NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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 McCall Family Farmstead

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 4914 East 800 North [ ] not for publication

city or town Plainville [X] vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Daviess code 027 zip code 47568

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

[signature], DIR 7-31-13
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:)

for Edson H. Beall 9.18.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

McCall Family Farmstead
Name of Property

Daviess County, Indiana
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	3	buildings
1	0	sites
0	4	structures
5	0	objects
12	7	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE: animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE: animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
OTHER: log barn
OTHER: timber frame barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: limestone
walls: SYNTHETICS: vinyl
WOOD: weatherboarding
WOOD: log
METAL: steel
roof: OTHER: composite shingle
METAL: steel

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The McCall Family Farmstead is located on County Road 800 North, east of County Road 475 East, approximately five miles southeast of the town of Plainville in Bogard Township, Daviess County, Indiana. The farmstead was constructed over a roughly one hundred-year period and represents an intact example of a rural farm landscape that includes a main house, several barns, smaller support structures, and landscape features. The farm complex sits back off the road approximately 600 feet and is arranged in a southwesterly/northeasterly direction, with the older buildings located in the southern half of the complex. The complex is surrounded by farmland that is still in use as agricultural fields. The landscape is the gently rolling farmland of southern Indiana. The farmstead is part of an eighty-acre property that contains twelve contributing resources: the house (circa 1883), a log barn with a timber frame addition (1871/circa 1895), two timber frame barns (circa 1900 and 1920), a pump house (circa 1920), garage (circa 1935), five concrete fence posts (1906-1908), and the agricultural site itself. Non-contributing resources include buildings and structures from the 1970s: four grain bins, two pole barns, and a circa 1939 machine shed that was moved to the property in the 1970s. The buildings are clustered in a southwest/northeasterly direction, with the house located the farthest southwest.

Narrative Description

The McCall Family Farmstead, established in 1867 by Andrew McCall, is located on a rise overlooking County Road 800 North in Bogard Township of Daviess County, Indiana. Situated on eighty acres of what was once a 350-acre operation, the farmstead is located on the southeast corner of the property. The farmstead includes an I-house with Italianate details, an 1871 log barn with two additions (South Barn), a timber frame barn from the early 1900s (East Barn), an English Bank barn used as a dairy facility and constructed circa 1920 (North Barn), a glazed brick pump house, and a timber frame garage. Non-contributing structures and buildings include modern grain bins, pole barns placed on the property during the 1970s and 1980s, and a 1939 machine shed moved to the property.

Like most vernacular landscapes, the McCall Family Farmstead has evolved based on the use of the property over time.[1] A long gravel drive connects the farmstead with County Road 800 North to the south, and the end of the drive is flanked by concrete posts (1906-1908) made by Andrew McCall. The drive leading to the house was historically lined with a single row of cedar trees, which were replaced in the early 1990s with birch trees. The drive divides in two near the house, making a small loop with access to the garage, and a large loop around the other structures. The house is surrounded by birch, oak, and other deciduous trees, as well as a line of conifers creating a wind break to the north and west of the house. The farm garden (no longer extant) was located northwest of the house and shielded by the wind break. Beyond the wind break to the north is a large pond converted from an old strip coal mine, surrounded by more hardwoods. There are several concrete posts scattered throughout the property, including several in front of the North Barn and one in front of the house, which gives a sense of how fence lines have changed over time.

Contributing Resources:

HOUSE
The I-house with rear ell was constructed circa 1883 (Photos 1 and 2). The two-story house has replacement vinyl siding and a composite shingle roof. It exhibits modest Italianate detailing, notably in its tall, narrow windows with pedimented hood moldings containing an appliquéd motif (Photo 3). The front entry surround also displays these details. Windows and the door have been replaced with modern elements, but the original windows contained two-over-two double-hung sashes, some of which are still visible on the east elevation inside the enclosed porch. The façade (south elevation) has a two-story porch that replaced the original in 1997-1998 and was installed by the current owners. The original one-story flat-roofed porch was replaced with the two-story shed roofed version. A one-story enclosed porch exists on the east elevation, constructed during the 1950s, likely at the same time the basement was added.[2] There is one chimney present, an interior chimney located in the center of the rear ell.

The façade has a window-window-door-window-window configuration on both floors. Both west and east gable ends have a first and second-story window as well as a two-pane fixed window in the attic. The east elevation of the rear ell has a

[1] Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998), 12.
[2] Nancy Stuffle, interview by Anne Moore and Kristen Getzin, December 7, 2010.

ribbon of seven modern windows, a modern door, and what appears to be an original window opening. The second story contains one window, one doorway (with a replacement door), and three additional windows. The west elevation of the rear ell contains two original window openings on the first floor and a modern bay window toward the north end. The second story contains four windows. The north gable end of the rear ell contains a door, a window on the second floor, and an attic window.

The layout of the interior of the McCall house reflects the original floor plan in many portions of the house. The front (southern portion) of the house has two rooms with a central passage between. This passage leads to the dining room. The dining room has a rear exit to the kitchen and an east exit to the enclosed porch. A bathroom and a laundry room are located in the northern portion of the enclosed porch. Several updates have been made, including modernization of the kitchen and bathrooms, removal of the windows in the transoms throughout the house, replacement of the fireplace brick in the dining room, replacement of the stairway balustrade, removal of a pass-through between the kitchen and dining room, and a remodeling of the second floor. Some original features remain, such as some woodwork, location of transoms, doors, and wood floors.

SOUTH BARN

The South Barn is comprised of three sections built at three different times (Photo 4). The exterior is primarily clad with vertical wood siding, although the west elevation is covered with replacement metal sheeting. The gable roof is covered with replacement metal sheeting. In the middle of the building, the earliest section built in 1871, is a log building with half-dovetail corner notching (Photo 5).[3] Smaller logs (with exterior bark remaining) comprise the support structure for the loft (Photo 6). The foundation is limestone piers. The northern end of this section is walled off and was at one time used as a hog pen.[4] One original, two-over-two sash, wood frame window exists in the south elevation.

The westernmost section of the barn is a timber-framed building with a limestone pier foundation that was built circa 1895.[5] Two large chamfered doorways exist in the north elevation. One is open and leads to an open pass-through. The other has two wooden doors, both containing fixed, six-pane windows covered with metal sheeting. The west half of this section consists of one large open room, two smaller pens on the south end, and a loft. The pens were used for grain storage while the open room was utilized for threshing.[6] The exterior of the west elevation has walls of metal sheeting and vertical siding in the gable.

The easternmost section of the barn was added much later and consists of an extension of the original roofline along with a shed addition. Both of these sections are open on the north and south elevations and have concrete foundations. The shed addition is one story in height.

EAST BARN

This timber-framed English-style barn constructed circa 1900 rests on a limestone pier foundation (Photo 7).[7] The large base timbers are circular sawn. The center of the barn contains a large three-story aisle that extends east-west and divides a row of stalls with a loft on the south end and open space with a loft on the north end (Photo 8). The southeast corner contains a corn crib and the northeast corner contains a granary. Mortise and tenon elbow braces make up the framework of the barn. Two large wooden sliding doors provide access to the building on both the east and west ends of the aisle. According to a family member, the East Barn historically housed the horses on the property. The north elevation contains a later two-story shed addition, open on the west and east ends. The west elevation contains a two-story shed addition with openings on the west, south, and north ends. The entire barn is covered on the exterior with metal sheeting, as is the gable roof.

NORTH BARN

The English-style North Barn is very similar to the East Barn, but has a slightly later construction date of circa 1920 (Photo 9).[8] It also rests on limestone piers and is timber framed with elbow bracing on the mortise and tenon joists (Photo 10). Several parts of the foundation have been replaced with concrete block. The interior is mainly open with stalls along the southern wall. The center and western portions of the barn are actually additions and contain a cattle manger (center) and

[3] "I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis, Tier 2 Studies. Historic Property Report Section 3, US 50 to US 231" (Prepared for Federal Highway Administration and Indiana Department of Transportation, 2005), 126.
[4] Stuffle interview, December 7, 2010.
[5] "Historic Property Report Section 3," 126-127.
[6] Stuffle interview, December 7, 2010.
[7] "Historic Property Report Section 3," 126.
[8] "Historic Property Report Section 3," 127.

a shed addition (west elevation). The exterior is clad with metal sheeting, as is the gable roof. A concrete silo associated with this barn was located directly northeast, but only the foundation remains today. According to a family member, this barn was historically used to house dairy cattle.

PUMP HOUSE
The pump house was constructed circa 1920 and is located to the northeast of the house.[9] It sits partially below ground level and has a poured concrete foundation, glazed tile walls, poured concrete steps to the wooden door entry, and a gable-front roof (Photo 11). Inside, the building features a beadboard ceiling; the pump mechanism remains in place, as does an electrical panel. The family stated that Tilly Pearl McCall used to store potatoes in this building.

GARAGE
The circa 1935 garage is also located northeast of the house. It is a one-story, gable-front building with two doors facing west. The exterior is clad with metal sheeting, which is fitted over the original wood frame and weatherboards (Photo 12).

CONCRETE POSTS
Five concrete posts made by the original landowner, Andrew McCall, are still present on the property. These posts are examples of an early use of poured concrete. The majority of the posts have identifying markers on them that contain Andrew McCall's initials, the date of production (1906-1908), and/or his handprint (Photo 13). One post is located just southwest of the house, two are located at the intersection of the driveway and County Road 800 South, one is southeast of the Pump House, and the fifth is located just west of the in-ground cattle guard near the modern pole barn. A sixth post that was located by the road has been removed and is now located in a trash pile on the property. Other concrete posts exist on the property (likely delineating property boundaries), but they are not included in the recommended boundary of the property.

SITE
The landscape of the McCall Family Farmstead is an example of the adaptive changes that took place on many historic farmsteads throughout Indiana during this time period. As farmsteads slowly grew, additional buildings and structures were added to facilitate the expansion of the farm. The McCall property is no different. The earliest extant building, the South Barn, is situated closest to the location of both the original log house and the present frame house. As the farm grew, barns and outbuildings were added, generally in a northern/northeastern direction. The property originally had a row of cedar trees that lined the driveway, as well as a hedge that existed along the road. These features have been replaced or removed, but the modern McCall farmstead landscape continues to evoke the organic, adaptive feeling of an historic farm landscape (Photo 14).

Non-Contributing Resources:

MODERN POLE BARNS
Two modern pole barns exist on the property, one located directly north of the South Barn and one directly north of the East Barn. These structures were constructed under the direction of John McCall, Jr. during the 1970s. They are both gable-end metal structures with metal roofs.

MODERN GRAIN BINS

Four grain silos are located in the west-central section of the property. These modern steel silos were also added during the 1970s by John McCall, Jr. and are still in use today (Photo 11). According to the family, the 1970s were boom years for the farm, resulting in the addition of several modern attributes associated with the farming activity.

MACHINE SHED
The machine shed is a non-contributing building located just north of the East Barn. This small, one-story gable-end building is covered with metal sheeting and a metal roof. While it was built circa 1939, this building was moved to the property sometime in the 1970s from a location across the road[10] (Photo 7). Today, it is a storage facility for the farm.

[9] Ibid.
[10] "Historic Property Report Section 3," 127-128.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

Circa 1871 – circa 1935

Significant Dates

Circa 1871

Circa 1883

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the McCall Family Farmstead is circa 1871 to circa 1935. Research indicates that Andrew McCall established a farm on the property by 1871 and began growing crops and raising livestock. Improvements to the property and growth of the farm continued under Andrew's son John, and his grandson John Jr. This period of growth leveled off after John Sr.'s death and the historic fabric of the farm landscape remained much the same after 1935.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The McCall Family Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the history of agriculture in Bogard Township, Daviess County, Indiana, and for its embodiment of the characteristics of an affluent farmstead. In addition to the large residence, the property contains several examples of outbuildings indicative of a major farming enterprise during the period of significance (circa 1871, the year of construction of the earliest extant building to circa 1935, the date that the McCall family constructed the last building within the historic period). Contributing resources on the property date from circa 1871 to circa 1935. This property represents an intact example of a family farm that expanded during the "golden age" of Indiana agriculture and then adapted to changes in regulations and the agricultural economy of the 1920s and 1930s to remain viable.[11] Although the house does exhibit some features of the Italianate style and the outbuildings are good examples of typical agricultural buildings, the cumulative changes to the buildings do not warrant listing of the property under Criterion C.

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

The McCall Family Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the history of agriculture in Bogard Township, Daviess County, Indiana, and for its embodiment of the characteristics of an affluent farmstead. In addition to the large residence, the property contains examples of outbuildings indicative of a major farming enterprise during the period of significance (circa 1871, the year of construction of the earliest extant building to circa 1935, the date the McCall family constructed the last building within the historic period). Contributing resources on the property date from circa 1871 to circa 1935. This property represents an intact example of a family farm that expanded during the "golden age" of Indiana agriculture and then adapted to changes in regulations and the agricultural economy of the 1920s and 1930s to remain viable.[12]

Agriculture Context

In the first hundred years of statehood, Indiana agriculture underwent a progressive transition from small-scale subsistence farming to commercially profitable crop and livestock production. Daviess County, which was founded in 1816, the same year Indiana attained statehood, experienced this transition at approximately the same pace as the larger state. Similarly, the McCall family, in Bogard Township, Daviess County, Indiana, grew their small farm into a viable farming enterprise from circa 1871 to circa 1935.

Improved land aided the growth of Indiana's agricultural economy by providing more fields for crop production. Between 1850 and 1880, the amount of improved farmland in Daviess County more than tripled, from 54,593 acres to 176,232 acres.[13] Similarly, improved farmland in Indiana increased from just over five million acres to nearly fourteen million acres in the same period.[14] Production of corn, the state's leading crop, grew from almost 53 million bushels in 1850 to about 115 million bushels in 1880.[15] Hog production, described by Indiana historian Emma Lou Thornbrough as "the most important source of cash for Indiana farmers," also increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1850 to 3.2 million in 1880.[16]

[11] Clifton J. Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880-1920*, vol. 4, *The History of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau and Indiana Historical Society, 1968), 132.
[12] Ibid.
[13] "Historical Census Browser," University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/ (accessed October 28, 2011).
[14] Ibid.
[15] Emma Lou Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era, 1850-1880,* vol. 3, *The History of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society Press, 1965), 370, fn. 15.
[16] Ibid., 381, fn. 41.

The McCall farm likely resembled many farms on the Hoosier landscape in the post-Civil War era. Andrew McCall inherited the farm in 1867 from his parents William and Margaret. McCall expanded the farm's acreage and improved the land, reporting two hundred dollars in improvements and machinery in the 1870 census.[17] In circa 1871, McCall constructed the South Barn. The structure was built with logs hewn from trees in the area, possibly those felled in connection with clearing land for crop production or pasture. The barn was constructed with a hog pen and loft for feed storage, typical accommodations for an agricultural building built at a time when corn and hogs were the state's leading agricultural products.

Starting in 1880, the number of farms in Indiana slowly increased as did the average value of those farms.[18] Deflationary rates in the 1890s caused by nationwide financial panics dampened returns on agricultural products, but farm expansion continued and eventually led to a period of rapid economic prosperity commonly considered the "golden age" of agriculture in the Midwest and Indiana.[19] While historians generally place the "golden age" of agriculture from 1900 to 1920, in many parts of Indiana the built environment suggests that prosperity and changing technologies were incorporated on the farm as early as the 1880s. Though the northern two-thirds of the state would outpace the southern third, Daviess County saw a substantial growth in the value of farm property during this period, from $1,234,611 in 1880 to $27,354,434 in 1920.[20]

The comparative affluence of this "golden age" was manifested in the construction of larger homes, often in simplified versions of Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick, or Craftsman styles; vernacular homes from this period commonly incorporated some simple, architecturally-influenced detail.[21] Andrew Jackson Downing's two books, *Victorian Cottage Residences* (1842) and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850), had created interest in these styles. Pattern books made house designs available to the masses and the Italianate style became the "most fashionable architectural style in America."[22]

The Italianate style was particularly popular during the 1870s and 1880s in rural Indiana. And, by the 1870s, construction of these homes in Indiana was more practical than in the previous generation. Future Indiana governor James A. Mount took note of the changing rural landscape in the 1893 report for the State Board of Agriculture observing, "The days of log-rollings, of raising heavy log buildings has [sic] passed away . . . Elegant farm homes are being erected, substantial stock barns constructed, everywhere evidences of luxury and comfort can be seen."[23]

The McCall family constructed one of these "[e]legant farm homes" in circa 1883. The house reflects the popularity of larger, vernacular homes in the period of agricultural affluence. The I-house replaced the family's more primitive log home.[24] Like many prosperous rural homes from the late nineteenth century, the McCall house maintains the general massing and characteristics of a spacious Italianate home while lacking the high level of ornamentation that may be more common in a similar urban home.[25]

The McCall family constructed other agricultural buildings in this era as well, including an addition to the South Barn (circa 1895) and two new buildings: the East Barn (circa 1900) and the North Barn (circa 1920). These buildings accommodated the large number of livestock which resulted from the farm's shift to a horse farm (though the family still raised sheep and

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[17] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1870 Census of Agriculture*, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1872, http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/index.asp (accessed October 28, 2011); U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules for the 1870 Census of Agriculture (Indiana State Archives, Indianapolis, Indiana).
[18] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 132.
[19] John D. Barnhart and Donald F. Carmony, *Indiana from Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth*, vol. 2 (1954; repr., Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1979), 402-403; Phillips, *Indiana in Transition*, 132-133.
[20] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1920 Census of Agriculture*, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1922, http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/index.asp (accessed October 28, 2011); Nolan, "Agricultural Development in Sixteen Counties In Southwestern Indiana, 1900-1940," 3; "I-69: The Evansville to Indianapolis Study, Section 106 Historic Context for Southwestern Indiana" (Prepared for Federal Highway Administration and the Indiana Department of Transportation, 2003), 56; M. Teresa Baer, Kathleen Breen, and Judith McMullen, *Centennial Farms of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society Press, 2003), 24.
[21] "Section 106 Historic Context for Southwestern Indiana," 56-57.
[22] James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America* (New York: Penguin Studio Group, 1996), 85.
[23] *Forty-Second Annual Report of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture* (Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, 1893), 568.
[24] Stuffle interview, December 7, 2010.
[25] Michael McGerr, *A Fierce Discontent: The Rise and Fall of the Progressive Movement in America 1870-1920* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003), 28.

hogs) and later to a dairy operation. These shifts in focus are indicative of the broader transitions in Indiana agricultural practices in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, as outlined by Purdue University Professor of Agriculture W.C. Latta. In particular, these new livestock production-oriented buildings reflect the transition "from grain growing to mixed husbandry" and from "farming as a means of mere subsistence to agriculture as business."[26]

As farming evolved in the "golden age," farm layouts became more deliberate and certain areas were designated for specific purposes. Farmers created more distinct field patterns, separating pasture and field, and constructed more outbuildings to serve the needs of an expanding operation.[27] Farmers began fencing livestock in pastures instead of crop areas which spurred the construction of thousands of miles of fences along roadways and farmsteads.[28] As a man of the times, Andrew McCall started a concrete fence post business, making posts for his farm and several other local farmers.[29] Extant fence posts on the McCall farmstead date from 1906 to 1908.

Evolving, diverse agricultural operations required more specialized structures and the number of sheds, poultry houses, hog pens, barns, machine sheds, and silos increased on Indiana farms.[30] Farmsteads of the "golden age" of Indiana agriculture are defined by numerous outbuildings, each with a dedicated purpose.[31] Farmers located summer kitchens, pumps, and windmills near the farm house, while they constructed barns, livestock buildings, and tool sheds farther from the house.[32] By 1920, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, through its popular farming bulletins, had educated farmers in building placement and construction. While some bulletins helped farmers reduce the time spent on tasks through the proper placement of new, single-purpose structures, others helped farmers with modern construction techniques. The most common designs, however, included several different buildings surrounding a large drive area with similar buildings grouped together. Spaces between buildings were kept large to accommodate farm machinery.[33] The McCall farm demonstrates both early and late layout influences. Two circular walkways (now drives) are still present on the farm, though the family also adopted the use of a central drive area by the early 1900s to accommodate farm machinery. The addition of the pump house (circa 1920), near the farm house, as well as the drives, reflects the deliberate organization of buildings and circulation networks to produce efficient farm operations.

Agriculture declined in the 1920s and was further impaired by the Great Depression in the 1930s. At the end of the period of significance, circa 1935, the McCall farm continued to operate and even expanded its dairy business as the use of refrigeration and electricity improved the quality of milk from Indiana farms.[34] The McCall family also added the garage to accommodate an automobile, joining the eighty-one percent of Hoosier farmers who owned a vehicle by 1940.[35]

In Daviess County, no other farmstead demonstrates as high a level of integrity or has the number of extant structures found on the McCall Family Farmstead. Several farms date to the period of significance but lack outbuildings or a period farmhouse. The Miller House (IHSSI No. 027-194-15002), located in Bogard Township, was constructed circa 1886. While the vernacular house has good integrity, there is only one historic outbuilding associated with the property (the garage). Built circa 1880, the Ellis House (IHSSI No. 027-515-10006) in Steele Township has been modernized with vinyl siding and replacement windows. The property has several new buildings including a new garage and pole barns. Finally, Brookhaven, also known as the Frank Cunningham House (IHSSI No. 027-376-25011), in Barr Township consists of a Neoclassical-style house and farm buildings built circa 1868. While the house is in good repair, the two outbuildings have been surrounded by several modern structures, resulting in a low contributing to non-contributing ratio.

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[26] William C. Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture* (Lafayette, IN: Epsilon Sigma Phi, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station and the Dept. of Agricultural Extension & Indiana County Agricultural Agents Association, 1938), 103.
[27] "Section 106 Historic Context for Southwestern Indiana," 57.
[28] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition,* 138.
[29] Stuffle interview, December 7, 2010.
[30] "Section 106 Historic Context for Southwestern Indiana," 57.
[31] Library of Congress, "Golden Age of Agriculture," http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/ndfahtml/paz_ag.html (Accessed October 27, 2011); Baer, et al, *Centennial Farms of Indiana*, 22-23; "Section 106 Historic Context for Southwestern Indiana," 57.
[32] "Section 106 Historic Context for Southwestern Indiana," 57.
[33] U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Planning the Farmstead," *Farmer's Bulletin* 1132 (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture, 1920), 21-23.
[34] Barnhart and Carmony, *Indiana from Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth*, 422.
[35] Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change, 1920-1945,* vol. 5, *The History of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society Press, 1982), 157.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Daviess County in southwestern Indiana was established in 1816, the same year Indiana was carved from the Indiana Territory. Bogard Township in the northern part of the county was organized in 1820.[36] The arrival of settlers to this area of the county in the earliest years of the nineteenth century shaped the historic landscape. Homesteaders cleared the forests to open small fields for farming; they used the timber they cleared to build log dwellings for both livestock and people.

During Indiana's territorial period and the first years of statehood, agriculture was a subsistence-based practice. Writing in 1938, Purdue University Professor of Agriculture W.C. Latta noted that the earliest farm families produced only a "few acres of corn and vegetables, merely enough to give variety to his diet of bear meat and wild turkey and venison."[37] Corn, an ideal crop for subsistence-based farmers, could feed both humans and animals. It was also easily cultivated by one person and emerged as Indiana's leading crop.[38] Likewise, the sturdy and adaptable hog became the primary livestock product in the antebellum era.[39] In an attempt to help expand the state's agricultural economy, the Indiana General Assembly passed the Agriculture Acts of 1829 and 1835, which created agricultural societies at the state and county levels to educate farmers about improved tools, methods, and materials.[40]

The story of the McCall family on its small twenty-acre farm in Bogard County reflected larger developmental and migrational trends of farmers in the antebellum era. Like others who bought land in Indiana in the early and mid-nineteenth century, the McCall family made their way west from points farther east. William McCall married Margaret Donaldson in Pennsylvania before moving west. The family settled in Illinois, but crop failure and Margaret's homesickness compelled the family to return east. When the steamboat on which they were traveling broke down near Evansville, William learned of good land located near Sugarland and moved the family north to Indiana in 1845.[41] William, Margaret, and their seven children arrived in Daviess County by the 1850s and purchased twenty acres of land in Bogard Township.[42] On such a small farm, the McCalls would have practiced subsistence agriculture.

As the nineteenth century progressed, agriculture transitioned from "self-sufficing" to market-based.[43] Technological advances contributed to "extensive rather than intensive agriculture," meaning that farmers focused more on improving land and harnessing time-saving technologies than investigating new approaches to soil conservation or crop cultivation.[44] An "extensive" approach is demonstrated in the McCall family's rapid expansion of farmland in this era. By 1860, the McCall family expanded their farm to 180 acres, approximately nine times larger than the twenty acres William and Margaret first acquired.[45]

Andrew McCall inherited the farm from his parents in 1867. By 1870, McCall's 220 acres of land was larger than the average Daviess County farming operation. McCall expanded the farm during a time when individual farm size declined. The average size of Indiana farms decreased from 136 acres per farm in 1850 to around 105 acres per farm in 1880.[46] Interestingly, improved farmland increased even as individual farm size decreased. Improved farmland in Daviess County

[36] A.O. Fulkerson ed., *History of Daviess County, Indiana: Its People, Industries and Institutions* (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Company, 1915), 276.
[37] Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture,* 103.
[38] Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era,* 369-370.
[39] Ibid., 381.
[40] Donald F. Carmony, *Indiana, 1816-1850: The Pioneer Era,* vol. 2, *The History of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1998), 63-64.
[41] L. Rex Myers, *Daviess County Indiana: History* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1991), 298.
[42] McCall interview, August 5, 2004.
[43] Baer, *Centennial Farms of Indiana*, 18; Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture,* 103.
[44] Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era,* 379.
[45] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules for the 1870 Census of Agriculture; McCall interview, August 5, 2004; Myers, *Daviess County Indiana: History*, 298.
[46] Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era,* 369.

more than tripled between 1850 and 1880, from 54,593 acres to 176,232 acres.[47] Similarly, improved farmland in Indiana increased from just over five million acres to nearly fourteen million acres.[48]

Mechanization changed the face of agriculture at a time when most of the productive land had been cleared. Improvements in tools and farming equipment, seed and animal breeds, and farming methods, such as fertilization and crop rotation, allowed farmers to produce larger and more diversified crops.[49] Planters and reapers became common sights at the state fair; many farmers owned at least one machine by 1880. Few individual farmers, however, owned threshers; frequently, neighboring farmers shared one machine or hired a traveling thresher.[50] The harvesting of grains became less labor intensive and crops like wheat and hay experienced popularity.[51] Despite the advantages of mechanization, some improved farm machinery was designed for use on flat prairie land and therefore, incompatible with the rolling topography of southwestern Indiana, such as is found in portions of Daviess County.[52]

The McCall farm continued to excel among its peers; improvements and machinery totaled about two hundred dollars in 1870, about fifty dollars higher than most of the other local farmers.[53] The family grew mainly grains, including 400 bushels of corn, 284 bushels of wheat, 280 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of rye, and a small amount of buckwheat—somewhat more diversified than production at neighboring farms.[54] Like his contemporaries, McCall held sixteen sheep, forty-five hogs, five cattle, and five horses. Though his crops were more diversified than the average, McCall still focused on corn and hog production, reporting more than three hundred dollars in profit from animals sold (a number considerably higher than his neighbors).[55]

Andrew McCall married Mary Peachee, the daughter of a local farmer, on October 2, 1871.[56] The couple settled in a small log house located north of the present farmhouse. That same year, the family built the first barn, the South Barn. By 1880, McCall added another sixty-seven acres, mostly of permanent pasturage for raising livestock. McCall changed the mix of livestock on the farm to include seventeen cows, thirty-six sheep, and forty hogs. In addition to the livestock and livestock products, the sale of more than one thousand pounds of butter contributed to the farm income in 1879.[57] However, McCall also continued to focus on grain crops. The farm exclusively cultivated corn, wheat, and oats, producing 700 bushels of corn, 1,047 bushels of wheat, and 225 bushels of oats. Andrew McCall started practicing progressive soil and water conservation by building irrigation water sources for each of his fields.[58] Even with the improved technology and mechanization, with more acres under cultivation McCall needed to hire labor for his operation. Farmers without male children sought the help of day and live-in laborers. In 1880, Andrew McCall hired two long-term farmhands, Jesse and George Luallen, who likely lived with the family.[59]

With the number and average value of farms in Indiana slowly increasing after the 1880s, the decade marked the beginning of an era of economic prosperity that led to the "golden age" of agriculture in the Midwest and Indiana.[60] Though the northern two-thirds of the state would outpace the southern third, Daviess County saw a substantial increase

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[47] "Historical Census Browser."
[48] "Historical Census Browser."
[49] Nolan, "Agricultural Development in Seventeen Counties in Southwestern Indiana, 1730-1900," 9; Baer, et al, *Centennial Farms of Indiana,* 24.
[50] Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era,* 378-379.
[51] Ibid., 373.
[52] Jane R. Nolan, "Agricultural Development in Seventeen Counties in Southwestern Indiana, 1730-1900," 34; Nolan, "Agricultural Development in Sixteen Counties in Southwestern Indiana, 1900-1940," 12.
[53] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules for the 1880 Census of Agriculture (Indiana State Archives, Indianapolis, Indiana); U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1870 Census of Agriculture.* Washington, D.C. Government Printing Office, 1872, http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/index.asp (accessed October 28, 2011); U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules of the 1870 Census of Agriculture.
[54] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules of the 1870 Census of Agriculture.
[55] Ibid.
[56] Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County, Indiana*, 481-482.
[57] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules for the 1880 Census of Agriculture.
[58] Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County, Indiana*, 482; Stuffle interview, December 7, 2010.
[59] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules for the 1880 Census of Agriculture.
[60] Barnhart and Carmony, *Indiana from Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth*, 132-133.

in the value of farm property, from $1,234,611 in 1880 to $27,354,434 in 1920.[61] In this era, farmers typically improved their property by replacing primitive log residences and buildings of the previous generation with modern homes and functional outbuildings.

By 1883, the family replaced its log house with the current two-story, Italianate-style house. It was constructed by carpenters for three hundred dollars using timber procured on the farm. According to family history, Andrew McCall had his home built to look similar to the house of a nearby preacher.[62] McCall's house was large to accommodate the growing family. Though Mary and Andrew had seven children, only their youngest, John Austin, lived until adulthood. As the house was mostly empty, the census suggests that farm hands lived with the family.

By 1888, the farm consisted of 240 acres, which increased again in 1905 to just over 350 acres, three times the average size of Hoosier farms at that time.[63] The farm underwent a shift in focus, becoming primarily a horse farm, though the family still raised sheep and hogs. To accommodate the increase in livestock, McCall expanded the South Barn (circa 1895) and built the East Barn (circa 1900). The East Barn included a manger area for the horse operation and more grain storage for the farm. The McCall family hired Siotha Myers to help with the extra work.[64]

During the "golden age," the organization, layout, and functions of farms followed patterns established in agricultural publications. Drives allowed for efficient transportation of machinery, buildings were designed for specific functions, and pastures and fields were clearly delineated. Andrew McCall displayed an entrepreneurial bent by creating concrete fence posts to help demarcate his fields and sold his posts to local farmers to delineate their property boundaries. His improvements were often innovative and were considered "splendid" and "highly productive" by his peers.[65]

With just over 350 acres by 1905, the McCall farm was nearly four times the size of an average Daviess County farm, though the agricultural census recorded eighty other farms of this size in the county.[66] Farm sizes in general continued to decrease in Daviess County in the early decades of the twentieth century. By 1910, there were 2,759 farms in Daviess County, down from the over 3,000 farms in 1900.[67] Although the average farm size in 1910 was ninety-two acres, some farms, like that of the McCalls, were larger. Larger farms employed farm hands in the early 1900s since draft animals were still the source of power. In 1910, Daviess County reported that about forty-two percent of all farms hired labor during the year.[68]

After the turn of the century, silos became a common fixture on the landscape as farmers needed year-round grain storage to feed a growing number of livestock. In the late nineteenth century, only about fifty were recorded in the state, and most of those were rectangular in shape. Cylindrical models were quickly adopted in the early twentieth century, as the number of silos increased to ten thousand in 1913 and over twenty-five thousand in 1916.[69] Like others across the state, the McCall family expanded grain storage through the addition of a corn crib in the East Barn, as well as a concrete silo (no longer extant).

In 1913, Andrew McCall died suddenly, leaving the farm to his only surviving child, John Austin McCall, Sr., who was only eighteen. In keeping with the times, John McCall, Sr. once again switched the focus of the farm, this time to accommodate dairy production. John McCall, Sr.'s wife, Tilly Pearl, supplemented the farm's income in the 1920s by starting her own chick and egg business.

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[61] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1920 Census of Agriculture*; Nolan, "Agricultural Development in Sixteen Counties In Southwestern Indiana, 1900-1940," 3; "I-69: The Evansville to Indianapolis Study, Section 106 Historic Context for Southwestern Indiana," 56; Baer, et al, *Centennial Farms of Indiana*, 24.
[62] Stuffle interview, December 7, 2010.
[63] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition, 1880-1920*, 135; *Map of Daviess County, Indiana* (Washington, IN.: Washington Gazette, 1905).
[64] McCall interview, August 5, 2004.
[65] Fulkerson, *History of Daviess County, Indiana*, 482.
[66] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition, 1880-1920*, 135; *Map of Daviess County, Indiana*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1910 Census of Agriculture*, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1914, http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/index.asp (accessed October 28, 2011)
[67] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1910 Census of Agriculture*.
[68] Ibid.
[69] Phillips, *Indiana in Transition, 1880-1920*, 151; "Section 106 Historic Context for Southwestern Indiana," 57.

Poultry production increased in Daviess County and throughout the state in the early twentieth century. Numerous land grant universities, including Purdue University in Tippecanoe County, offered formal education in "Poultry Husbandry" ranging from eight-week short courses to bachelor degrees. The *Journal of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry* heralded the recent "wonderful development and interest in poultry husbandry" generated by rapidly expanding urban centers, an egg and chicken shortage in Europe following World War I, as well as shipping improvements like paved highways and refrigerated rail cars. Poultry production was one of the few industries not severely affected by the dismal agricultural economy that challenged Indiana farmers from the mid-1920s to the late 1930s.[70] Tilly Pearl McCall attended a two-week poultry husbandry course from Purdue University before starting her own chick and egg business. A large one-story chicken house (no longer extant) was built to accommodate her growing industry. She also used the upstairs of the Italianate farmhouse for egg incubation.[71]

Except for the above noted poultry business, agricultural innovation of the 1920s had been interrupted by the Great Depression and a wartime economy, but it expanded again after World War II. The figures for Daviess County show a small increase in the number of farms reporting tractors from fifteen percent in 1930 to twenty-two percent in 1940, with an impressive post-World War II jump to fifty-three percent in 1950.[72] Introduction and widespread use of the tractor and other large machines for planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops led to even larger farm fields.[73] The cost and maintenance of such large machinery meant that farming required substantial capital.[74]

By 1950, the total number of farms in Daviess County had dropped to 2,184 from 2,421 farms in 1930. Farmers had gone out of business for a variety of reasons, including the hard agricultural times of the late 1920s and 1930s, the high cost of updating machinery, the dissatisfaction of some returning soldiers with agricultural life, and the educational opportunities for these same soldiers created by the G.I. Bill, which prepared young veterans for careers in vocations other than agriculture.[75] Families that continued to farm sometimes supplemented their income with earnings from other jobs. By 1950, the U.S. agricultural census recorded just over 2,000 farms in Daviess County, with 664 farm families having outside income exceeding the total value of their agricultural products.[76]

The agricultural landscape in Bogard Township transformed in the twentieth century as farmers sold rights for coal companies to strip mine their land. Strip mining, as its name implies, stripped away the surface of the landscape in order to extract coal. Agricultural settings began to disappear where these mines were located. Since the 1970s, as more farmers allowed coal mining on their property to supplement their farming income, the landscape was changed in ways that few could have anticipated. The McCall family permitted strip mining on their property in the 1980s, though their deposit was exhausted by the early 1990s. The land that was mined was later filled with water and turned into a pond.[77]

In addition to physical changes caused by strip mining, in the last half of the twentieth century, demographics have altered the county's landscape with Amish settlement in the Epsom area of Bogard Township.[78] The Amish have typically created distinctive farm properties that consist of modern houses and large numbers of outbuildings that support their non-mechanized farming methods. Non-Amish farming properties, such as the McCall Farm, with buildings dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth century, are increasingly rare.

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[70] *Poultry Houses and Fixtures* (Quincy, IL: The Reliable Poultry Journal Publication Co., 1919), http://www.msipublishing.com/poultryhousefixtures1919.pdf, Introduction (accessed October 28, 2011); *The Journal of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry*, vols. 6 and 7, nos.1-7 (New Brunswick, NJ: American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry, 1919-1920), http://books.google.com (accessed October 28, 2011); Baer, et al, *Centennial Farms of Indiana*, 29.
[71] McCall interview, August 5, 2004; Stuffle interview, December 7, 2010.
[72] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1930 Census of Agriculture*, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1932, http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/index.asp (accessed October 28, 2011); U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Agriculture*, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1952, http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/index.asp (accessed October 28, 2011).
[73] Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 155.
[74] Barnhart and Carmony, *Indiana from Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth*, 406.
[75] Madison, *Indiana through Tradition and Change*, 164, Dwight W. Hoover, *A Pictorial History of Indiana* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1980), 267.
[76] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Agriculture*.
[77] McCall interview, August 5, 2004; Stuffle interview, December 7, 2010.
[78] "Historic Property Report Section 3," 108.

In the second half of the twentieth century, John Austin McCall, Jr. inherited the farm from his parents sometime after his marriage to Ann Marie Lashley in 1945. After John McCall, Sr. died in 1963, John Jr. added several modern corn bins and a pole barn to the property.[79] After John McCall, Jr.'s death in 2009, the farm was passed to the second daughter Nancy and her husband Brian Stuffle.[80] The farm remains in the McCall family, now encompassing eighty acres with twenty-five acres of tillable land. Though the family earns income away from the farm, they still keep horses and cows and lease the land for a split profit.

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[79] Obituary of John McCall, *Washington Times-Herald*, November 30, 2009.
[80] Ibid.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 027-194-15017

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.40
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 83
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	493500	4291618	3			
2				4			

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

The address is 4914 East County Road 800 North, Plainville, Indiana.

The property is situated approximately five miles southeast of Plainville in Bogard Township, Daviess County, Indiana, and the parcel includes the land on which the house, barns, and outbuildings stand and immediately surrounding mown areas, totaling 7.40 acres. This area comprises the part of Legal Description of the SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 16, Township 4 North, Range 6 West.

The Assessor's Parcel # is 002-01275-00.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundary encompasses a portion of the property that exhibits a cohesive area pertaining to the agricultural nature of the historic farm. The boundary includes the land on which the house, barns, outbuildings, concrete posts, and some farm lot area for cattle and horses were (and are) located. Today, the land within this property boundary consists of the buildings, mown lawn, livestock paddocks, and driveways. The unusual shape of

the boundary results from including only the domestic space and farm lots containing historic buildings rather than the fields surrounding the property, several of which do not belong to the family. The land within the property boundary is a cohesive unit.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bethany Natali, Historian; Anne M. Moore, Architectural Historian; and Kristen Getzin, Researcher

organization Weintraut & Associates, Inc. date

street & number PO Box 5034 telephone 317-733-9770

city or town Zionsville state IN zip code 46077

e-mail bethany@weintrautinc.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: McCall Family Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Plainville

County: Daviess County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kristen Getzin

Date Photographed: January 2011

Location of Original Digital Files: Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0001.TIF)
South elevation of the McCall Farmhouse, camera facing north

Photo 2 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0002.TIF)
North elevation (right side) and east elevation (left side) of the McCall Farmhouse, camera facing southwest

Photo 3 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0003.TIF)
East elevation of the McCall Farmhouse, detail of gable point window, camera facing west

Photo 4 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0004.TIF)
North elevation (right side) and east elevation (left side) South Barn, camera facing southwest

Photo 5 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0005.TIF)
Interior of South Barn, half-dovetail notching, camera facing northeast

Photo 6 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0006.TIF)
Interior of South Barn, log loft support structure collapsing, camera facing east

Photo 7 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0007.TIF)
North elevation (left side) and west elevation (right side) East Barn and north elevation (left side) and west elevation (right side) of Machine Shed, camera facing southeast

Photo 8 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0008.TIF)
Interior of East Barn, interior partitions and grain storage, camera facing south

Photo 9 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0009.TIF)
North elevation (right side) and east elevation (left side) North Barn, camera facing southwest

Photo 10 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0010.TIF)
Interior of North Barn, interior supports and loft, camera facing southwest

Photo 11 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0011.TIF)
South elevation (right side) and west elevation (left side) Pump House and Modern Grain Silo, camera facing northeast

Photo 12 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0012.TIF)
North elevation (right side) and east elevation (left side) Garage, camera facing southwest

Photo 13 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0013.TIF)
East elevation concrete post, camera facing west

Photo 14 of 14-(IN_DaviessCounty_McCallFamilyFarmstead_0014.TIF)
McCall Family Farmstead from CR 800 North, camera facing northeast

Property Owner:

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

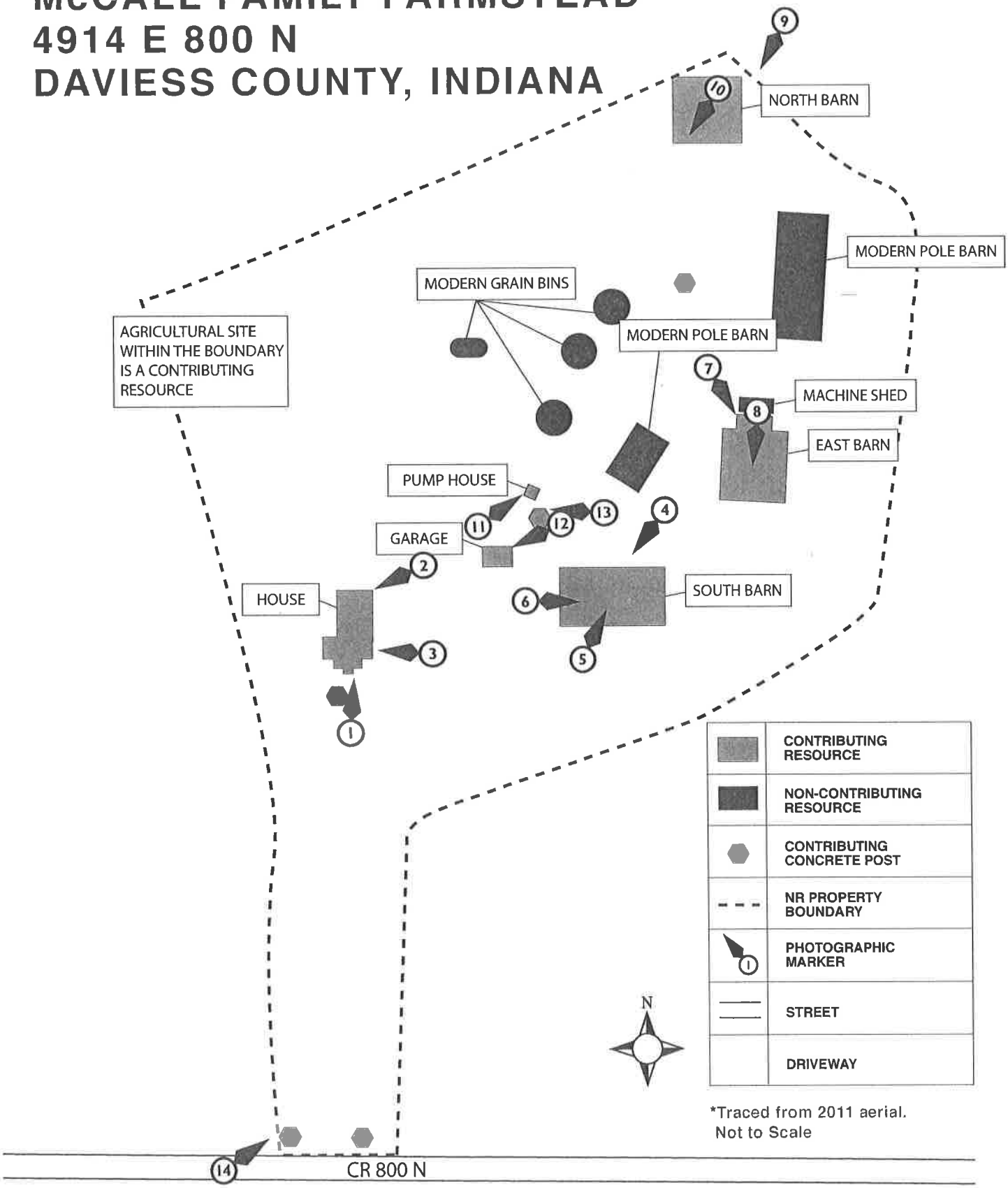
name Brian and Nancy Stuffle

street & number 4914 East 800 North telephone 812-259-0366

city or town Plainville state Indiana zip code 47568

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.

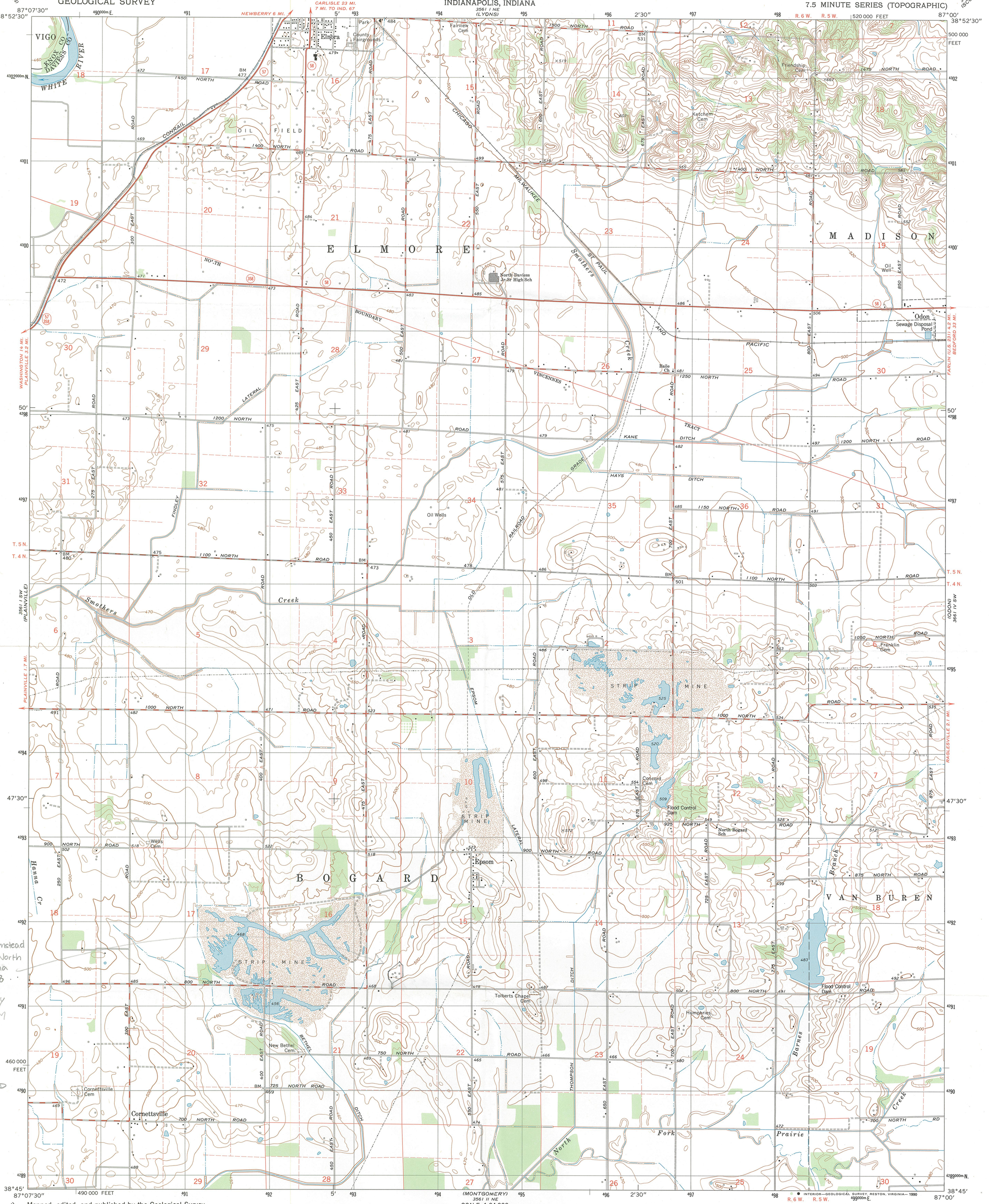
McCALL FAMILY FARMSTEAD
4914 E 800 N
DAVIESS COUNTY, INDIANA



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

EPSOM QUADRANGLE
INDIANA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and Indiana Flood Control and Water Resources Commission

Topography by planetable surveys 1931 and 1941 by the Geological Survey and the Corps of Engineers. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974. Map edited 1978

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Indiana coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Map photoinspected 1984
No major culture or drainage changes observed

UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1990

EPSOM, IND.
N3845—W8700/7.5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1984
1978

AMS 3561 I SE—SERIES V851

McCall Family Farmstead
4914 East 800 North
Plainville, Indiana
47568

Daviess County
NAD 83 UTM
Zone 16
493500
4291618
Epsom Quad

GSI