

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 6443 S. Jonesville Road

City or town: Columbus State: IN County: Bartholomew

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>  <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
--	-------------------------------

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

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

#### 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

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

Structure

Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

2

0

buildings

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

sites

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

structures

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

objects

2

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE: animal facility

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate  
OTHER: cross-aisle barn  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: limestone  
walls: BRICK  
WOOD: weatherboard  
roof: ASPHALT  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Narrative Description

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

### Summary Paragraph

The James and Annetta Daugherty House and Barn stand on 1.6 acres on Jonesville Road, a main road running northwest-southeast, south of Columbus, Indiana. The brick Italianate house dates to 1870, while the 1870 frame barn was substantially rebuilt after a fire in 1880. The small village of Walesboro is just 1000' feet northwest of farm, beside Jonesville Road (IN 11). A former railroad line parallels Jonesville Road to the west, Denios Creek and a sand quarry are just east of the house and barn, along with empty grass lots north and south of the house and barn. The broader landscape beyond consists of large farm fields, with the East Fork of the White River flowing roughly north-south just beyond the sand quarry. The house and barn face southwest toward Jonesville Road; the house's west wall is about 60' from the road and the barn is about 100' from the edge of the road. A gravel lane enters the lot roughly between the house and barn, gravel drives circle off of the main entrance drive to serve house to the north and barn



Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

to the south. The southwest edge of the property has a double row of Redbud trees. These, along with trees, provide shelter from the road. The builders placed the house on a slight rise.

---

## Narrative Description

### House – Materials

The house is roughly 70'x30' in size and rests on a rock-faced ashlar limestone foundation topped by a dressed limestone water table with vertical broached work finish and chamfered top edge. The brick is laid in stretcher bond and is three courses thick. Stone lintels are finished like the water table, but the sills are dressed to a smooth finish. The entire second floor perimeter has deep eaves and a box gutter system/cornice. The house does not have, and never had, the usual scrolled-shaped wood brackets a house of its stature and finish typically had. The wooden porches, however, are bracketed and complete the Italianate appearance of the house. Windows were replaced recently with two-over-two style windows with permanent white finish, custom-made to fit the existing openings. There are five chimneys on the house, two of which are functional. One is used for the gas water heater in the basement and the other is an exterior chimney on the rear one-story summer kitchen wing, which is now the master bedroom. That chimney has a spring-loaded cable system to open the cap vent from the first floor. The three other chimneys not in use have been capped with steel rain caps but otherwise the chimneys remain unaltered, and have decorative neck bands and corbel work. The shallow hip roof has a flat deck at the apex and is covered in asphalt shingles.

### West/Southwest Elevation

Though historically this would have been the “front” of the house, since it addresses Jonesville Road, most people now enter the south/southeast side of the house. This side of the house is a full two stories and has two bays on the front wall – two evenly spaced windows on each floor (photos 0003 and 0004). The two wooden porches are part of this elevation and have a single bay's width facing southwest. Each porch has a brick foundation and now has a concrete slab floor. Chamfered posts support the porch, and from them, arched panels spring. The front panels on each side porch are round-arched and have scalloped undersides, with applied scroll work in recessed tympanum panels. Since they span a greater distance, the side arches are bracket-shaped (the symbol {}), formed of two superimposed circular arches, with an ornamental “keystone.” Tall corner brackets support the deep eaves of the nearly flat roof. Under the porch roof, the south porch has transomed doors into the house on its north and west faces, while the north porch has a door only on its south face.

### South/Southeast Elevation

The long flank of the southeast side of the house has a full two-story, semi-hexagonal bay window roughly in the center of the elevation (photos 0001 and 0002). Each facet of the bay has a window, on each floor. To the west of the bay is the previously described porch. West of the

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

porch is a single window on the first floor. Aligned above this window, the second floor has a window, additionally, another window aligns above the south-facing porch doorway. The walls step outward just west of the bay and form a niche for the porch. East of the bay is the kitchen door and a window, with windows aligning above on the second floor. Further east is a modern sliding glass door providing entrance into the breezeway between the summer kitchen and the regular kitchen. A one-story hip roof covered in asphalt shingles connects house and summer kitchen. Its eaves and box gutter/cornice match those of the main house. A doorway with transom stands just east of the wide breezeway opening. A two-coursed segmental arch spans the doorway.

#### East/Northeast Elevation

The one-story summer kitchen is most prominent on this side of the house (photo 0005). The chimney is engaged on only one side of the wall. Small, high-set windows flank the chimney, these have stone sills and single course segmental arches, but the sashes are rectangular six-over-six type windows. The brick walls of the summer kitchen, on all visible three sides, are common bond, roughly seven stretcher courses between header rows. The rear of the two story portion of the house has no openings on this side.

#### North/Northwest Elevation

This long flank of the house is less formal than the south/southeast side (photos 0004 and 0005). The front (west) half of the house has no openings, save for the previously-mentioned porch door. The rear portion steps outward to form the block-like core of the house. A window stands just east of the porch on the first floor, followed by a blank wall section, then, a window and door with transom are toward the east corner of the two story portion of the house. The doorway has a stone lintel above a transom and wood door. Second floor windows align above these openings on the second floor. The rear summer kitchen wing now has an open wood deck in front of the doorway, which is toward the corner of the main house section. It has a segmental arch and rectangular transom.

#### House Interior

The house has wood floors, and plaster covers the walls and ceilings are plaster. Moldings vary; the front first floor rooms and some upper floor rooms have tall baseboards with molded upper lip, and deeply projecting architrave-style moldings around windows and doorways. Other rooms have simpler, painted moldings.

The front parlor, now an entertainment room, has stained moldings. Floors were recently stained but appear to have the original boards (photo 0029). The mantelpiece is an Italianate-style cast iron piece, with round-arched opening, fitted with pierced grate for burning of coal. The fireplace wall has no openings, only the front wall (two symmetrically-placed windows) and the southeast wall (one window toward the front corner) have openings. This room has no direct connection to outside, it is entered from the stairhall, by way of a transomed door.

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

The stairhall is a wide passageway that runs transversely across the width of the house. Exterior doors with transoms are at the southeast and northwest ends of the hall, and the southeast end of the stairhall has an additional two doors leading to front parlor/entertainment room and middle parlor (living room). Photos 0028, 0023, and 0030 show details of the stairway. It is of natural hardwood with stained finish, as are other moldings in the hallway. The stairs are open string, and they wind as they ascend to the second floor. The newel is a tapered, paneled octagonal post with octagonal base, turned molding, paneled post, and elaborately lathe-turned circular cap. Balusters are also elaborately lathe-turned with tapered center sections. The handrail is molded, and applied scroll ornaments are under the side of each tread.

The middle parlor, used today as a living room, features the large bay window (photos 0022, 0023, and 0024). Moldings in this room are elaborately profiled like those in the stair hall, but they are painted. The exterior door beside the bay window is an original wood door with paired, round arch upper lights above molding-trimmed raised panels. This room serves as a hub, connecting to several rooms and the outside.

North of the middle parlor/living room, a bathroom and utility room have been created using an existing room (photos 0025 and 0026). The claw-foot cast iron tub was in place in this room, so, past owners made the bathroom conversion as soon as indoor plumbing was widely accepted (c.1915). However, the current owners installed newer ceramic floor tile, and the current toilet and sink. The utility room includes washer and dryer for laundry.

The northwest corner of the main part of the first floor has a dining room (photo 0027). Finishes here are more utilitarian. Door and window surrounds are painted boards with a simple pediment-shaped header. This room has direct access to the exterior by way of a transomed doorway. A chimney protrudes into the room along the east/northeast wall, but it has no mantelpiece, the opening was bricked shut at some point. Possibly a heating stove served this room at some point. A narrow, enclosed back stairway rises between the dining room and kitchen.

The kitchen connects to the middle parlor/living room, directly to the outside on the southeast wall, and to the enclosed breezeway (photo 0022). Finishes in the kitchen are plain, with painted boards trimming doors and windows. Like most original interior doors in the house, the door to the living room is four-panel and has a period knob and rim lock. Cabinets and counters are of recent vintage.

The breezeway still has the natural brick outside wall of the main part of the house (left, photo 0021). Other walls and finishes are recent. The summer kitchen has been remodeled to serve as a master suite (photos 0019 and 0020). The segmental arched fireplace opening and brick hearth, however, are original. Past owners added a partition wall to house a bathroom for the suite.

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

The second floor continues the stair hall with a landing marked by an extension of the balustrade from the staircase (photo 0030). The front bedroom has similar, elaborate moldings to the living room, also painted (photo 0031). The closets have transom-topped doorways.

The large middle room, directly above and identical in plan to the room below it, serves as the only space to connect rear and front bedrooms (photos 0032 and 0033). Moldings are plain boards with the same simple pediment header as was used in the dining room. This large room is used as a second living room today.

What was probably an additional bedroom, northwest of the middle room, is now a third bathroom (photo 0034). Other than installation of plumbing fixtures, the room retains its character, including all of its window and door openings. A closet was recently built out in the southeast corner of the room.

Two back bedrooms are likewise plain in finish (photos 0035 and 0036), with the same pedimented board surrounds, transomed doorways, and plaster walls as elsewhere on the second floor. Doorways to these two bedrooms are accessed from an exceedingly narrow landing for the back stairs (photo 0037). At least one of these bedrooms likely housed live-in servants for the family.

#### Barn – Exterior

Daugherty had a frame barn built at the same time as the house, in 1870. In 1880, a fire struck the barn, and Daugherty had the barn completely rebuilt. It is unknown how much of the 1870 barn survived; sources state that the barn was destroyed, however, the reuse of at least a previous barn frame would explain the atypical cross-gabled, double-aisle configuration of the barn. The owner's decision to combine multiple functions into a single barn, likewise, was usually forward-thinking for the time. Within its walls, the barn combines housing for milk cows, milking station, cow run (aka "tramp shed"), corn crib, granary, hay mow, and tractor-driven systems for grain and feed distribution.

The barn is of frame construction, portions of the barn have traditional heavy-timber bents, while other portions have sawn lumber framing. The barn is nearly square in plan, and has a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in two kinds of shiplap or Dutch lap-style horizontal wood siding: the crib is a spaced horizontal siding, while the rest of the barn is sheathed in a layer of vertical board (visible inside) and then an exterior layer of horizontal siding. The roof is corrugated sheet metal. The roof has gables on every side except the south/southeast side.

The interior is arranged into work zones, so that the barn eliminated the need for the numerous special-purpose buildings a 19<sup>th</sup> century American farmstead would normally have had. The north end of the barn was the corn crib, running eight feet wide, transversely across the width of the barn, east-west. Parallel to the corn crib, a twelve-foot-wide wagon aisle again runs the width of the barn, served by hinged doors. Next, a parallel aisle, marked on the exterior by the hay hoods, serves the middle section of the barn. This area has a large, L-shaped hay mow above, the

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

mow running along the north and west sides of the space. Pairs of cross-bucked, sliding doors on the east and west sides, and the hay hoods, serve this space. Finally, a cow run or tramp shed (a place for dairy cattle to move freely about during winter months) with milking station traverses the width of the barn. Significant portions of a grain elevator system and the hay fork and rail remain in place on the interior.

The north elevation of the barn has no windows and only a few openings (photo 0006). A wide cross-gable dominates this side of the barn. The siding is applied so that there are gaps between the boards, which is more evident on the interior (photo 0013). A doorway or hatch was cut into the first floor just west of center, the door simply consists of the portion of cut out siding from the wall. There is a hinged hatch of vertical boards near the apex of the gable, just west of center. The eaves are several feet deep, and the purlins for attaching the metal roofing are visible. In recent years, owners have added a wire-enclosed chicken pen to this side of the barn.

The west elevation of the barn has an asymmetrical gable offset to the south, and the length of the north cross-gable is evident along the roofline. The north end of the barn on this side has the loosely spaced siding, while the siding is tightly installed south of the corn crib. Just south of the crib, a pair of vertical board hinged doors former allowed access to the drive-through aisle for unloading of corn. Siding and a standard flush door were installed under the original doors in recent times. Two six-over-six wood windows are south of the double doors, lighting the area under the hay mow. Next, sliding doors with lower cross-bucked panels allow wagon access to the hay and cattle barn portion. A high-set six-pane window is next to the south, then a wide door leads to the cow run/milk parlor. The upper floor has a six-pane window over the corn crib aisle, then, centered under the hay hood, a cross-bucked, downward-sliding door allows workers to use the hay fork to load the hay mow. Toward the center of the roof, a brick chimney is visible.

The south side of the barn is has only a few six-pane windows into the cow run, otherwise, the whole wall is blank. Owners have added a small shed-roofed greenhouse to this side of the barn.

The east side of the barn essentially repeats the openings of the west side, except that the corn crib double doors were replaced by a residential aluminum overhead garage door sometime recently, and there are three windows just south of the garage door, rather than two. One of these windows was altered into a two-pane window at some point. Additionally, the cow run window is a larger, double-hung unit and there is a hinged hatch cut into the wall above the triple windows.

#### Barn – Interior

Inside the barn, the heavy timber framing is arranged so that two mechanical systems can freely operate without the traditional trusses of a typical barn bent getting in the way. The north portion with corn crib and wagon aisle has a conveyor system that could move grain up into storage bins on the second floor. Using the mechanism shown in photo 0010, farmhands could tip a wagon or truck load onto the floor, and into metal slots (since floored over), where a conveyor carried grain upwards to the bins (photo 0011 shows where grain was pushed to conveyor belt, photo

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

0013 shows conveyor belt and grain chute, photo 0014 shows upper floor grain bins over wagon aisle). It is unknown how the system was powered. The presence of a brick chimney with stove pipe flue opening in the barn could mean a stationary steam engine once powered the flywheels and pulleys. Belt power from a steam tractor would have been another option, certainly, either option was available by the time the barn was rebuilt in about 1880. The mechanisms are still in operable condition. Lumber in much of this part of the barn is mill-sawn.

The south part of the barn for housing, feeding, and milking dairy cattle. The large drive-through lane has a loft or hay mow on the north and west sides. The hayfork allowed farmhands to easily handle hay (photo 0016). If unloading through the upper hatches, hands could lower the outer vertical-sliding hay hood hatches by use of a rope and pulley counterweighted system, which used wood box sleeves and metal weights (photos 0015 and 0017). The fork could then be pulled by rope to the hay hood, and the fork released, raised, or lowered by rope. The heavy timber frame of the barn can be more easily studied in this part of the barn. Though of heavy timber with wood tree nails, the wood appears to show large blade circular saw marks (photo 0018).

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c. 1870 – c. 1880

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance includes the construction date of the house and ends with the believed date of construction of the barn.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None.

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

This late 19<sup>th</sup> century James and Annetta Daugherty House and Barn are the remaining significant buildings of a prosperous farming operation, founded by descendants of two of Bartholomew County's pioneer families. The house, built in 1870, is a locally outstanding example of Italianate architecture. Slightly more plain in its ornamentation, and with a floor plan suited to a farming family, the house has all the essential characteristics of the style in equal measure to city houses of the era in nearby Columbus. The barn was built in 1870, but after a fire that was reported in local newspapers in 1880, the Daughertys had it rebuilt to include several functions under one roof and remarkable, labor-saving innovations, such as a mechanical grain elevator and storage system, and a hayfork with rail for moving hay. As a locally unusual and significant agricultural building that embodies new ideas in farming, the barn meets Criterion A/Agriculture while both house and barn also meet Criterion C/Architecture.

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

#### Architecture

The James and Annetta Daugherty House is a locally significant example of Italianate domestic architecture. The house is Italianate in plan. The builder used a T-shaped floor plan that allows the house to be both formal and symmetrical when viewed from the road, like Italianate Villas of the era, and informal when viewed from the south. The use of the two-story bay window on the

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

southeast elevation breaks the massing into distinct sections from that angle. Though lacking the tower that some Italianate houses have, the two-story bay window provides a similar vertical element that is picturesque. Perhaps to allow privacy for the front rooms of the house, the builder placed the staircase at right angles to the main axis of the house. The overhanging hip roof with deck is also a key Italianate attribute. Although the house never had brackets on the main portion of the house, the original small porches are bracketed.<sup>1</sup> On the interior, the woodwork, staircase details, mantels, and other elements are similar to those found in pattern books of the late 1860s and early 1870s that depict Italianate houses. In particular, the elaborate octagonal newel post and winding staircase are refinements found on better examples of the style.

Architects developed the Italianate style during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a Romantic era alternative to the strict classicism of Greek Revival architecture. Italian country houses of the late Renaissance period were a source of inspiration, as were the *palazzi* of the same period, commonly found in both small and large towns in Italy. The country houses were often informal and sometimes had towers. Most had tall proportions, shallow hip roofs, deep overhangs, and bracketed entablatures; all these Late Renaissance features were synthesized into the 19<sup>th</sup> century style, which tended to emphasize picturesque qualities. John Nash created the earliest known example. In 1802, he designed Cronkhill mansion in Shropshire. It featured an asymmetrical plan, circular tower, hipped roofs, and arcaded porch. Thomas Cubitt assisted Prince Albert in the design of the royal couple's retreat, the Italianate-style Osborne House on the Isle of Wight in 1845-51. It was a clear sign that polite society had accepted the style. American architects were already emulating the trend. Readily available timber, coupled with the first practical scroll saws, meant that American builders could execute finely detailed and fanciful brackets and porch ornament suited to the style at affordable prices. By the 1840s, A.J. Downing had included several examples in his early pattern book, *Cottage Residences*. Other pattern books of the 1850s through the 1870s provided ready access to the style for Hoosier builders, not to mention practitioners who knew of the style and settled in Indiana.

Nearby Columbus, Indiana has many example of Italianate residences. The city's strategic location on Indiana's first railroad, the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad, gave its manufacturers and area farmers a distinct market advantage when it reached Columbus in 1844. The line would not reach its terminus in Indianapolis until 1847 (the surviving tracks are parallel to Jonesville Road, in front of the Daughertys' house). Three more railroads reached Columbus by 1850. The success of local merchants is reflected in a locally remarkable collection of Italianate houses from the 1860s – 1870s.

Two streets in the National Register – listed Columbus Historic District illustrate the variety and wealth of Italianate homes in the city. The Nelson Keyes House, c. 1870, 724 Franklin St., and its neighbor at 728 Franklin, built at about the same time, are brick, three-bay, two-story Italianate houses. Both have hooded, arched windows, and like the Daugherty House, both lack

<sup>1</sup> There are no traces of brackets having ever existed, and the first Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI) form prepared for the house in 1979 (old numbering system, 005-223-130) shows that the house had no brackets. Furthermore, the form shows the porches are as they are today.

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

bracketed rooflines. Frame examples stand at 1001, 1113, and 1130 Franklin. The Gent House at 925 Franklin, 1873, is a large, asymmetrical example with hooded windows and offset bay window. On Lafayette Street, at 704, the John Crump House, 1872, is a good brick example, with plain lintels over the windows, hooded front door, and bracketed entablature. The house at 604 Lafayette is a three-bay brick vernacular house with Italianate brackets under the eaves. None of these city examples retains its original Italianate porch like the Daugherty House does (of those that had a porch).

In Wayne Township, south of Columbus, is comparatively devoid of Italianate houses. Only one house, the Elonzo Spurgeon House, c. 1864, has a number of Italianate stylistic elements. It is an unusual double-gabled house with two story porch recessed between the parallel gables. Its main Italianate feature is its bracketed entablature. Other surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses in the township are vernacular I-houses, hall-and-parlor, or double-entry I-houses. The Daugherty House is clearly the best Italianate house in the township, and so it is locally significant.

### Agriculture

The Daugherty Barn is a locally significant example of the trend toward labor efficiency and mechanization in agriculture. In the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, hand labor was being rapidly superseded by a host of special-purpose equipment. For example, the task of threshing wheat in pre-industrial days had involved cutting the wheat, stacking the shocks of wheat, transporting the crop, stalk and all, to the barn, where a flail could be used to separate chaff from grain. The drive-through areas of English barns are believed to have helped in the process, since air moving through the aisle helped carry away chaff. Using draft animals, better wagons, permanent barns, steel implements, and other innovations helped. Aside from these, the process had essentially remained the same for thousands of years. By the 1870s, mechanical threshers and binders (which reaped corn or wheat), were widely available; the thresher was first patented in 1837, and the reaper-binder in 1872. Using these mechanical innovations, farmers could complete the whole process in the field, with less labor, allowing for more production and profit. Farmers who had steam tractors could use the tractor's belt drive to power these devices in the field. Such steam tractors, available in Indianapolis and Massillon, Ohio, were advertised in the *Indiana Farmer* newspaper in the 1870s. Columbus, Indiana steam tractor manufacturer Reeves & Co. did not make tractors until 1895, though they made threshers and harvesters by the early 1880s. Portable grain conveyors were also advertised in the *Indiana Farmer* in the 1870s.

The Daughertys employed innovations similar to these mechanical implements in the reconstruction of their barn in c. 1880. The configuration of the barn prior to the fire is unknown. The corn crib portion may contain the frame of an earlier English barn, the southern portion may have been added in c. 1880, and the two combined into one barn at that time. The mechanical grain conveyor system illustrates one such approach incorporating the type of portable device with a permanent barn (see description for explanation of system). The cross-gable of the north side of the barn allows the head height necessary for the operation of the grain handling system.

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

The hayfork and hay carrier was another industrial age innovation in agriculture. Lowell Soike describes how the hayfork of the 1860s revolutionized the handling of hay: "This work-saving device greatly reduced the many hard hours of pitching hay by hand...the agricultural press gave it increasing attention."<sup>2</sup> In 1867, William Loudon coupled the hayfork to the idea of a rail system, inventing the hay carrier. Using a carrier, a single worker could lift and place loads of hay to various parts of the loft easily, where a few farmhands could distribute it. The Daugherty Barn includes an intact hayfork and carrier system. Additionally, the Daugherty Barn has a counterweight system for its hayhood hatch door, allowing the farmer on the floor of the barn to lower the hatch using a rope and pulley system. Well after the barn was rebuilt, writers took notice of the labor-saving devices of James Daugherty's barn:

"...his farm (is) well improved with modern equipments. He has a fine brick house upon his place and other substantial buildings for the shelter of grain and stock and his property has become on the attractive features of the landscape in this portion of the county."<sup>3</sup>

Daugherty grew grain, raised livestock, specifically, hogs and cattle, on his 450-acre farm, nearly all of which was under cultivation by 1904.<sup>4</sup> Hoosier farmers at this time, while focusing on staples of corn and hogs, often also cultivated wheat. Though sources do not mention a dairy operation, clearly, the Daughertys ran one as well. Proximity to a thriving county seat like Columbus would have made for an easy market for dairy products. The variety of uses of the barn would have made it an important feature for the farm.

The form of the Daugherty Barn has a double-aisle, but the roof has a distinct T-shape of intersecting gables. The exact source of the cross-gabled design is unknown, however, granted that both mechanical systems required tall gables to function, it appears that the Daughertys rebuilt the barn around the new systems in c. 1880. An additional mark in favor of this theory is that the H-frame of the barn's bents clearly leave the ridge of each gable open for these systems. The closest vernacular barn type to the Daugherty Barn is illustrated in Noble's *Wood, Brick, and Stone*, vol. 2, "Straw sheds and three-gable barns."<sup>5</sup> Noble describes how farm mechanization resulted in additions to accommodate multiple functions in one barn, including hay storage and housing of cattle, which describes the history of Daughertys' farm well, even if Noble does not mention grain storage and corn cribs. Noble notes that three-gable barns were being built as complete units in northeastern states during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Lowell J. Soike, "Affordable Barns for the Midwest: Beginnings," in Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, eds., *Barns of the Midwest*, Athens, OH: Ohio University Press, 1995, p. 87.

<sup>3</sup> *Biographical Record of Bartholomew County, Indiana*, Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen, 1904, p. 311.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Allen Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone, The North American Settlement Landscape*, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures, Amherst, MA: MIT Press, 1984, p. 42.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

In 2011, the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory captured a cross-section of surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century farms in Wayne Township. Several retain historic barns and agricultural buildings. In particular, the John Thompson Farm in CR 11 (survey number 005-306-70014) includes a granary and large English barn. The previously-mentioned Spurgeon House includes barns and agricultural buildings. None of the township's barns are known to have mechanical systems like the Daugherty Barn, although surveyors did not examine interiors. The Daugherty Barn is the only barn of its configuration in the township. The Daugherty property did once include other agricultural buildings. A newspaper account mentions the loss of a separate hay shed in 1893, and the 1979 IHSSI form recorded a low, two-gabled horse stable/garage building northwest of the barn, and a small gabled building just west of the barn, likely, a milk house. Historical accounts mention that Charles and Elizabeth's pioneer-era log cabin was in use as a corn crib in 1904.<sup>7</sup> There remains a 15 foot circular foundation of what was likely a grain bin that is located about 50 feet west of the barn.

---

### Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Charles and Elizabeth (Stader) Daugherty came to Bartholomew County just months after the Indiana General Assembly had organized the county in 1820, and bought 160 acres of land in Wayne Township directly from government land sales agents. Charles was from Kentucky. James was born to the couple in 1828, and as a child, he attended school and assisted the family in farming. James had begun working the family farm and had married Elizabeth Wakefield. On March 22, 1852, Charles and Elizabeth sold one acre of land to the township for \$50, so that a public cemetery could be established. The family had been using the site as a cemetery prior to its purchase by township officials. The cemetery is still located just southeast of the Daugherty Farm on S.R. 11. James' wife, Elizabeth, died and in 1853, James remarried to Annetta Guy. Presumably, with James assuming more responsibility for the family farm, and with James and Annetta raising four sons and three daughters, all generations resided under one roof in the brick Italianate house. The 1900 census indicates the Mattie Ellis, a servant, also lived in the house, at least at that time.

Charles Daugherty passed away on September 17, 1876; James became the sole owner of the property until his death in 1903. Various incidents marked the passing of the years on the farm. In 1879, the *Republic* referred to the property as a "plantation" and quipped that the Daughertys were going to go into the fur market, since James had accidentally unearthed a den with four foxes on the property.<sup>8</sup> Just under a year later, the main barn burned.<sup>9</sup> On Friday, August 24, 1893, the Columbus papers recorded that a local "tramp" decided to spend the night in the Daughertys' hay shed and accidentally set it on fire by carelessly discarding a cigar. The reporter described the shed's location as between the railroad tracks to the west and the barn (evidently,

---

<sup>7</sup> *Biographical Record of Bartholomew County*, p. 311.

<sup>8</sup> Untitled article (James Daugherty Fox Article), *The Republic*, May 14, 1879, p. 2.

<sup>9</sup> Untitled article (James Daugherty Barn Fire Article), *The Republic*, April 5, 1880, p. 8.

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

toward the road). The man returned to confess his mistake, and Daugherty decided that it was noteworthy for him to do so and let the matter go.<sup>10</sup> Another unforeseen and more ominous threat came forward less than a year later. On March 29, 1894, James received an anonymous letter stating that the family's cattle would be poisoned, their barn torched, and the house blown up with dynamite unless \$150 was paid. Thankfully, nothing happened. The same year, James donated additional land to the Daugherty Cemetery.

With the passing of James in 1903, his daughter Anna and her husband Charles Speice took over farming operations. On March 27, 1903, a couple of weeks after the death of James, Charles, along with a lawyer and witness, took the last will and testament of James to the Bartholomew County Recorder's Office. James had recorded a will on October 23, 1890. He had left his wife, Annetta, the 244-acre home property so long as she remained an unmarried widow. His other real estate holdings at the time were given to his children. In 1928, the cemetery board wanted to expand but could not reach an agreement with the family. Local courts finally set the price of the land at \$167.50 and split the payments from the cemetery board among the Daugherty family members.

Annetta passed away in 1930, activating the will that James had established. In 1935, Quintin Noblitt bought the 244 acres for \$16,000. Quintin and Grace Noblitt conveyed the property to Margaret Talley of Bartholomew County for \$1 on November 2, 1943. Margaret sold off the property in parcels over the years. On March 15, 1972, Larry Gingery acquired 234 acres to the east of the Daugherty House and Barn from Forster Farms. In October of 1972, Larry and the City of Columbus were working to establish a sewage holding lagoon on six acres of land just east of the house. City officials decided against this proposal; the site was needed for water wells, which could meet the city's water use needs until the 1980s. There was inconclusive evidence that potential flooding in the area could cause operational issues for a lagoon. In 1978, Margaret Talley sold 35.93 acres containing the house and barn to Larry and Shirley Gingery. The Gingerys sold to Johnson Oil Company in 1990 and this firm sold the property directly to Contractors United, Inc. Soon, additional acreage was partitioned away, leaving the nominated property. Recent owners have included the Unsworths, Smalls, Severances (who undertook much rehabilitation work), Rosses, and, finally, the Keisers.

<sup>10</sup> "An Honest Man," *The Republic*, August 25, 1893, p. 4.

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

“An Honest Man,” *The Republic*, August 25, 1893, p. 4.

*Atlas of Bartholomew County, Indiana*. Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1879.

Bartholomew County Recorder’s Office, Book 18, August 11, 1894.

Bartholomew County Recorder’s Office, James Daugherty Last Testament and Will, 1903.  
Book E of the Record of Wills of Bartholomew County pages 168-171.

Bartholomew County Recorder’s Office, transfer books.

*Biographical Record of Bartholomew County, Indiana*. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen, 1904.

“Cemetery Body Acquires Land by Court Suit,” *The Republic*, February 18, 1928, p. 1.

“Gingery Farm Considered,” *The Republic*, February 2, 1973, p. 5.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. *Bartholomew County Interim Report*.  
Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1979.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. *Bartholomew County Interim Report*.  
Indianapolis: Indiana Landmarks, 2012.

“James Daugherty’s Will,” *Evening Republican*, March 27, 1903, p. 5.

Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, eds. *Barns of the Midwest*. Athens, OH: Ohio  
University Press, 1995.

“Lagoon Halted,” *The Republic*, October 27, 1972, p. 1.

“Land Purchases,” *The Republic*, December 8, 1971, p. 10.

“Land Purchases,” *The Republic*, March 15, 1972, p. 6.

Noble, Allen. Wood, Brick, and Stone, *The North American Settlement Landscape*, Vols. 1  
and 2, Amherst, MA: MIT Press, 1984.

“Pioneer Resident Dies (Obituary of James Daugherty),” *Columbus Republican*, March 19,  
1903, p. 5.

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

Untitled (James Daugherty Fox Article), *The Republic*, May 14, 1879, p. 2.

Untitled (James Daugherty Barn Fire Article), *The Republic*, April 5, 1880, p. 8.

Untitled (James Daugherty Life Threatened Article), *The Republic*, March 28, 1894, p. 4.

**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: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 005-130-70008

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 1.61



Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

Use the UTM system

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 594166 | Northing: 4332972 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |

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

The nominated parcel is located in Section 18, Township 8 North, Range 6 East, in Bartholomew County, Indiana, and consists of 1.61 acres. The rectangular lot is 312' along the Jonesville Road (IN 11) right-of-way, 179' along the northwest side, 312' on the northeast side behind the house and barn, and 229' along the southeast property line, just south of the barn. The property is official labeled as Lot 1, CUI SR 11 Administrative SUBD P-243A, record 03-86-18-000-000.201-020 in Bartholomew County, Indiana. Refer also to the scale map showing the boundary.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated parcel is a small part of the original Daugherty Farm. Gravel mining nearby has changed the landscape. Although part of the original farmland is still under cultivation, those portions are owned by others. The house and barn remain together on one parcel, and the boundary includes both resources.

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Darrin and Shelly Keiser  
organization: owners  
street & number: 6443 S. Jonesville Road  
city or town: Columbus state: IN zip code: 47201  
e-mail dkeiser1967@gmail.com  
telephone: 765-546-4468  
date: 11/17/2018

---

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property: James and Annetta Daugherty House and Barn  
City or Vicinity: Columbus vicinity  
County: Bartholomew State: IN  
Photographer: Darrin Keiser  
Date Photographed: 7/29/2018

The above information is the same for all photos.

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

Camera facing northwest; southeast side of house.

1 of 37.

2 of 37. Camera facing northeast; southeast side of house, sliding glass doors to breezeway.

3 of 37. Camera facing east/northeast; southwest (front) of house and south porch.

4 of 37. Camera facing southeast; northwest side of house showing north porch.

5 of 37. Camera facing southwest; northeast side of house – summer kitchen, north side of house with wood deck.

6 of 37. Camera facing south; northwest side of barn which contains corn crib.

7 of 37. Camera facing east; southwest side of barn.

8 of 37. Camera facing north, southeast side of barn with greenhouse and garden.

9 of 37. Camera facing southwest; southeast side of barn.

10 of 37. Camera facing east; Grain distribution in current workshop space.

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

- 11 of 37. Camera facing east; Trap door for grain drive through.
- 12 of 37. Camera facing northeast; main area of barn looking at drive pulley wheel for grain systems.
- 13 of 37. Camera facing north from second story of barn, grain distribution direction head.
- 14 of 37. Camera facing northeast from second story of barn, grain bins above current workshop.
- 15 of 37. Camera facing southeast from second floor of barn, east counter weighted hay door.
- 16 of 37. Camera facing south from second story of barn, hay rail, fork, and pulley system with ropes.
- 17 of 37. Camera facing west from second story of barn, west hay door counter weights.
- 18 of 37. Camera facing southeast from second floor of barn, mortise and tenon timber frame.
- 19 of 37. Camera facing northeast; summer kitchen, now bedroom in house.
- 20 of 37. Camera facing north; bathroom in summer kitchen.
- 21 of 37. Camera facing north; breezeway interior.
- 22 of 37. Camera facing southwest; kitchen
- 23 of 37. Camera facing west; Living Room (Middle Parlor), exterior door and door to stair hall.
- 24 of 37. Camera facing south; Living Room (Middle Parlor) bay window.
- 25 of 37. Camera facing north; downstairs bathroom.
- 26 of 37. Camera facing southwest; downstairs bathroom, claw foot tub.
- 27 of 37. Camera facing northeast; dining room.
- 28 of 37. Camera facing north; main stairs and stair hall.
- 29 of 37. Camera facing northwest; Entertainment Room (Front Parlor).
- 30 of 37. Camera facing south; stair hall landing on second floor.

Daugherty, James and Annetta, House and Barn

Bartholomew County,  
Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

31 of 37. Camera facing northwest; west bedroom.

32 of 37. Camera facing northeast; upstairs living room area.

33 of 37. Camera facing south; bay window in upstairs living room.

34 of 37. Camera facing east; upstairs bathroom.

35 of 37. Camera facing southeast; southeast bedroom.

36 of 37. Camera facing northeast; northeast bedroom.

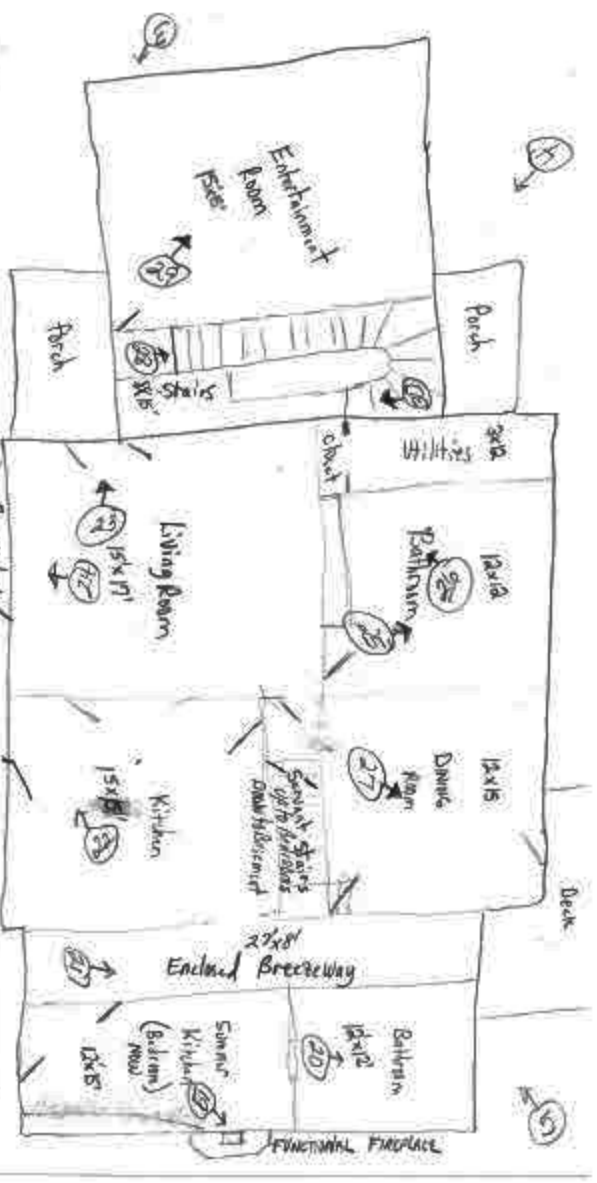
37 of 37. Camera facing east and down; servant's stairs.

**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 100 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.

FIRST FLOOR  
 Plan

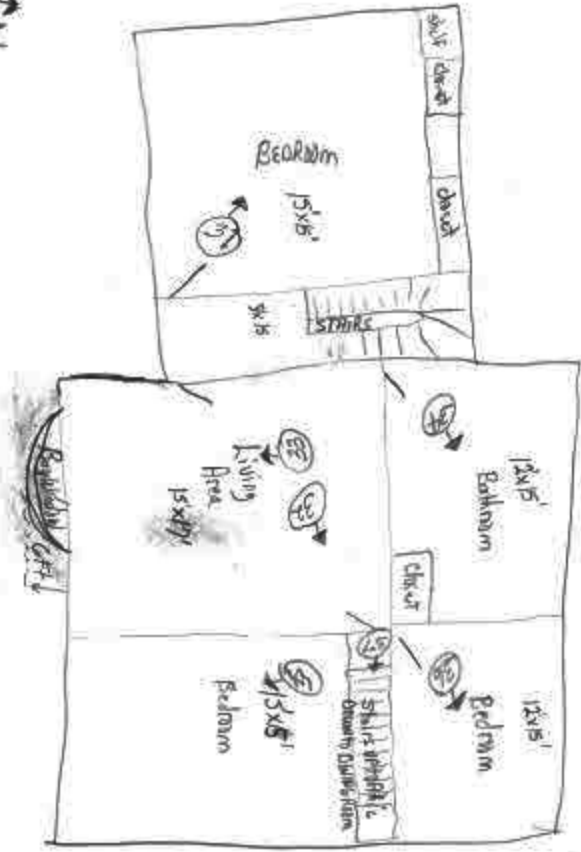
Dogbury Farm (Dorin Keiser Architect) 1970  
 6413 S Jonesville Rd  
 Columbus, IN 47201  
 South Edge of watershed, IN

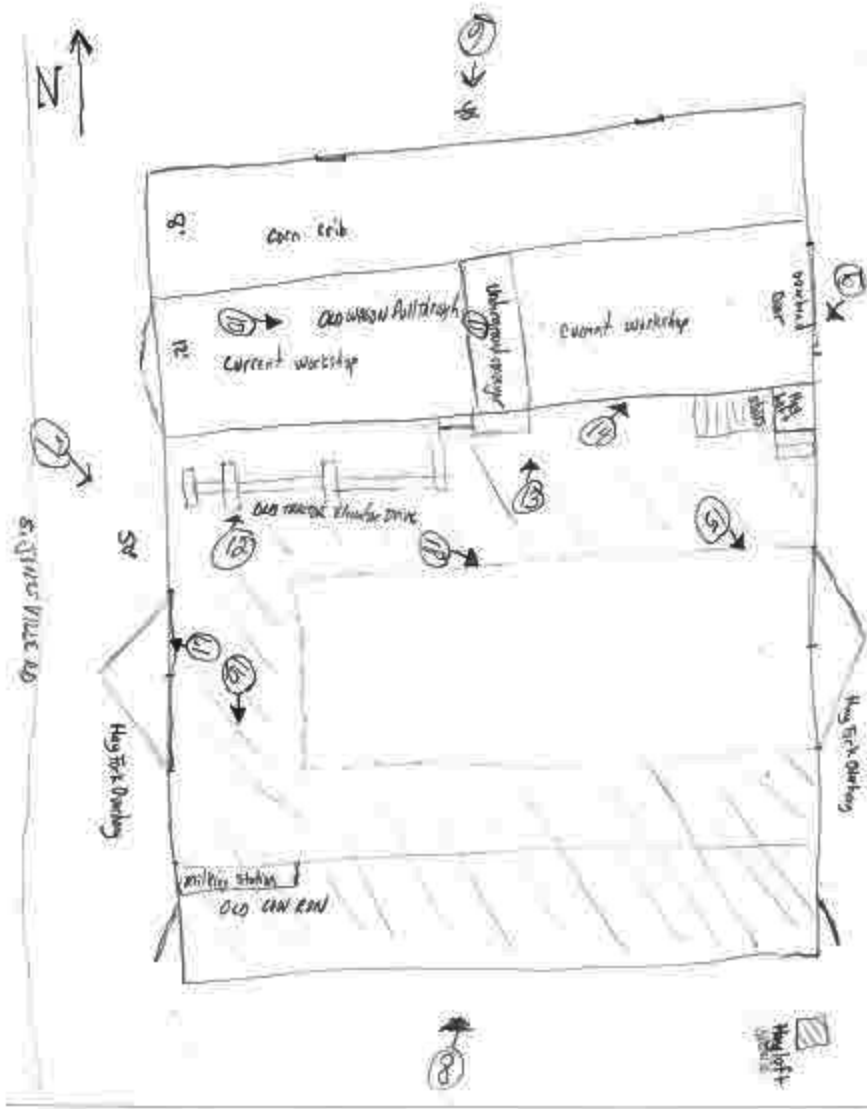


RED BRICK Exterior  
 Construction 1970

Second Floor Plan

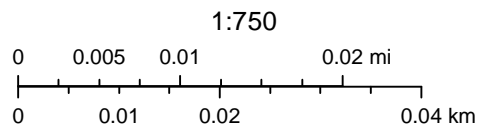
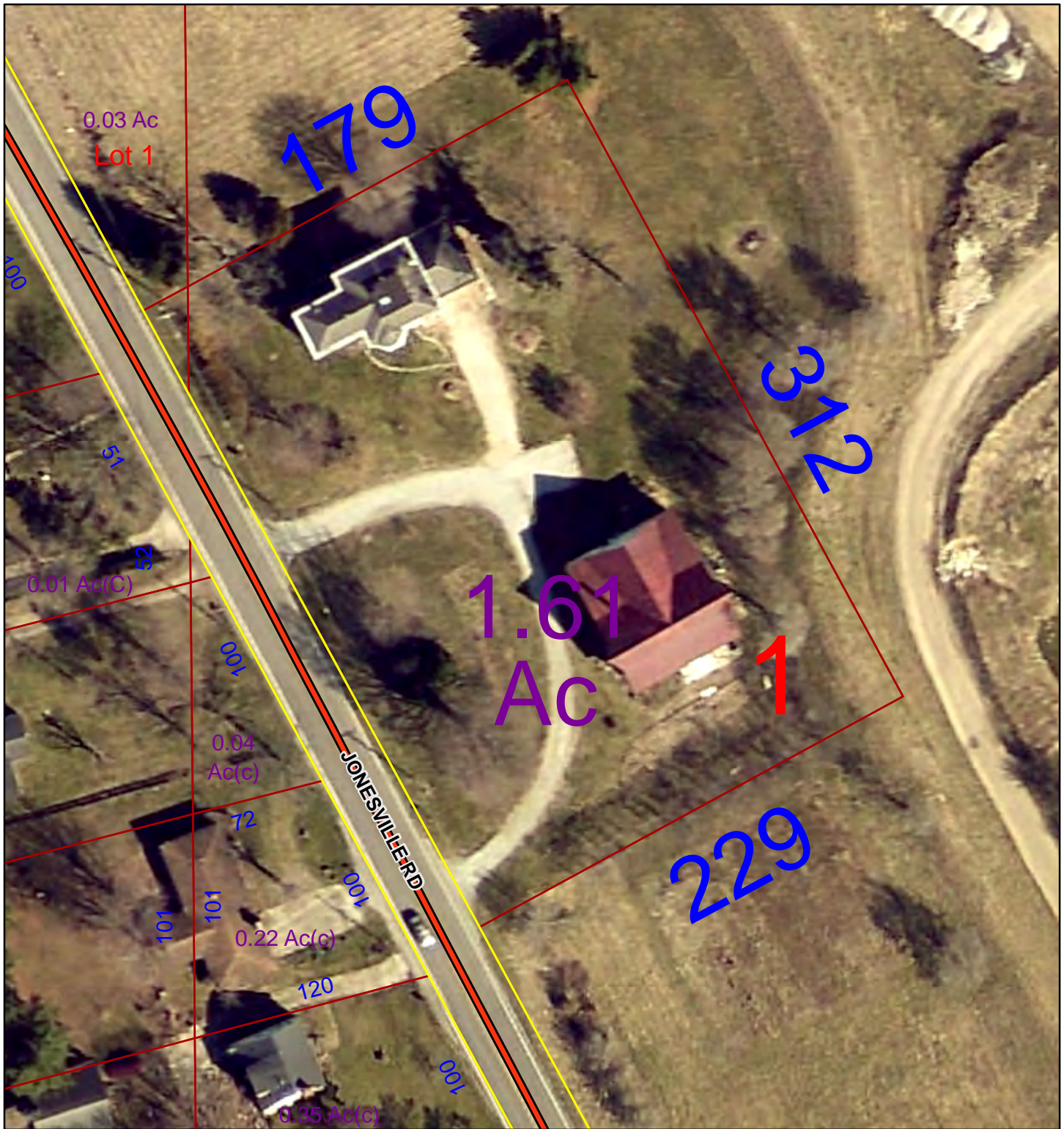
Property from Dale's Kesler - eastward  
4943 S. Stoneville Rd.  
Columbus IN 47301  
South edge of Dale's IN

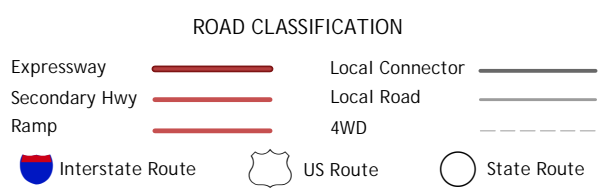
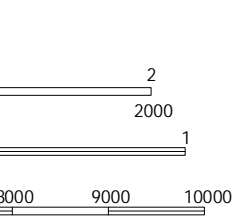
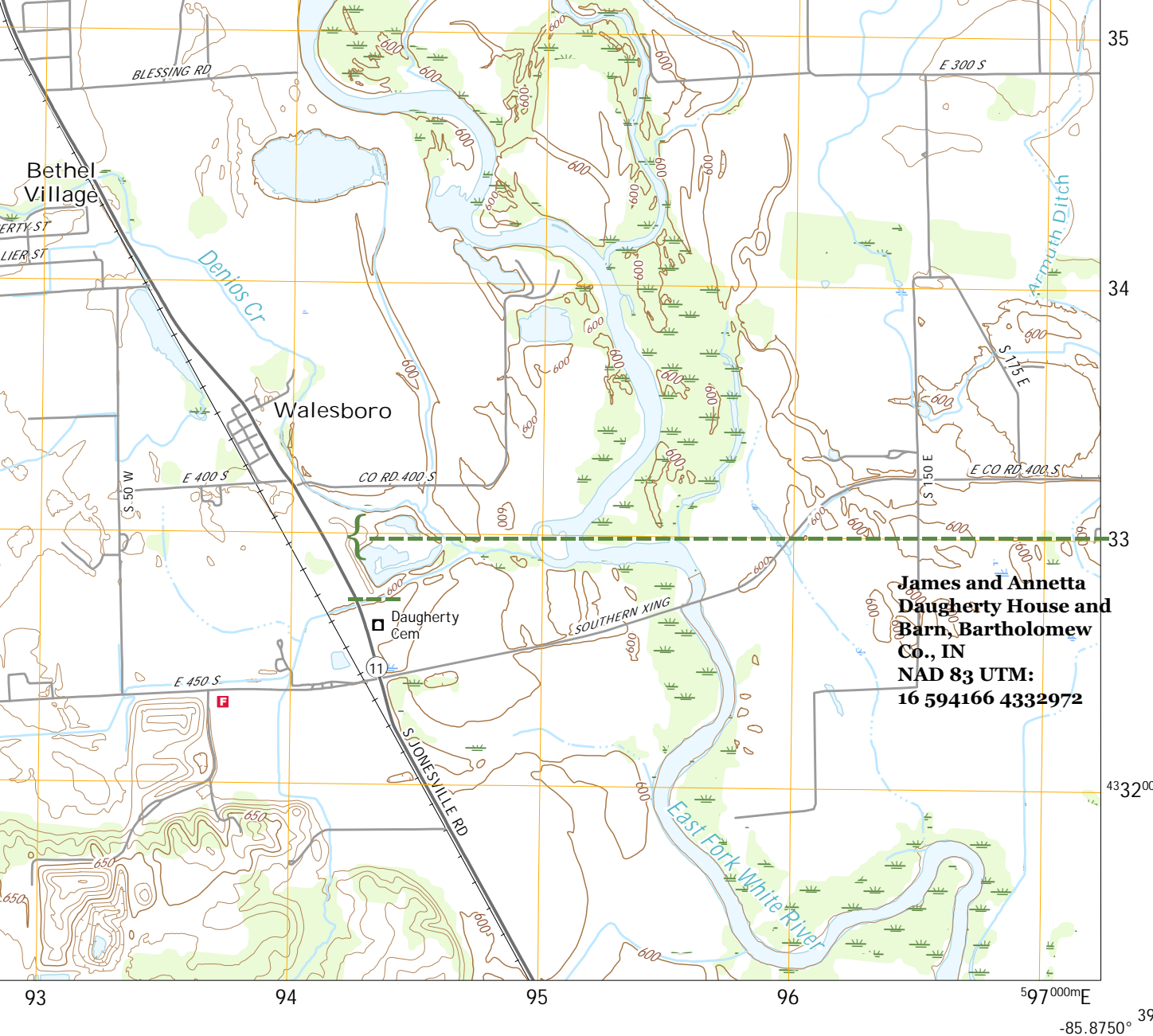






# James and Annetta Daugherty House and Barn, Bartholomew Co., IN





**COLUMBUS, IN**  
 2019





James and Annetta Daughtery House and Barn, Bartholomew County, IN Photo 0003



James and Annetta Daughtery House and Barn, Bartholomew County, IN Photo 0004





James and Annetta Daughtery House and Barn, Bartholomew County, IN Photo 0006

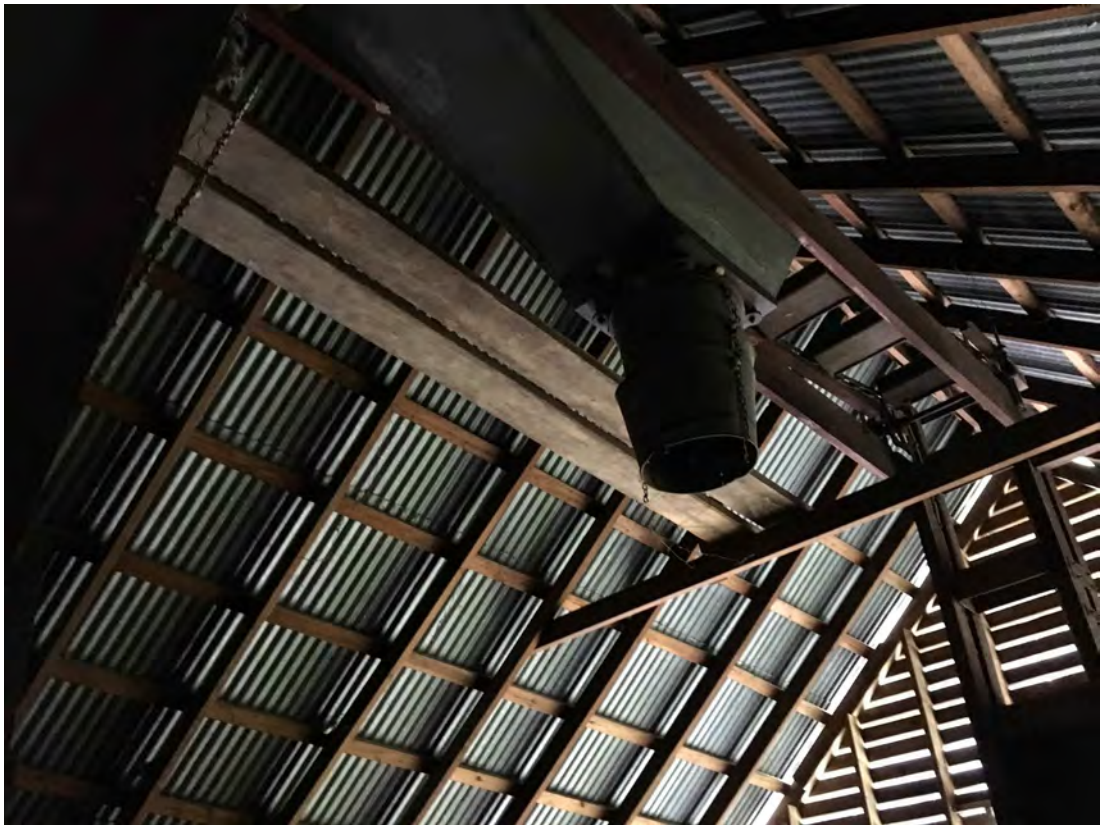


James and Annetta Daughtery House and Barn, Bartholomew County, IN Photo 0007





James and Annetta Daughtery House and Barn, Bartholomew County, IN Photo 0008



James and Annetta Daughtery House and Barn, Bartholomew County, IN Photo 0013



James and Annetta Daughtery House and Barn, Bartholomew County, IN Photo 0023



James and Annetta Daughtery House and Barn, Bartholomew County, IN Photo 0028

