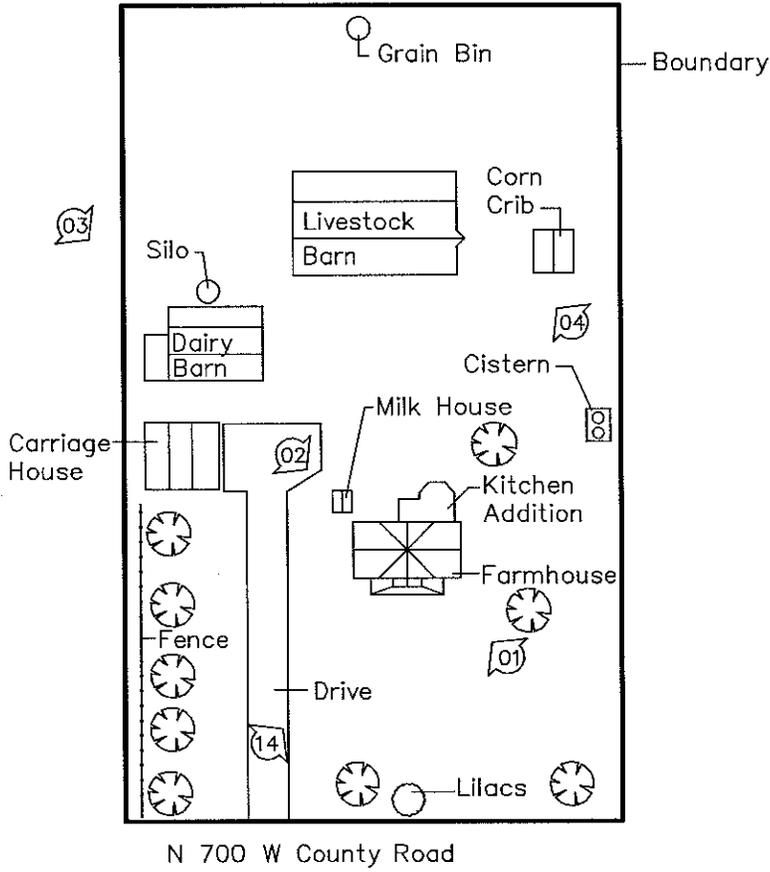
zip code 46974

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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.

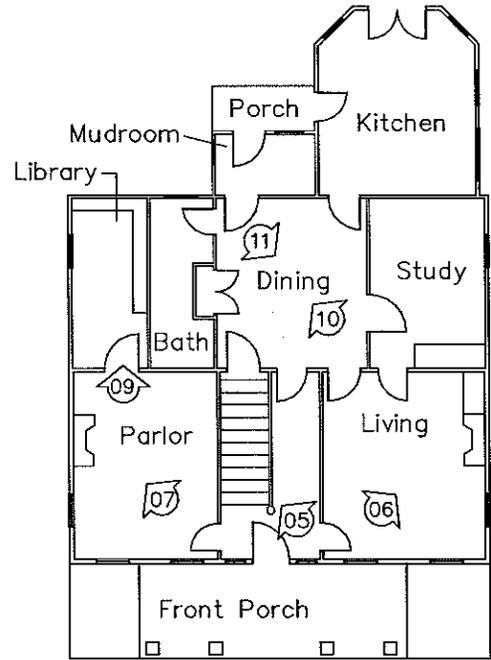


Site Plan

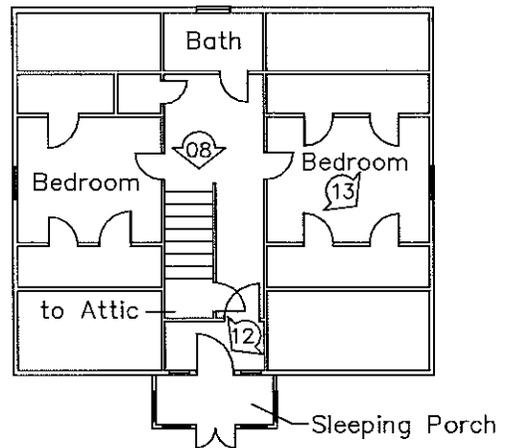


00 = Photograph

Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead
National Register of Historic Places
Wabash County, IN



Main Level



Second Level



Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead, Wabash County, IN #0001



Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead, Wabash County, IN #0003



Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead, Wabash County, IN #0004



Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead, Wabash County, IN #0005



Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead, Wabash County, IN #0006



Halderman-Van Buskirk Farmstead, Wabash County, IN #0011