NPS Form 10-900 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 un 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. AUG 0.3 201 1. Name of Property Historic name: Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead Nati, Rog, or thaten: Places National Park Starvice

56-1607 OMB NO 1024-0018

Other names/site number: Wynkoop, David and Sarah, House; Maple Row Farm

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Street & number: 3463 North State Road 39 City or town: LaPorte State: IN County: LaPorte Not For Publication: Vicinity: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:

xC

x A B

120,20 Signature of certifying official/Title: Date Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and 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 State or Federal agency/bureau Title :

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead Name of Property

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9.18.17

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- Ventered in the National Register
- ____ determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- ____ removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

(C ignature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

101 1

Ownership of Property

Private:	x as apply.)
Public – Local	
Public - State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)	x.)	box	one	only	(Check
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Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
	-	
<u>0</u>	$\underline{0}$	sites
1	1	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
0	0	objects
	<u>u</u>	0090013
7	1	Total
	—	

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>

6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) DOMESTIC: single dwelling AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) <u>DOMESTIC: single dwelling</u>

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.) <u>MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival</u>

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)			
foundation:	<u>BRICK</u>		
	<u>CONCRETE</u>		
walls:	<u>BRICK</u>		
	WOOD: Weatherboard		
	<u>CONCRETE</u>		
roof:	<u>ASPHALT</u>		
	METAL: Steel		
	WOOD: Shingle		
other:	<u>CONCRETE</u>		

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 David and Sarah Wynkoop House, the main resource of the Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead was constructed in about 1858 on land homesteaded by the Wynkoops earlier in the decade. The brick house is a good example of an I-house constructed in the Greek Revival style with Federal style influence. The house is part of a farmstead that evolved under several ownerships with agricultural-related buildings and structures constructed into the early 20th century. These include a bank barn, wagon/livestock shed, chicken coop, concrete stave silo, and milk house. A well house is also located near the house. These buildings and structures are considered contributing. A pergola-style carport was built behind the house in about 1990; it is considered a non-contributing structure.

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Narrative Description

The Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead is located on a rise near the east side of State Road 39 north of LaPorte. The property slopes to the south where the agricultural buildings are located. A long drive extends from the highway at the south end of the property and curves past the farm buildings and continues up behind the house through mature maple trees (see photo 0004). The drive ends at a pergola-style carport northeast of the house. The west edge of the property near the house and along the north side of the property is densely populated with landscaping and trees. A concrete sidewalk and steps lead from the front of the house to the highway (photo 0001). The property is mostly covered with lawn except nearer the farm buildings where some livestock pens and fencing are located. The east side of the property is former pasture area.

Wynkoop House, 1858. Greek Revival. Contributing

Exterior (photographs 0001-0003)

The two-story brick house has side gables and a two-story rear ell set flush with the north side of the house. The front part of the house and the ell were constructed simultaneously, though the roof of the ell was raised during the 1990s to increase it from an attic level to a full second floor. The foundation is also composed of brick. The house has 6/6 wood windows with thick wood sills and lintels. A simple wood cornice is at the top of the walls; short cornice returns are located on the gables. The roof is covered with metal simulating wood shakes. An interior chimney is located along the roof ridge near each gable end and a single interior chimney is located on the ridge of the ell. An enclosed porch and small entry room are on the south and east sides of the ell (photo 0003).

The front façade has a formal five-bay arrangement of four bays of windows and an entry bay (photo 0001). The entry and second floor window above are slightly off-center to the north, but has the general impression of being centered on the façade. A low pad of brick pavers is centered on the façade. The entry has a surround composed of carved pilasters that support a tall entablature. The entry has a two-panel wood door, side-lites divided into three lites and a bottom panel, and transom divided into six lites. The flanking bays of the façade each have a window in the first and second floors. A small gabled dormer is centered on the façade. Its gable wall is covered with clapboards and has a small wood window centered in it.

The north façade of the front part of the house has two bays each composed of a window in the first and second floors (see the left side of photo 0001). The north façade of the rear ell is divided into three bays composed of windows in the first and second floors (photo 0002). The distance between the middle and east bays is wider than the middle and west bays. There are two basement windows filled with glass block.

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The exposed portion of the east (back) façade of the front part of the house has a bay composed of a window on the first and second floors near its south corner (seen in photo 0003). A small 3/3 window is located north of the bay and is located at the landing level of the staircase inside the house. The east façade of the ell has a one-story entry room with basement stair enclosure added to the rear of the ell. The room, which is covered with clapboards, has a wood door on its north side and a small metal sliding window in its south side. The east wall of the enclosed porch is to the south side of the room and an exterior wood staircase is to the north side of the room. The staircase provides access to a second floor deck on top of the room (left side of photo 0002). The deck has a wood balustrade. A wood balcony door with side-lites and transom is centered in the gable (east) wall of the ell. The enclosed porch, exterior staircase and deck, and the balcony door are changes made during the 1990s.

The south façade of the front part of the house has two bays each composed of a window in the first and second floors (see the left side of photo 0003). The south façade of the rear ell has an enclosed porch on a brick foundation (photo 0003). The porch has three metal windows and a porch door on its south façade. The porch walls are covered with clapboards and it has a pent roof. A small one-story brick room (bathroom) is at the west end of the porch and appears to be an early addition to the original house (c. 1900). It has a wood window divided into six lites. The second floor of the south façade of the ell has two 6/6 wood windows and a vertical slit window composed of art glass near its west end.

Interior (photographs 0006-0014)

The front part of the house is divided into two rooms on each floor, separated by a stair hall, and two rooms on each floor of the rear ell. The first floor of the front part of the house has a formal living room in its south half. A wood staircase with balustrade is against the north wall (photo 0006) and a fireplace with wood surround is centered in the south wall (photo 0015). There was likely a wall that created a stair hall on the first floor, but it has been removed to incorporate the staircase and hall into the living room. The original staircase balustrade has simple turned posts and newel post. The fireplace surround, c. 1900, is composed of a pair of columns with carved ionic capitals, a simple mantel, and a frieze with wood appliqué over the fireplace opening. A small closet is underneath the staircase's east end. A doorway in the middle of the east wall leads to a bathroom and an opening at the north end of the east wall leads to the ell. The north room of the first floor is a bedroom, which is accessed from the stair hall through a door at the bottom of the stairs. A doorway at the north end of the east wall of the bedroom leads to the ell (seen in the left side of photo 0007). Finishes on the first floor of the front part of the house include oak floors and tall baseboards, likely c. 1900 installations, plaster walls and ceilings. The four-panel wood doors and windows have original wood casings that feature label lintels.

The first floor of the ell has a living room in its west end and a kitchen in its east end. The living room has a fireplace (added by the current owners, c. 1990) with a wood surround in its east wall (photo 0008). A door to the kitchen is south of the fireplace. The fireplace surround is composed of wide pilasters and frieze board and a simple mantle. The kitchen has modern (c. 1995) cabinetry against its west and east walls. A pantry is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen. A wide opening in the south wall of the kitchen leads to the enclosed porch (left side of photo 0009). The north wall of the enclosed porch is the south exterior wall of the ell and

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laundry/rear entry. The ell wall is brick and the laundry (rear entry/basement stair enclosure) is covered with clapboards. A door in the southeast corner of the kitchen leads to the laundry/rear entry (seen on the left side of photo 0009). The finishes in the kitchen and living room of the ell include oak floors and the walls and ceilings covered with drywall. Four-panel wood doors and windows have simple trim boards. The rear entry has a laundry area in its south end and basement stairs in its north end. The floors are pine and the walls and ceiling are covered with beaded boards and wood cabinets are in a bump-out area that also has a wood door that leads to the basement stairs in the northeast corner of the laundry space (photo 0010). These features and finishes are original to the construction of this rear entry/laundry area. The door leads to concrete steps that go down to a landing at ground level, and then turn and go down to the west to the basement level.

From the living room in the front part of the house, the staircase leading to the second floor goes up to a landing on its east end, then curves back up to the west to a landing on the second floor. A staircase continues from the second floor to a landing on its east end, then curves and continues up to the west to the attic (photo 0011). The wood balustrade with turned posts continues to the attic. The second floor has a bedroom to each side of the stair hall, which are accessed by doors at the west end of the hall. The second floor has original poplar floors; the south bedroom's floor is painted. The walls and ceilings are covered with plaster. The second floor of the front part of the house has four-panel wood doors with simple trim boards around the doors and windows. The south bedroom has built-in closets along its north wall (photo 0013) that appear original to the home's construction. There are three doors to access the closets and wood drawers beneath the doors. A door in the south end of the east wall of the north bedroom accesses a bathroom in the west end of the ell's second floor. A large bedroom with a vaulted ceiling is in the east part of the ell. The chimney from the kitchen on the first floor extends through the middle of the bedroom (photo 0014). A patio door leading to the deck on the rear of the house is a modern, metal clad French door with side-lites. The second floor of the ell, which includes the bathroom and bedroom, was remodeled and made slightly taller to accommodate the bath and bedroom during the 1990s. Finishes throughout this area, including wood floors, trim and drywall walls and ceilings, date to the 1990s.

Well House, c. 1900. Contributing

Right side of photo 0003

A front-gabled well house is located near the southeast corner of the house. It has a concrete foundation and Dutch lap siding. The roof is covered with wood shakes. It has a wood door in its front (west) wall and a wood four-lite window in its back (east) wall.

Carport/pergola, c. 1997. Non-contributing

A pergola-style carport is located northeast of the house and terminates the drive. The pergola is composed of wood posts and decoratively-sawn joists.

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Bank Barn, c. 1860. Contributing

Right side of photo 0004 and left side of photo 0005

A bank barn with side gables is located near the south side of the property, south of the drive. The barn has a molded concrete block foundation on top of fieldstone and an embanked entry on its front (north) side. The barn was raised c. 1910 to install the molded concrete block foundation, which likely provided a taller lower level. The barn is covered with board-and-battens and its roof is covered with wood shakes. The roof has a hay hood on its west gable. The basement has two garage doors in its east wall and two small windows composed of glass block in its south wall. The main level of the barn has wide pairs of doors in the center bay of the north and south facades. A wood door is located west of the pair of doors on the north façade. The west façade has a small wood hatch door north of center on the main level and a large hay hatch centered in the gable wall. The barn has a mortise and tenon, hewn timber frame. The basement of the barn was converted into use for a dairy operation c. 1935 and contains cattle stanchions.

Milk House, c. 1940. Contributing

Middle of photo 0005

A milk house was constructed adjacent to the south wall of the barn's basement wall near its west end. The milk house has a concrete foundation and concrete block walls. The building has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof with a south-facing gable wall that is covered with wood. The building has two small windows composed of glass block on its east facade and one small window composed of glass block centered on its south facade. The west façade has a four-panel wood door and glass-block window.

Concrete Stave Silo, c. 1930. Contributing (structure)

Middle of photo 0004

A concrete stave silo is centered off the east façade of the barn. The silo has a concrete foundation and is approximately twenty feet tall. The likely dome-shaped metal roof was removed prior to the 1990s.

Chicken Coop, c. 1910. Contributing

Left side of photo 0004

A small gable-front chicken coop is located northeast of the barn on the east side of the drive. The building has a concrete foundation and its walls are covered with Dutch lap siding. The roof is covered with metal. The building has a wood door and six-lite wood window on its front (west) façade and three six-lite windows on its north façade. A small livestock door is located near the center of the north façade.

Livestock/Wagon Shed, c. 1900. Contributing

Right side of photo 0005

A livestock/wagon shed is located west of the barn near the highway. It has side gables and is covered with Dutch lap siding. The roof is covered with wood shakes. The building has a large rolling wood door on a track in the north half of its front (east) façade. A four-lite wood window is located in the south façade.

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

Х

- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead Name of Property LaPorte County, IN County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) <u>ARCHITECTURE</u> <u>AGRICULTURE</u>

Period of Significance C. 1858-C. 1940

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name) (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1858, the estimated year the house was constructed by the Wynkoop family. The period ends in c. 1940, the approximate year the milk house was constructed on the south side of the barn. This was the last agricultural-related building constructed on the property, concluding the period of time agriculture is demonstrated as an important aspect of the property.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A due to its association with agriculture. The farmstead was developed between about 1858 and 1940 and includes several buildings related to agriculture, particularly the production of livestock. The property is also eligible under criterion C due to the excellent example of an I-house constructed in the Greek Revival style located on the farmstead. The house has classic features of the style with some influence of the Federal Style.

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

Architecture

I-house Form

The Wynkoop House has a typical I-house form with a rear wing extension. I-houses received their name from where they were most popularly constructed in the Midwestern states of Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana. Their form has earlier roots to British folk forms that were common in prerailroad America. These are found in both the South and midland areas, often in log construction. Their popularity in the Midwest was due in part to their larger size being more desirable for spending long confining winter months indoors.¹ The form is related to the smaller hall-and-parlor form. The true I-house form is always two rooms wide, one room deep, and two stories in height with side-gabled roofs. Some modified examples were constructed as partial or two-thirds I-houses. These typically included fewer bays, often with the entry off-center to one of the ends of the front façade. The I-house form was popular from about the 1820s through the 1880s and depended very much on settlement patterns in localities. They were popular both in

 $^{^{1}}$ McAlester, pg. 96

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Name of Property developing urban areas and rural areas; in rural areas they were often a second generation building taking the place of small cabins such as the case with the Wynkoop farmstead.

Common features of I-house construction are a symmetrical arrangement of door and window openings on its front façade and primary side facades, single-story front porch, chimneys at one or both gabled ends, and a rear wing that is typically a single story and was used for the kitchen. A central stairway was also typical, dividing the two rooms on both levels, with a landing on the second level. I-houses were often stylized with prevailing architectural trends; common are Federal and Greek Revival examples, though the largest numbers of I-houses were constructed in simple folk vernacular or Folk Victorian styles.

The Wynkoop House has a front facade with symmetrically arranged window openings around a three-part, centered entry, though the entry is off-centered to the north (see photo 0001). Chimneys are centered in the side gables of the house. The first and second levels are divided by a central stair hall and dogleg staircase that begins just inside the front door and continues to the attic with landings at the second floor and between floors (photo 0011). The rear wing of the house contains a dining room (in the enclosed porch/photo 0009), kitchen, and second living area. Important architectural features of the house include original wood windows and four panel doors, staircase and balustrade, and the entry surround. It should be noted that the brick likely came from Sarah (Hoover) Wynkoop's brother's brick plant located nearby which began operating in the 1850s. The use of thick wood lintels and sills rather than stone is an interesting feature not typically found in brick construction in this region or period of construction.

Greek Revival Style

The Wynkoop House is an example of the Greek Revival style in most of its principle architectural features, though its simple application may be considered a transitional nod from the Federal style to the Greek Revival. Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the "National Style". The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings in the United States at the close of the 18th century based on Roman and earlier Greek examples found through archaeological investigations. As a young democracy, Americans sought to find precedents to establish their democratic ideals in the form of its architecture. Rome, and particularly Greece, provided these precedents because of their early experiments in democracy.² Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the Grecian war for independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the American War of 1812. The Grecian war found sympathetic citizens in the United States and the American war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture.³ The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing.

² McAlester, pg. 182, 184

³ McAlester, pg. 182

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

The Wynkoop House is a simple example of the Greek Revival style applied to an I-house. The house has an intact entablature form at its eave line which continues on the face of its side gables with cornice returns (photo 0002). The front façade also has window openings that are symmetrically arranged with 6/6 double-hung windows. The windows have simple wood sills and lintels. The front entry is divided into three parts with wood door, side-lites and transom. The entry is enframed with pilasters that support an entablature with a wide frieze board and cornice. The most notable Greek Revival details in the interior of the house are the wood moldings with ears or label lintels over the doors and windows in the formal front two rooms on the first floor (see photos 0006-0007).

Much of the township's early architecture was built in the gable-front, upright-and-wing, or Ihouse types. Some of the more notable early rural architecture in Center Township, in which the Wynkoop House is located, include the hall-and-parlor/Greek Revival Augustus Ames House, 1856, at 150 North. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Ames Family Homestead which includes several agricultural outbuildings and a second earlier house built by Ames' father in 1842. The Ames outbuildings (1838-c. 1940) include a transverse-frame barn, cow shed, privy, ice house, corn crib, silo, wood shed and chicken house. The Joseph Orr House, 1850, on Small Road, is an upright-and-wing brick house constructed in the Greek Revival style. Once part of a farmstead, the house no longer retains agricultural outbuildings. Pinehurst Hall, 1853, is a gable-front brick house built on U.S. 35 in the Greek Revival style. The property, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, includes an English barn and milk house. The Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead compares equally to these other properties in terms of historic integrity. The examples given are brick with the exception of the houses at the Ames Homestead. The Wynkoop House has a higher level of integrity compared to the remaining four examples of I-houses built between about 1858-1900 in rural Center Township. These examples are more vernacular in style and do not include historic agricultural outbuildings. This elevates the significance of the Wynkoop House with its associated agricultural outbuildings as part of the Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead in the areas of both architecture and agriculture.

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The connection of the Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead to agriculture begins in 1854 when a 159 acre tract on which the homestead is located was purchased by the Wynkoops for \$1000.00. The family built the house in about 1858 and soon added a hewn timber frame barn south of the house (photos 0004-0005). The Wynkoops sold the property to William C. Taylor for \$8000.00 by the end of 1864. Taylor farmed the property until the early 1890s when it was sold to Charles A. Swanson who owned the farm, which had been reduced in size to 70 acres, into the early 1900s. By the 1920s, the farm was owned by Joseph Sharp who named it "Maple Row Farm", a name which continued with the property into the 1940s. This name likely reflected a row of maple trees along the highway and drive, several of which survive.

The other buildings and structures located on the property that demonstrate the importance agriculture played, besides the bank barn, include a chicken coop, concrete stave silo, livestock/wagon shed, and milk house. With the exception of the wagon shed, the other buildings and structures making up a majority of the resources that contribute to the significance agriculture played on the property, were likely constructed during the period that Joseph Sharp owned the property and while it was known as Maple Row Farm between about 1910-1940. The wagon shed was built c. 1900, probably during the Swanson's ownership of the farm. The array of buildings demonstrate the specific uses for animal husbandry on late 19th and early 20th century farms.

Compared to the other buildings, the barn has the earliest relationship to agriculture on the property. Built by the Wynkoops, the barn served the agricultural needs of each succeeding owner through the period of significance, but is the only agricultural building that traces itself to the first two owners of the property, the Wynkoops and Taylors. The barn's design demonstrates early thru-bay construction with animal pens, a granary, and hay storage in the loft. These were fundamental needs for any size farm during the 19th century, primarily based on housing and feeding the animals that would provide the means by which to farm, pulling farm implements, but also the occasional need for subsistence. Like many farms of the early 20th century, dairy herds were being kept on small and large farms alike. Joseph Sharp, the fourth owner of the property, raised the barn by the 1930s to develop a dairy operation at the farm he dubbed "Maple Row Farm". By raising the barn and rebuilding the basement walls, the added height permitted the storage of milk cows and the construction of stanchions. The newer foundation composed of molded concrete block is seen in photo 0005. As part of the development of the dairy herd, Sharp also constructed a milk house c. 1940 on the south side of the barn (middle of photo 0005). The silo, also added by Sharp, dates to about 1930, permitted easy feeding of cattle housed in the barn (middle of photo 0004). The modern silo traces its roots to experiments in Illinois during the 1870s-1880s in which corn silage was kept. By the late 1880s silos were being promoted in agricultural publications. Generally concrete stave silos replaced wooden stave silos after World War I. The staves are held together by large metal bands with turn-buckles.

The other two agricultural-related buildings on the property are the chicken coop (left side of photo 0004), built about 1910, and wagon shed, c. 1900. The coop has a simple gabled design which fell out of popularity by the 1920s in lieu of what became a standard shed-roof building.

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Raising poultry would have provided meat and eggs for the family, but also for customers to whom Joseph Sharp would have marketed his farm products. The wagon shed (right side of photo 0005) appears to be earlier and demonstrates the need for other supplemental buildings to care for livestock or house farm equipment. The building, which may have been used for supplemental livestock housing, is likely the only agricultural building contributed by the Charles Swanson family during their ownership of the property. The simple building still demonstrates the significance agriculture played on the property due to its service as housing for farm equipment (wagons or other implements), and the potential extended use for additional housing for livestock. This would not be unusual to house certain large animals separate from the other livestock. Calf barns, bull sheds, or separate horse barns are typical buildings located on late 19th and early 20th century farms.

Center Township's soils were considered unequalled in productivity to any other in LaPorte County. The township's population was largely engaged in agriculture and the principle crops were wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes. Fruits and vegetables were also important crops to which whole farms nearer the city of LaPorte were devoted to their production. The crops were shipped to urban areas, particularly Chicago, by railroad.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Center Township was split from one of the original townships in LaPorte County, Scipio Township, in 1833. Settlers began to clear the township beginning in 1830-1831. The township was heavily forested in the area on which the Wynkoops settled. The township benefitted from the selection of LaPorte as the county seat.

The Wynkoops were natives of Pennsylvania and may have been in LaPorte County as early as 1851. David Wynkoop was born in 1821 and Sarah (Hoover) Wynkoop was born in 1826. They married in 1846 and two children were born prior to their arrival in LaPorte County. Five more children were born to the family during the 1850s into the early 1860s. Though the property sold in 1864, the Wynkoops continued to live in LaPorte County into the 1870s at which time the family moved to Kansas.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Chapman, Charles C. C., History of La Porte County, Indiana. Chicago: C. C. Chapman & Co., 1880.

Daniels, Rev. E. D. <u>A Twentieth Century History and Biographical Record of LaPorte County, Indiana,</u> Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1904.

<u>Heritage Collection Illustrated Atlas (The), Combined 1874, 1907, 1921 Atlases of LaPorte County,</u> <u>Indiana & Plat Book of 1892</u>. Evansville: LaPorte County Historical Society, Whippoorwill Publications, 1989 (reproduction).

LaPorte County Gazeteer. Marion, IN: Interstate Directory Company, 1907

<u>LaPorte County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory</u>. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1989.

Map of LaPorte County. Philadelphia: Geil, Leaming, & Cathcart, 1862.

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

Packard, Jasper. <u>History of LaPorte County, Indiana and its Townships, Towns, and Cities</u>. LaPorte: S. E. Taylor & Company, Steam Printers, 1876.

Plat book of LaPorte County, IN. Chicago: George Ogle & Co., 1892

Schultz, Fern Eddy. Wynkoop House History. LaPorte County Historical Society, 2008.

Smith's LaPorte City Directories, Dorchester, Mass.: Edgar Smith, 1923, 1929-30.

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

Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-	Sharp Farmstead	LaPorte County, IN
Name of Property		County and State
Local governme	ent	
University		
Other		
Name of reposit	tory:	
Historic Resources S	Survey Number (if assigned): _	
10. Geographical Da	ata	
Acreage of Propert	y <u>5 acres</u>	
Use the UTM system		
UTM References Datum (indicated on	USGS map):	
NAD 1927 of	r 🛛 🗴 NAD 1983	
1. Zone: 16	Easting: 521794	Northing: 4611926
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

Beginning on the east side of State Highway 39, approximately 1,100 feet north of its intersection with West Tiffany Woods Drive, face east and continue in a line approximately 445' to the southeast corner of the property. Turn north and continue in a line approximately 475' north to the northeast corner of the property. Turn west and continue in a line approximately 455' to the northwest corner of the property at State Highway 39. Turn south and continue in a line approximately 470' to the southwest corner of the property, or the place of beginning.

LaPorte County, IN County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described include all of the extant historic resources related to the David and Sarah Wynkoop House and its continued use as a residence for later families also engaged in agriculture through about 1940.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: <u>Kurt West Garner</u> organization: KW Garner Consulting, Indiana Landmarks/PIP street & number: <u>12954 6th Road</u> city or town: <u>Plymouth</u> state: <u>IN</u> zip code: <u>46563</u> e-mail: <u>kwgarner@kwgarner.com</u> telephone: <u>574-936-0613</u> date: <u>May 11, 2015</u>

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.)

LaPorte County, IN County and State

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:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Front of house, looking southeast at front facade

1 of 15.

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North façade of house, looking southeast

Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sha	arp Farmstead		LaPorte County, IN
Name of Property			County and State
Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Sv	vanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte		
County:	LaPorte	State: IN	
County.	Lai one	State: IN	
Dhata anan ham	Vout Woot Comon		
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner		
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015		
1 0		ude description of view ind oking northwest toward wel	•
3 of 15.			

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Chicken coop, silo, and barn, looking southeast from house

4 of 15.

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Barn, milk house, and wagon shed, looking southeast from road

5 of 15.

LaPorte County, IN County and State

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Front living room of house, looking north toward staircase

6 of 15.

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: First floor bedroom, looking west

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

LaPorte County, IN

e of Property County and State Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Back living room, looking southeast toward kitchen/enclosed porch

8 of 15.

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

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

9 of 15.

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Rear entry room/laundry, looking northeast toward rear entry door

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	

Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead		
Name of Property		
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

LaPorte County, IN County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Staircase, looking east from second floor landing

11 of 15.

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North bedroom, second floor, looking west

12 of 15.

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN
Photographer:	Kurt West Garner	
Date Photographed:	April 10, 2015	

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South bedroom, second floor, looking northwest toward landing

Name of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead	
City or Vicinity:	LaPorte	
County:	LaPorte	State: IN

Wynko Name of	op-Taylor-Swanson-Sha Property	rp Farmstead		LaPorte County, County and State
Phe	otographer:	Kurt West Garner		
Da	te Photographed:	April 10, 2015		
	1 0 1		ide description of view indi eyond exposed chimney	icating direction of
14	of 15.			
Na	me of Property:	Wynkoop-Taylor-Sw	anson-Sharp Farmstead	
Cit	y or Vicinity:	LaPorte		
Co	unty:	LaPorte	State: IN	
Ph	otographer:	Kurt West Garner		

Date Photographed: April 10, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Living Room, looking southeast.

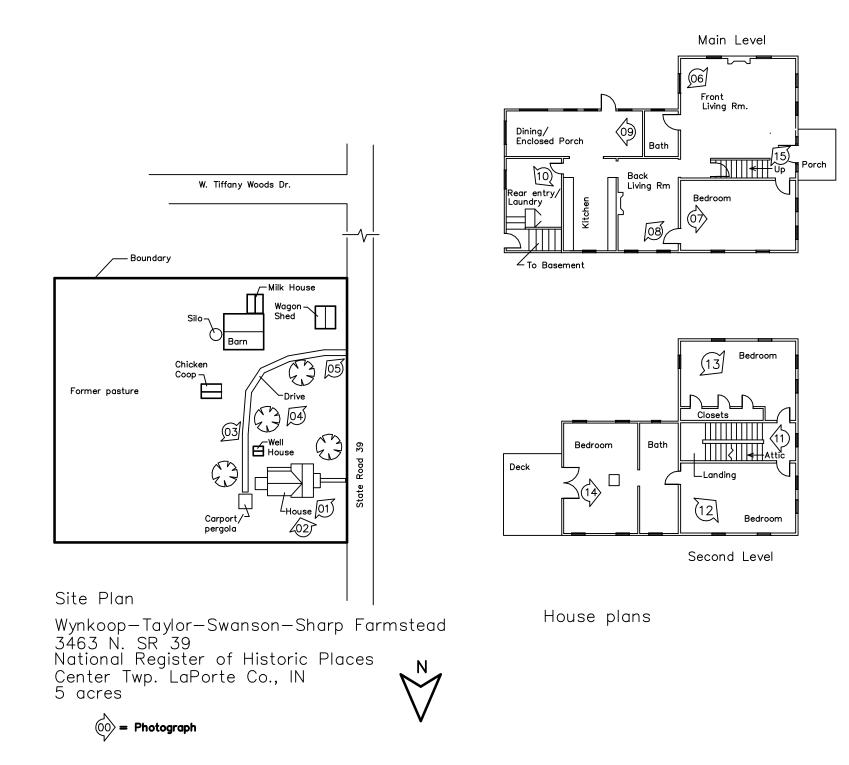
15 of 15

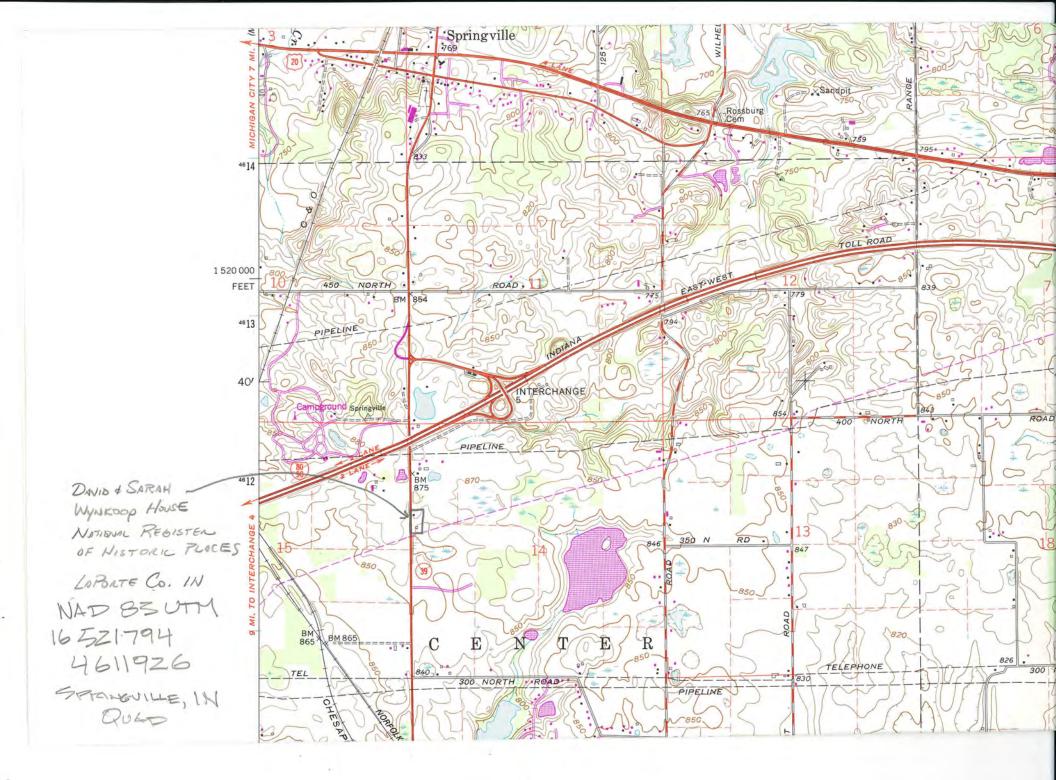
, IN

of

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.



































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination				
Property Name:	WynkoopTaylorSwanson	WynkoopTaylorSwansonSharp Farmstead			
Multiple Name:					
State & County:	INDIANA, La Porte				
Date Rece 8/3/201		t: Date of 16th Day: 9/18/2017	Date of 45th Day: 9/18/2017	Date of Weekly List: 9/21/2017	
Reference number:	SG100001607				
Nominator:	State				
Reason For Review	:				
X Accept	Return	_Reject9/18	3/2017 Date		
Abstract/Summary Comments:	All procedural requirements have been met; The nomination form is adequately documented; The nomination form is technically and professionally correct and sufficient.				
Recommendation/ Criteria					
Reviewer Edson	Beall	Discipline	Historian		
Telephone		Date			
DOCUMENTATION	: see attached comments	No see attached S	LR : No		

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Indiana Department of Natural Resources Eric Holcomb, Governor Cameron F. Clark, Director

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739 Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

July 21, 2017

J. Paul Loether Keeper of the National Register National Register of Historic Places Mail Stop 7228 1849 C St, NW Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead, LaPorte vicinity, LaPorte County, Indiana

Dear Mr. Loether,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead, LaPorte County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Wynkoop-Taylor-Swanson-Sharp Farmstead, LaPorte County, Indiana, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Comen 7 Clar

Cameron F. Clark State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package

The DNR mission: Protect, enhance, preserve and wisely use natural, cultural and recreational resources for the benefit of Indiana's citizens through professional leadership, management and education.

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