

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100003499

Date Listed: 3/6/2019

Property Name: Coleman-Doctor Farm

County: Allen

State: IN

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

3-6-2019

Date of Action

Section 9: Previous Documentation

The property has NOT been previously determined eligible by the Keeper

The Indiana State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

SG 3499

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Coleman-Doctor Farm

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 5910 Maples Road

City or town: Fort Wayne State: Indiana County: Allen

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

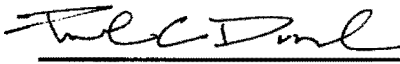
I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

		ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRESERVATION SERVICES	
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date: <u>1-18-2019</u>	
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			

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

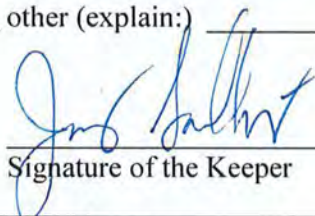
Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

3-6-2019
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

OTHER: event venue

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Continental Plan

OTHER: I-House (traditional)

OTHER: Schweitzer Barn

OTHER: American Foursquare

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone

walls: BRICK

WOOD: weatherboard

STONE: Limestone

roof: ASPHALT

STONE: Slate

other: CONCRETE

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 Coleman-Doctor Farm includes four structures on 15.62 acres in rural Marion Township, Allen County, Indiana and has remarkably remained within the Coleman-Doctor family for seven generations. The farm was developed by Nathan Coleman, one of Allen County's earliest settlers. Coleman arrived in the county in 1827 and served as an associate judge and county commissioner during the earliest years of the county.

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The four structures associated with the Coleman-Doctor Farm include a c. 1845 Federal style I-house/Continental plan house, a c. 1881 Schweitzer Barn, a c. 1914 American Foursquare, and a c. 1940 garage, all of which are in good condition and contribute to the significance of the farm. The four buildings are set back approximately one-tenth of a mile from Maples Road, and are accessible by a gravel driveway. The four buildings are mostly clustered together and surrounded by farmland that is still in use as agricultural fields. A pond was added c.1988 at the southwest corner of the property. Although several of the structures associated with the property's agrarian past have been relocated or demolished in the last forty years, the four that remain have outstanding architectural significance that uniquely convey the significance of Indiana's Golden Age of agricultural heritage. The property has operated as a wedding venue since 2013, and many of the alterations that have been made to the structures were completed to accommodate the present use.

Narrative Description

The four structures associated with the Coleman-Doctor Farm illustrate different eras during the farmstead's period of significance from 1845 to 1967. Set back approximately one-tenth of a mile from Maples Road, they are accessible by a gravel driveway and clustered together on the site that includes a pond, added c.1988, on the southwest corner of the property. Farmland still in use for agricultural purposes surrounds the property. Although several of the structures associated with the property's agrarian past have been relocated or demolished in the last forty years, the four that remain have outstanding architectural significance that uniquely convey the significance of Indiana's Golden Age of agricultural heritage. The property has operated as a wedding venue since 2013, and many of the alterations that have been made to the structures were completed to accommodate the present use.

The earliest structure, the c. 1845 Federal style I-house/Continental plan house, illustrates a once popular vernacular type among Indiana's earliest pioneer families. The I-house has been moderately modernized over time with the addition of bathrooms on both stories, alterations to door and window openings, and other minor changes, however the form, structure, and single-pile plan remain intact. The Coleman-Doctor I-house is significant as one of only seventeen others of this type in rural Allen County, and one of only two that have been rated as "Outstanding" by the *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Survey*. Located southwest of the I-house, the c. 1881 Schweitzer barn with original/early attached limestone silo was built while the property was owned by Nathan Coleman's grandson, Henry Doctor. The most visible alterations to the barn are the addition of a c. 2000 L-shaped wood porch along the southeast and northeast elevations, the removal of the wood wall at grade level, and the addition of c. 1980 grouped 4-light wood windows topped by wood fanlight windows on both the north and south elevations. Despite these alterations, the large 2-story, four-bay Schweitzer barn is an excellent example of a rare style in Northeast Indiana that illustrates the success of the Coleman-Doctor family's farm during Indiana's Golden Age of Agriculture from 1880-1920. Directly north of the I-house is a c. 1914 American Foursquare, built by John Henry and Margaret Doctor, who purchased the property from John Henry's father Henry Doctor. The American Foursquare has also only

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received minor alterations, such as the addition of a bathroom on the first-story, replacement windows on the second-story, and a porch addition on the east elevation. The c. 1940 garage has been severely altered, however, it continues to contribute to the property as a remaining farm outbuilding.

I-house/Continental plan house, 1845, Contributing.

Exterior

The construction of the Coleman-Doctor house (photos 1, 2, and 3) began in 1840 and was completed in 1845. The foundation of the house is composed of brick and partially sheathed with limestone and concrete on the south elevation. On all elevations of the house, the brick walls are laid in an English common bond pattern.

A double-entry variation of the type, the house has a four-bay configuration and is two rooms wide and one-two rooms deep. The north, main façade (photo 2) has two, four-panel wood doors flanked by c. 1980 six-over-six double-hung wood windows. The window openings retain the original limestone lintels and sills and the door openings have original limestone lintels. The second-story has ten-light wood doors in both bays. These door openings were converted from window openings sometime after 1980. These second-story doors also retain their original limestone lintels.

The most visible alteration to the exterior of the I-house is the addition of two-story, full-width porches on both the north (photos 1 and 2) and south elevations (photo 3). Both the north and south elevation porches were added circa 1990, however circa 1890 family photographs indicate the presence of an earlier porch on the north elevation as well. On the north, main façade, four evenly spaced wood posts support the two-story porch. Wood balustrades with square wood balusters are found between these supporting posts on the second-story. The porch roof extends out from the original roofline at a lesser angle than the main roof pitch. Additionally, an approximately 8' x 8' pump house is located in the east portion of the first-story porch. This pump house is enclosed with modern wood lattice walls and a single-light, board-and-batten door. Although comprised of mostly new materials, a similar pump house was used at this location for the care of sheep on the property.

The south elevation (photo 3) is organized in a two-bay configuration. The walk-out basement level is sheathed in limestone and concrete and has circa 1970 multi-light wood doors in both bays. Flanking the east bay door is a circa 1970 six-light wood fixed window with a concrete sill. As with the north elevation, window openings on both the first- and second-stories of the south elevation were converted to door openings with ten-light wood doors sometime after 1980. These openings retain their original limestone lintels. The porch on this elevation extends from the basement level to the second-story and is supported with four evenly spaced wood porch posts. Wood balustrades with square wood balusters are found between these supporting posts on both the first- and second-stories. The porch roofline extends from the original roofline at the same

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angle as the north porch. The first-story of the porch is also accessible via a set of concrete steps on the west elevation.

The side, east and west elevations (photos 1 and 2) have a wide wood friezeboard located at the roofline. Interior brick chimneys rise from the side-gabled roofline on both side elevations. Composite asphalt shingles were added to the roof circa 2013.

Interior

The floor plan of the house retains the original hall and parlor configuration, although bathrooms on both floors have been added to the rooms. The plaster ceilings on the first-story have been removed in both rooms to expose the original hewn rafter beams (photo 4). The original wide-plank wood floors remain on both floors and have been painted. Simple wood trim is used for the interior door frames, window frames, and baseboard moldings.

The walls of the first-story west room are finished in modern drywall. Notably, the west room has two partial walls that separate a space presently used for dining in the north half, and a sitting room and $\frac{3}{4}$ bath in the south half (photo 5). Built into this dividing wall are display shelves on two of the three sides of the wall. Also in the south half of the west room, a $\frac{3}{4}$ bath was added circa 1980 and has linoleum flooring, a tiled shower, toilet, and sink.

A passageway with a six-panel wood door connects the first-story east and west rooms. The walls of the east room are brick with wainscoting rising 2.5' from the floor. Modern drywall covers the brick walls on the north and east walls. The focal point of the east room is a large floor to ceiling brick fireplace centered on the east wall. The fireplace bricks have been repointed with inappropriate concrete mortar in numerous locations. The original walnut mantel shelf has been refashioned using other pieces of walnut into the current mantelpiece. The central staircase, leading to both the basement and the second floor, is also located in the east room. The staircase is enclosed with wide, vertical panels of walnut, and retains the original risers and treads.

The upstairs stairway leads to a large landing (photo 6) surrounded by two bedrooms. The west half of the second-story has a large bedroom (photo 8) with a contemporary half-bath (photo 9) and smaller bedroom (photo 7) on the east side. Both bedrooms have original painted wood floors, wood baseboards, and four-panel wood interior doors. Simple walnut lintels are found above all of the exterior door openings. The west bedroom has plaster and lath walls, with the exception of the drywall used to enclose the circa 1980 half-bathroom. Inside the bathroom are a modern toilet and contemporary light fixture. An antique dry sink converted into a usable wet sink sits outside the bathroom's north wall. Also in the west bedroom, a small chimney protrusion connected to an antique stove is centered on the room's west wall.

The main stairway also leads to a full-width basement. The original mortise-and-tenon staircase remains, although is currently unusable. The basement has dirt and concrete floors, and brick walls covered in concrete and limestone. An original fireplace, although deteriorated, is centered on the east wall. Doors on the south wall allow exterior access from the basement.

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Barn, c. 1889, contributing.

Exterior

The large four-bay Schweitzer barn (photos 10 and 11) is in excellent condition but has been moderately modified over time to accommodate the present use as a wedding facility. The most visible alterations include the c. 2000 L-shaped wood porch along the southeast and northeast elevations (photo 11) and the addition of c. 1980 grouped four-light wood windows topped by wood fanlight windows on both the northeast and southwest elevations and the addition of several 4-light wood windows and Dutch door openings to provide additional light and access to the barn. Additionally, a wood wall at grade-level was removed sometime after 1950. Despite these alterations, the fieldstone foundation, original vertical-lap wood siding, large sliding barn doors, slate roof, ventilator cupolas, and the defining feature of the overhanging forebay remain intact. The uncoursed rubble limestone silo on the northwest elevation (photo 10) is believed to be original to the barn, or was an early addition. Photos from the 1930s or '40s show the silo in place.

The northwest elevation (photo 10) has two single, 4-light fixed wood windows, paired 4-light wood windows, and a Dutch door evenly spaced along the north half of this elevation. These windows were obtained at a farm sale in Hoagland, Indiana, and the Dutch door was salvaged from an old barn in Woodburn, Indiana. Along the south half of the northwest elevation are the original red and white swinging barn doors and the attached limestone silo. The swinging barn doors have a contemporary gooseneck light fixture centered above the doors. The silo walls are built of rough-cut limestone in irregular courses. Two four-light wood fixed windows are also located on both the first and second stories. The conical silo roof has asphalt shingles and is topped with a decorative weathervane.

On the southeast elevation, underneath the overhanging forebay and barn, all of the original wood supporting posts have been reinforced with concrete footings (photo 12). The brick foundation has been covered with both concrete and limestone on all three walls. Two six-over-six wood windows have also been added to the northeast and southwest walls. A small opening with concrete steps in the southern portion of the northwest wall provides access to the silo's interior. This area has an earthen floor and is used for additional storage. Above grade-level, the southeast elevation retains the original vertical-lap wood siding and the original sliding barn doors, which run the primary width of the façade. Flanking the sliding barn doors on both sides are historic Dutch doors, added circa 1990, salvaged from the previously-referenced Woodburn, Indiana barn. The Dutch doors are painted red with painted white arches and have period-sensitive light fixtures. Contemporary string lights run from the top of barn doors to posts fixed to the full-width porch, to provide ambiance and lighting for the wedding functions. The wood porch has a wood balustrade with square wood balusters and several supporting wood posts with concrete footings.

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The northeast and southwest elevations are clad in the same vertical-lap wood siding. Centered on both elevation walls are six circa 1980 four-light wood windows topped by a wood fanlight. Vertical wood vents are also located in the pitches of both gabled-ends. In addition, the northeast elevation has a Dutch door located to the west of the window, providing access from the barn's interior to the L-shaped porch. Both elevations also have a friezeboard accenting the gabled-roof pitch. The roof retains the original slate shingles and three ventilator cupolas evenly spaced along the ridge line.

Interior

The barn's interior (photos 13, 14, and 15) remains largely intact, with a majority of the original wood floors and all of the original framing construction members. Notably, the barn's post-and-beam construction remains visible, with series of standard bents and a roof support framework of queen posts and struts. The original hay loft ladders are incorporated into two of the interior bents.

The most significant alterations include the addition of two modern chandeliers, several electrical outlets along the walls, lighted emergency exit signs above the doors, and the bar and display platform areas in the northern-most bay. Both the display platform and bar are constructed out of salvaged barn wood and could easily be removed if necessary. The lighted emergency exit signs were added within the last two years to bring the building up to commercial code, and the electrical outlets and modern chandeliers were added when the building was put into use as a wedding venue. The floors in the northern-most and southern-most bays have been covered with wide sheets of wood panels. Despite these minor alterations, the barn visibly retains ties to its past agrarian use.

American Foursquare, c. 1914, contributing.

Exterior

The American Foursquare house (photos 16 and 17) was built in 1914, just a few feet north of the I-house. The house is in excellent condition with a high degree of integrity. The house is separated from the I-house by a 30-foot concrete pad that was recently added in 2015. The eastern edge of the concrete pad is landscaped with wisteria vines, small gazebo, and statue of Jesus, as an alternative location for a wedding ceremony. Organically planted plants and shrubs add color and visual interest on the other elevations of the house.

The American Foursquare is a two-story brick house with Neo-Classical ornamentation, a hipped roof, rock-faced ashlar limestone foundation, and has a two-bay façade. The primary roof, dormer roofs, and porch roof all have original slate shingles. The roof has moderately overhanging eaves with wood soffits and wide wood friezeboard. A rectangular brick chimney rises through the eaves on the west elevation.

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The first-story façade (photo 16) has an original glazed wood door, protected by contemporary glazed storm door, and is accentuated by leaded glass sidelights and a transom window in the façade's east bay. Two original wood cottage windows with rectilinear designed leaded glass panes in the upper sashes are located in the east bay and the center bay, just east of the front

door. The second-story façade has replacement six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows in both bays, and the hipped roof dormer has two original wood sash hopper windows. All of the windows on the façade have original limestone sills, and the first-story windows also have limestone lintels. The hipped roof dormers on the front and side elevations have wide eaves, a simple wood friezeboard, and a band of limestone that runs along the front of the dormer in the same line as the two limestone sills.

Typical of the American Foursquare type, the house also has a one-story, partial-width, hipped roof porch with a front-gabled cross-section over the center and west bays. The front-gabled section of the porch has wood patera, ribbon, and garland motifs applied to the gabled pediment. The porch is supported by three square brick columns with limestone capitals and bases. Each column also has a limestone band in the upper portion of the column shaft. The porch also has solid brick balustrade walls with limestone coping.

The first story of the west elevation (photo 17) has two original one-over-one double-hung wood windows with limestone hoods and sills and a hipped roof boxed oriel window with paired wood windows. Both of these windows have stained glass panes in the upper sashes. The second-story of the west elevation have replacement six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows with limestone sills. The hipped roof dormer on this elevation also has two original wood hopper windows, and the basement level has four original two-light wood windows. The first-story of the east elevation has an original one-over-one double-hung wood window and paired one-over-one double-hung windows, each with limestone lintels and sills. Between the first and second stories is a circa 1950 six-panel wood door, which provides a secondary entrance to the house. The second-story of the east elevation has replacement six-over-six vinyl windows with limestone sills. The hip roof dormer on this elevation has two original wood hopper windows. The basement level has four window openings, one that has been covered with plywood and three with original two-light wood windows. Also on the east elevation is a wooden staircase that leads to a wood porch with turned wood spindles around the porch's perimeter. The porch is fixed to the house and also supported by two narrow wood posts.

The rear elevation has replacement six-over-six vinyl windows with limestone sills on the second story. Also on the rear elevation is a one story, partial-width wing with a hipped roof clad in slate shingles. This wing primarily has brick walls, although the portion of the south wall that originally would have been an open porch area has been enclosed with a twelve-light bay window and stucco. The wing also has a brick foundation, with a limestone band just above the foundation bricks. An original square brick and limestone column is located at the southwest corner. A contemporary six-panel door with limestone lintel on the south wall provides access to the basement level. The east elevation has a one-over-one double-hung wood window with limestone sill and the west elevation has a contemporary door, flanked by an eight-light wood

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casement window. Attached to the rear wing is a circa 1980 concrete porch with turned concrete spindles and square concrete piers forming the balustrade walls and railing.

Interior

In keeping with the American Foursquare type, the layout of the house is consistent with the two rooms wide and two rooms deep plan, with the addition of extra rooms on the one-story rear wing. The main entrance (photo 19) located in the façade's west bay is accessed from the north porch. The primary switchback stairwell is centrally located between the first story's bedroom and kitchen.

The living room (photo 19) is accessed through the main entrance. This room has wide, oak baseboards with ogee mold at the top and trim, and rose-colored carpet that runs throughout much of the house. Door and window trim consists of simple boards with backband outer molding. A modern light fixture with ornate styling hangs from the center of the ceiling. A pair of glazed doors with Craftsman-style muntins and original hardware on the east wall leads from the living room to a first-floor bedroom. The wood trim around these doors has been painted white.

In the bedroom (photo 20), the same wide, oak trim is present. The baseboards on the east and north walls are unpainted, but those on the west and south walls, as well as the trim around the windows and door frames, have been painted white. An antique light fixture hangs from the ceiling in the center of the room, however it is not original to the house. The south wall of the bedroom has two door openings, one with a painted five-panel door that leads to a small closet, and the other which would have provided access to the stairwell landing, but has been closed off with a finished sheet of plywood.

The dining room (photos 21 and 22) is accessed through a large opening on the living room's south wall. All of the oak wood trim in this room remains unpainted. An original crystal chandelier hangs from the ceiling in the center of the room. A shallow oriel window with stained glass windows and original oak wood paneled jambs is centered on the west wall of the dining room. On the south wall of the dining room, the original rear entrance to the house now provides access to the pantry on the rear wing. This opening has an original transom window and a decorative screen door. Also on the south wall, a window has been removed, but the opening has been converted to a built-in by adding plywood and wood shelves and is framed by the original wood trim. Access to the kitchen and the stairwell is located on the dining room's east wall.

The door leading to the kitchen is an original five-panel oak wood door with original hardware. The kitchen (photos 23 and 24) has original wood flooring. The walls are two-thirds plaster and the bottom portion is covered in beadboard siding with wood chair rail and baseboards. Installed into the north wall of the kitchen is an original, working Kelvinator refrigerator. Also on the north wall is a modern screen door with original wood trim, serving to conceal stacked laundry

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machines. This opening formerly provided interior access to the basement, but was converted to a laundry closet in the last twenty years. The kitchen cabinets on the west wall are not original to the house, but are antiques from California installed by Sam Gross and painted by Maxine Gross. Centered above the kitchen sink are paired original one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. The antique light installed between the two windows is not an original fixture and was installed by the current owner. In the center of the kitchen is a large island, constructed by the current owner who crafted the countertop from the original wood

kitchen cupboards. On the south wall of the kitchen are two door openings, the west opening has an original 5-panel door with original hardware, and leads to a small bathroom. This bathroom has a modern sink, tub, and toilet. The east opening has no door and an original transom window. This opening leads to a pantry and storage area on the rear wing.

Dividing the pantry room from the mudroom on the summer porch rear wing is a large cupboard painted with an elaborate floral motif by Maxine Gross (photo 25). The floors throughout the wing are a modern wood composite, and the ceilings are covered in beadboard siding with simple molding. On the south wall of the wing is a multi-light bay window. The door leading out to the concrete porch on the east wall is a modern eight-panel metal door and storm door. To the north of the door is an eight-light wood casement window.

North of the kitchen and accessed through an opening in the dining room is the stairwell landing and a small linen closet. The small linen closet has a narrow two-panel wood door with original hardware. Covered in the same rose-colored carpets, the switchback stairs lead up to the second-story. At the midpoint stair landing is a circa 1950 six-panel wood door, which provides access to a small exterior porch. At the top of the stairs, the main second-floor hallway is covered in the same carpet, and has an antique light fixture hanging in the center of the hallway. The second-story rooms are all arranged around this central hallway, and all of the rooms have painted wood trim, and 5-panel doors with original hardware and blind transom windows. All of the doors have been painted, except the northwest bedroom door. The rose-colored carpet continues into all of the rooms with the exception of the bathroom and the southwest "art room." All four of the bedrooms have moderately sized closets with painted 5-panel wood doors with original hardware. The bedrooms each have a modern ceiling fan hanging from the original plaster ceiling in the center of the room. The room that has seen the most alterations is the southwest bedroom (photo 27), which has been converted to an art room by the current owner. Sam Gross added painted wood cabinets with a tile countertop and a decorative backsplash to the north wall of this room. A stainless-steel sink is likely a modern replacement for another sink that would have been in the same location. The laminate flooring, modern ceiling fan that hangs in the center of the room, and the painted wood hutch in the southwest corner of the room are recent alterations by the current owners. The current owners also added decorative wood molding to the windows in this room.

The second-story bathroom (photo 26) was also recently updated by the current owners. The floors in this room are oak, and the walls are half plaster and half board-and-batten. All modern replacements, the porcelain pedestal sink is located on the south wall, the porcelain claw foot tub on the west wall, and the toilet on the north wall. Also on the north wall is a slender linen closet

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with a partial-height wood louver door. A modern glass-bead chandelier hangs from the center of the ceiling. This room is the only room that retains the original transom window mechanism, although the window no longer operates.

Another switchback staircase accessed through the east doorway of the second-floor hallway leads to the sizable attic which is used for storage and as a drafting space for the current owners. The oak attic stairs, although original, are in fair condition. The basement is accessed from the door on the exterior rear wing, and is also used for storage. The staircase that would have provided access from the kitchen to the basement is still present although it has been closed off with the plywood used to accommodate the laundry appliances.

Garage, c. 1940, contributing.

Located to the west of the I-house, the circa 1940 garage (photo 29) has been severely altered with the addition of sliding barn doors and a cupola, however continues to contribute to the property as a remaining farm outbuilding. The garage has a concrete foundation and wide-lap wood weatherboard siding, laid horizontally around the garage and in a V-pattern in the gables. The exterior walls are covered in antique signage as decoration. Two antique Dutch doors painted red with white arches to resemble the barn doors are found on the east and west elevations. While historic, these doors are not original to the garage. The front-gabled roof has circa 2010 asphalt shingles, overhanging eaves, and exposed wood rafter beams. A circa 2010 cupola with a metal weathervane is located towards to the northern end of the garage. A modern floodlight has also been added to the northern portion of the roof. Inside, the open-plan garage is used as a work space and storage area for the current owners.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
-

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1845-1967

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Coleman, Nathan

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Period of Significance (justification)

The proposed period of significance determined for the property begins in 1845 with the completion of the I-house and ends in 1967 to include the entire period that the property was operated as a farm. Arthur and Ella Doctor ceased farming operations on the property around 1970.

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 Coleman-Doctor Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of agriculture and criterion C in the area of architecture. From the c. 1845 I-house/Continental Plan house, to the c. 1889 Schweitzer Barn, and the c. 1940 American Foursquare, the farmstead demonstrates the evolution of a 19th and 20th century family farm in Indiana. The collection of buildings retains a high level of integrity, adding to the architectural significance of the farm. The most recent survey of Marion Township, Allen County, conducted for the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory rated the c. 1845 I-house as “Outstanding,” one of only seven with this rating in this style remaining in the township.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The vernacular I-house was a ubiquitous building type selected by Indiana’s early pioneers. First identified by cultural geographer Fred Kniffen, this traditional British folk form spread from the Mid-Atlantic and southern colonies, across the entire Midwest, reaching the Great Plains by the

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end of the 19th century. Settling in Allen County from Ohio, and earlier from Pennsylvania, Nathan Coleman's decision to construct an I-house is in keeping with the pattern of cultural diffusion identified by Kniffen.¹ Kniffen also put forth the understanding that the I-house held "... an almost exclusive association with economic success in an agricultural society..." and

"became symbolic of economic attainment by agriculturists."² The Coleman-Doctor Farm, today approximately 16 acres, began as a 265.15-acre farm which Nathan Coleman and his descendants used to farm and support their own family.³ Kniffen's assertion that the I-house was representative of agrarian prosperity is reflected by the generations of Coleman-Doctor farmers who occupied the I-house while successfully farming the land.

The I-house is defined by its floor plan, which always consists of two rooms on each floor and just one room in depth, and is generally capped by a side-gable roof. Because of this basic form, I-houses are frequently seen with the added decorative elements of Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne ornamentation. The Coleman-Doctor I-house features Federal-style elements, such as the wide friezeboard at the cornice line, cornice returns, and simple limestone lintels which top the openings.

Notably, the Coleman-Doctor I-house is an unusual double-entry variation of the type. Such houses are often called "Continental Plan" houses. Architectural Historian Dennis Domer has linked the existence of two front doors to German-American traditions, where one entry led to a formal parlor, and the other entry led to an informal parlor or living room.⁴ Domer's theory puts forth that the use of two front doors was based more upon the commitment to Old-World German traditions which harkened back to the German house-barn combinations of the Middle Ages, rather than on the practical functions of two primary front doors. While Nathan Coleman's ancestors appear to have immigrated from Great Britain, the decision to incorporate German-American influences into his house may have been influenced by his German neighbors in the township. It is also noteworthy that the most recent survey data from the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory indicates that the Coleman-Doctor I-house is one of just two I-houses with two front doors in the rural townships of Allen County.⁵

The Schweitzer Barn also contributes to the architectural significance of the property, as a notable example of the type. The c. 1889 barn retains a high level of integrity, with alterations to

¹ Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone*, vol. 1 (Amhurst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 52.

² Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing, Key to Diffusion," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 155 (1965): 553, accessed October 10, 2015, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2569440>.

³ Nathan Coleman's initial land purchase was 435.15 acres in 1835, but he quickly reduced his land holding to 265.15 acres in 1840. Beulah Mohart Scott and Phyllis Scott Hull, "Nathan R. Coleman Descendants, 1797" (Family History, Allen County Public Library, 1975), i.

⁴ Dennis Domer, "Genesis Theories of the German- American Two-Door House," *Material Culture* 26 (1994): 2, accessed November 12, 2016, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29763941>.

⁵ The only other I-house that retains a double-entry in rural Allen County is the Eley-McCordy I-House at 22912 State Rd 37, Grabill, IN, in Springfield Township (003-691-05014).

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accommodate the present use as a wedding venue. The barn retains the original slate roof and ventilator cupolas, wood siding, sliding doors, and the locally sourced fieldstone foundation. The barn an entire bay wider than the traditional 3-bay barns more common to the surrounding area, serves as evidence of the Doctor's financial success at the turn of the twentieth century.

Notably, the Coleman-Doctor Barn retains the overhanging forebay. Schweitzer barns are defined by this feature, which allows for an open lower floor for cattle stalls and other animals. Cattle and other animals, such as sheep and horses, would be able to graze the grassy pasture, moving easily in and out of the barn's lower level. As is the case with the Coleman-Doctor barn, Schweitzer barns are typically built into a hillside in an effort to conserve heat in the winter season while also allowing for a cool, dry environment during the summer, an advantageous characteristic for both the animals and the farmer.⁶ The upper level was then used for hay storage with space for grain threshing. The large sliding doors that run along the southeastern elevation would have then allowed the farmers to easily throw fodder directly down to the livestock below.⁷ This functional design was exceptionally well-suited to the period's trend towards diversified commercial agriculture.

The garage is the only other remaining agricultural outbuilding that remains on the property. The c. 1940 garage, located to the west of the I-house, was moved to its present location from another site on the farm in the 1960s. The garage has been severely altered with the addition of sliding barn doors and a copula, however continues to contribute to the property as a remaining farm outbuilding.

With only a few feet separating it from the I-house, the c. 1914 American Foursquare was built by John Henry and Margaret Doctor, who wished to build a larger, modern house for their family. According to the present homeowners, the two houses were built within such close proximity because John Henry and Margaret had always intended to demolish the I-house once the American Foursquare was completed. However, the couple decided against demolition, instead retaining the I-house for additional storage and bedroom space for visitors.

During the time that this home was built, the American Foursquare was one of the most popular building types across the nation. Americans were turning away from the overly embellished and often ostentatious Queen Anne style known for its use of excessive ornamentation, and were drawn to the clean lines of the Foursquare's simple cube shape. The American Foursquare type was lauded in newspapers and magazines across the country as an economical and efficient choice for the middle- and upper- middle class. From his extensive primary research into the genesis of the American Foursquare, historian Thomas Hanchett notes that advertisements of the era "... stressed the [Four Square's] solid, dignified appearance, its sensible, spacious interior,

⁶ Noble, Vol. 2, 25.

⁷ Allen G. Noble and Hubert Willhelm, *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens, OH: Ohio University Press, 1995), 69.

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and the economy of construction inherent in its nearly cubic shape.”⁸ As an economical and easy-to-build house type, the Foursquare was popular in both urban and rural settings. The boxy

design of the Foursquare was both suited to the narrow city lots of the rapidly expanding streetcar suburbs, as well as a spacious and affordable option for a modern farmhouse.⁹

The American Foursquare name was adopted in connection to the four-sided pyramidal or hipped roof, four-room plan on both floors, and four-walled, cubed massing.¹⁰ Foursquares will also frequently feature roof dormers, full-width, single-story façade porches, and rear wings. Additionally, these houses were often modestly embellished with Colonial Revival, Prairie, Queen Anne, or Arts and Crafts detailing. The brick-clad Coleman-Doctor Foursquare features Colonial Revival ornamentation, as seen in the pedimented section of the porch roof, limestone lintels, and narrow wood frieze board under the cornice line.

The Coleman-Doctor Foursquare is a largely unaltered and notable representation of the type, with added architectural details such as the oriel window with stained glass panes, hipped dormers on three elevations, and leaded glass window panes on the façade. Inside, the spacious interior also reflects the defining four-over-four room plan that defines the style.

AGRICULTURE

The Coleman-Doctor Farm also meets National Register criteria for significance in the area of agriculture. While many of the original farm buildings are missing, the remaining barn, houses, and repurposed garage are all indicative of the Coleman-Doctor families’ success in agricultural pursuits during the early settlement period in Allen County through Indiana’s Golden Age of Agriculture. The Coleman-Doctor Farm is surrounded by adjacent cropland and has several mature trees on the property, which further add to the feeling associated with the agricultural property.

After leaving Shelby County, Ohio in 1827, Nathaniel Coleman first settled in Adams Township, Allen County seeking undeveloped land for his family farm. Just eight years later, Coleman moved his family farm a few miles south to neighboring Marion Township, driven by fears of malaria after plans were made to build the Wabash Canal near his property.¹¹ Marion Township would have been an ideal area to settle as a farmer, as the topography is generally flat with “... a

⁸ Thomas W. Hanchett, “The Four Square House in the United States,” (master’s thesis, University of Chicago, 1986), 18.

⁹ Bill Kemp, “Boxy Foursquare once popular home design,” *The Pantagraph* (Bloomington, IL), June 13, 2010. <http://www.lexisnexis.com> (accessed December 12, 2016).

¹⁰ Hanchett, 4.

¹¹ Harley H. Somers, “Marion Township, Allen County, Indiana, Minute Book,” Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center, Allen County Resources, 44.

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rich sandy loam that the first settlers found productive for agriculture.”¹² The original land abstract indicates that Coleman made two land purchases in Section 4 of Marion Township, first on July 20, 1835 for 275.15 acres, and again on November 28, 1835 for 160 acres. Over the next five years, Coleman sold nearly half of his original 425.15 acres, reducing his holdings to 265.15

acres to farm and support his large family. According to census data and plat maps, the number of acres that Coleman held from this period until his death in 1862 increased and decreased numerous times. The largest recorded acreage held by Coleman is indicated in the 1860 Agricultural Census, where he reported 230 improved acres and 265 unimproved acres.

Coleman first built a log cabin on the property as a temporary shelter for his family while developing the farm and building the I-house.¹³ The brick I-house was finished in 1845. Several accounts note that Coleman handled every brick that was used to build the I-house. Additionally, the walnut woodwork used throughout the house’s interior is also likely to have been sourced from the numerous acres of forest that belonged to the Coleman family.

The 1850 and 1860 United States Agricultural Censuses provide insight into life on the Coleman Farm. This decade is generally regarded by regional historians as the “Booming Fifties,” as the trend shifted from subsistence farming to commercial farming, bringing unprecedented prosperity to the state.¹⁴ Due to the growing number of transportation routes during this period, farmers could generate greater profits from transporting their goods to other communities across the state, encouraging many farmers to increase their production beyond subsistence levels. The Coleman farm reflects this trend, as the number of improved acres increased from 160 to 230 acres, as well as increases in the Coleman’s number of livestock, including swine, sheep, and other cattle.¹⁵ Particularly noteworthy, Coleman’s number of swine increased from 25 in 1850 to 50 in 1860, which is in line with the trend across the state. Historians Thompson and Madigan noted that during the “Booming Fifties” farmers across the state were increasing their number of swine, and by 1860 Indiana farmers recorded having more hogs than any other state.¹⁶ Evidence of the increased production demands on the Coleman Farm, Coleman also employed two farm laborers in 1860, twenty-three-year-old Francis Lidoft and nineteen-year-old Nathaniel Tillbury.¹⁷

¹² John D. Beatty and Cherie Aldrich, “Marion Township & Poe,” in *The History of Fort Wayne and Allen County, 1700-2005*, edited by John D. Beatty (Evansville, IN: M.T. Publishing Company, Inc., 2006), 519.

¹³ Somers, 45.

¹⁴ Dave O. Thompson and William L. Madigan, *One Hundred and Fifty Years of Indiana Agriculture* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1969), 17.

¹⁵ Marion Township, Allen County, IN, 1850 Census of Agriculture. Microfilm Collection, Allen County Public Library.; Marion Township, Allen County, IN, 1860 Census of Agriculture. Microfilm Collection, Allen County Public Library.

¹⁶ Thompson and Madigan, 18.

¹⁷ Marion Township, Allen County, IN, 1860 Census of Agriculture. Microfilm Collection, Allen County Public Library.

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Nathan Coleman died on December 9, 1862, purportedly from diphtheria. After his passing, the farm was divided among his eighteen children and grandchildren. Sometime between 1862 and 1880, Henry G. Doctor, Nathan Coleman's grandson, purchased the Coleman house and much of the original acreage from the other Coleman descendants.¹⁸

By the 1880's, advances in farm mechanization began to allow farmers to increase productivity and bring more land under cultivation than ever before. In Allen County, agricultural census data indicates that between 1850 and 1880, the amount of improved acreage for farming more than quadrupled from 50,481 acres to 219,634 acres.¹⁹ With increases in crop and livestock production bolstered by new machinery, improvements were also made to farm architecture. Built in 1881, the large four-bay bank barn built by Henry Doctor was certainly a response to the dramatic changes occurring in agricultural production at the end of the 19th century. The 1880 Agricultural Census indicates that while much of the livestock and crop numbers produced on the farm were similar to those reported in earlier censuses by Nathan Coleman, Henry Doctor had dramatically increased his wheat production from 200 bushels in 1860 to 1000 bushels in 1879. New advances in reapers, wheat drills, cultivators, and threshers made it possible for farmers across the state to cultivate greater numbers of wheat, oats, corn and other crops. Notably, Indiana was second highest wheat producing state in the country, where a large portion of the wheat production was occurring in the northern region of the state.²⁰ Henry Doctor also indicated in the 1880 Agricultural Census that he had hired hands to help on the farm, with wages amounting to \$450 in 1879. With a growing, prosperous farm Henry Doctor would have needed to build a barn that responded to the growing demands of farm life at the end of the 19th century.

By 1901, at the age of 54, Henry Doctor and his wife Katherine moved off the farm to Glasgow Avenue near the Berghoff Brewing Company in Fort Wayne.²¹ Henry would continue to retain ownership of over 570 acres in Allen County and 304 acres in Paulding County, Ohio while his three sons Charles, John Henry, and Allen Doctor and his daughter Anna Doctor maintained the farms. John Henry and his wife Margaret maintained the land that comprised the Coleman-Doctor Farm in Marion Township. After Henry passed away in 1917, John Henry inherited the 320 acres associated with the Coleman-Doctor Farm. At the time of Henry Doctor's death, his obituary commended his devotion to agriculture, remarking him as one of the most progressive

¹⁸ Burt Griswold, *The Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana*, vol. 2 (Chicago: Robert O. Law Co., 1917), 135.

¹⁹ Minnesota Population Center, "1850/1880 Census: Agriculture Data, Improved/Unimproved Land in Farms by County," National Historical Geographic Information System, <http://www.nhgis.org> (accessed December 20, 2016).

²⁰ Emma Lou Thornbrough, *Indiana in the Civil War Era, 1850-1880*, vol. 3 (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1965), 372.

²¹ Obituary for Henry G. Doctor, *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, September 8, 1917; Last will and testament of Henry G. Doctor, Allen County, Indiana Probate Will Record, vol. 15-17, 1912-1919, 66.

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farmers in the township.²² A 1917 biographical publication by the local historian Burt Griswold also praised Henry Doctor's virtuosity in agriculture, opining that "...after many years of strenuous endeavor in the pursuit of agriculture...he has won the unqualified respect and confidence of his fellows and has not only enjoyed a long life of seventy years, but has made his years count for service to himself, his family, and his community."²³

With the transition of the farmstead from Henry to his son John Henry in 1901, a dramatic shift was also taking place in Indiana's agricultural economy. Beginning in 1900, agriculture across the state was booming, culminating in the twenty-year period referred to by historians as Indiana's Golden Age of Agriculture. Such an impressive increase in Indiana's farm economy was brought on by the coalescence of many factors, including technological advances in farm mechanization, advances in education and agricultural science, waves of new immigration, and transportation improvements.²⁴ As the population expanded in urban areas, increased consumer demands drove up land values and market prices leading to increased production and advanced living standards on farmsteads.²⁵ Allen County specifically experienced a dramatic increase in crops by over \$6 million between 1910 and 1920.²⁶ John Henry Doctor was not immune to the prosperity that farmers experienced during this "Golden Age." During this period, John Henry and his wife Margaret built a modern home, the American Foursquare which remains on the property. Notably, during this period electricity was changing the standard of living on farmsteads. The new house built by John Henry and Margaret was built with electrical lights, bringing the conveniences of city life to the farm.²⁷

After John Henry passed away in 1924, his son Arthur and his wife Ella moved back to the farm to assist Margaret with its growing operations. An aerial image from 1940 shows the farmstead with the existing buildings, a smaller barn, and three more outbuildings. Arthur and Ella would continue to maintain the farm and raise their family on the property into the 1970s.

The steady growth in the farming industry that defined the first half of the twentieth century would begin a new transition in the 1950s that would redefine American agriculture all over again. The United States Agricultural Census for Indiana shows that between 1950 and 1987,

²² Obituary for Henry G. Doctor, *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, September 8, 1917.

²³ Griswold, 135.

²⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, "Changes in Agriculture, 1900 to 1950," Special Reports, Part 6: Agriculture 1950—A Graphic Summary, <https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/41667073v5p6ch4.pdf> (accessed November 4, 2016).

²⁵ John D. Barnhart and Donald F. Carmony, *Indiana: From Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth*, vol. 2 (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1954), 403.

²⁶ Minnesota Population Center, "1910/1920 Census: Agriculture Data, Total Value of all Crops," National Historical Geographic Information System, <http://www.nhgis.org>, (accessed December 20, 2016).

²⁷ Interview with Katie Holcombe, October 2016.

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those who listed their primary occupation as “Farming” declined by over 59%.²⁸ This statistic is representative of the movement away from smaller, family-operated farms to large-scale agricultural operations run by corporations. This major shift away from family-operated, small farms is widely regarded as being a direct result of increased specialization as farm machinery continued to advance and become more expensive. Farms could no longer maintain a productive diversity by growing crops and raising chicken and livestock, but rather needed to choose an area

of specialization as farm machinery, and the price of that machinery, grew exponentially.²⁹ In 1972, President Nixon’s Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz famously remarked that American farmers must “get bigger, get better, or get out.”³⁰ Butz’s infamous quote succinctly captures the farming trends forced upon American’s in the second half of the twentieth century.

Following the nationwide trends in agriculture, The Coleman-Doctor farm, which had served as a prospering farm for over 100 years, ceased farming operations in the 1970s. Today, the farm remains under the care and ownership of Coleman-Doctor descendant Katie Holcombe. Together, with her husband Jeff, the Holcombes maintain the nearly sixteen acres immediately surrounding the remaining farm and residential buildings as a wedding and special events venue. The Holcombes preservation of the farm allows the public an opportunity to harken back to Indiana’s proud agrarian heritage.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

²⁸ “State Fact Sheets: Indiana,” United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service, accessed December 12, 2016, <https://www.ers.usda.gov>.

²⁹ R. Douglas Hurt, *American Agriculture: A Brief History*, Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1994, 310.

³⁰ Debra A. Reid, “Part IV: Timeline: National Policy and Agrarian Legislation,” in *Interpreting Agriculture at Museums and Historic Sites*, (Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2017), accessed February 12, 2017, <http://alhfam.org/InterpAg>.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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- U.S. Census Bureau. "Changes in Agriculture, 1900 to 1950." Special Reports, Part 6: Agriculture 1950—A Graphic Summary. Accessed November 4, 2016. <https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/41667073v5p6ch4.pdf>.
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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): 003-214-85004

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.62 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 662891 | Northing: 4541012 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 663115 | Northing: 4541024 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 663129 | Northing: 4540700 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 662894 | Northing: 4540692 |

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

Part of the Northeast Quarter of Section 4, Township 29 North, Range 13 East, in Allen County, in the State of Indiana, depicted on the attached 1"=200' scale map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Coleman-Doctor Farm are consistent with the current legal parcel description of 5910 Maples Road and encompass all of the contributing resources related to this nomination. While this boundary includes the central core of the agricultural and settlement activity related to the farm, it does not include all of the original acreage of the farm, which has since been sold.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Andrea Kern, Historic Preservation Specialist
organization: ARCH, Inc. and Indiana Landmarks Partners in Preservation Program
street & number: 818 Lafayette St
city or town: Fort Wayne state: IN zip code: 46802
e-mail: akern@archfw.org
telephone: 260-426-5117
date: _____

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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.)

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: Coleman-Doctor Farm
City or Vicinity: Marion Township
County: Allen
State: Indiana
Photographer: Andrea Kern

Photo 1 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0001)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
South and west elevations of I-house. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 2 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0002)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
North and west elevations of I-house, camera facing southeast

Photo 3 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0003)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
I-House south façade. Camera facing north.

Photo 4 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0004)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
I-House first floor east room. Camera facing southeast.

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Photo 5 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0005)

Date Photographed: August 9, 2016

I-House first floor west room. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 6 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0006)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

I-House second floor hallway. Camera facing east.

Photo 7 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0007)

Date Photographed: August 9, 2016

View of the I-house second floor east room. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 8 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0008)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

View of the I-house second floor west room. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 9 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0009)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

Bathroom added to I-house second floor west room. Camera facing east.

Photo 10 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0010)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

Schweitzer Barn west elevation. Camera facing south.

Photo 11 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0011)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

Schweitzer barn. Camera facing south.

Photo 12 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0012)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

View underneath the barn's forebay. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 13 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0013)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

Interior view of Schweitzer barn. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 14 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0014)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

Interior view of Schweitzer barn. Camera facing northeast.

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Photo 15 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0015)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
Display platform and bar area added to the barn. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 16 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0016)
Date Photographed: August 9, 2016
American Foursquare façade. Camera facing south.

Photo 17 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0017)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
Exterior view of American Foursquare. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 18 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0018)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
Exterior view of American Foursquare. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 19 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0019)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
American Foursquare living room. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 20 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0020)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
American Foursquare first story bedroom. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 21 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0021)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
American Foursquare dining room. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 22 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0022)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
American Foursquare dining room. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 23 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0023)
Date Photographed: October 5, 2016
American Foursquare kitchen. Camera facing southeast.

Coleman-Doctor Farm
Name of Property

Allen County, Indiana
County and State

Photo 24 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0024)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

American Foursquare kitchen and pantry. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 25 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0025)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

View of American Foursquare summer porch. Camera facing east.

Photo 26 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0026)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

American Foursquare second floor bathroom. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 27 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0027)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

American Foursquare second floor bedroom used as art studio. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 28 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0028)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

American Foursquare second floor bedroom. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 29 of 29 (IN_Allen County_Coleman-Doctor Farm_0029)

Date Photographed: October 5, 2016

Exterior view of garage. Camera facing northwest.

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.

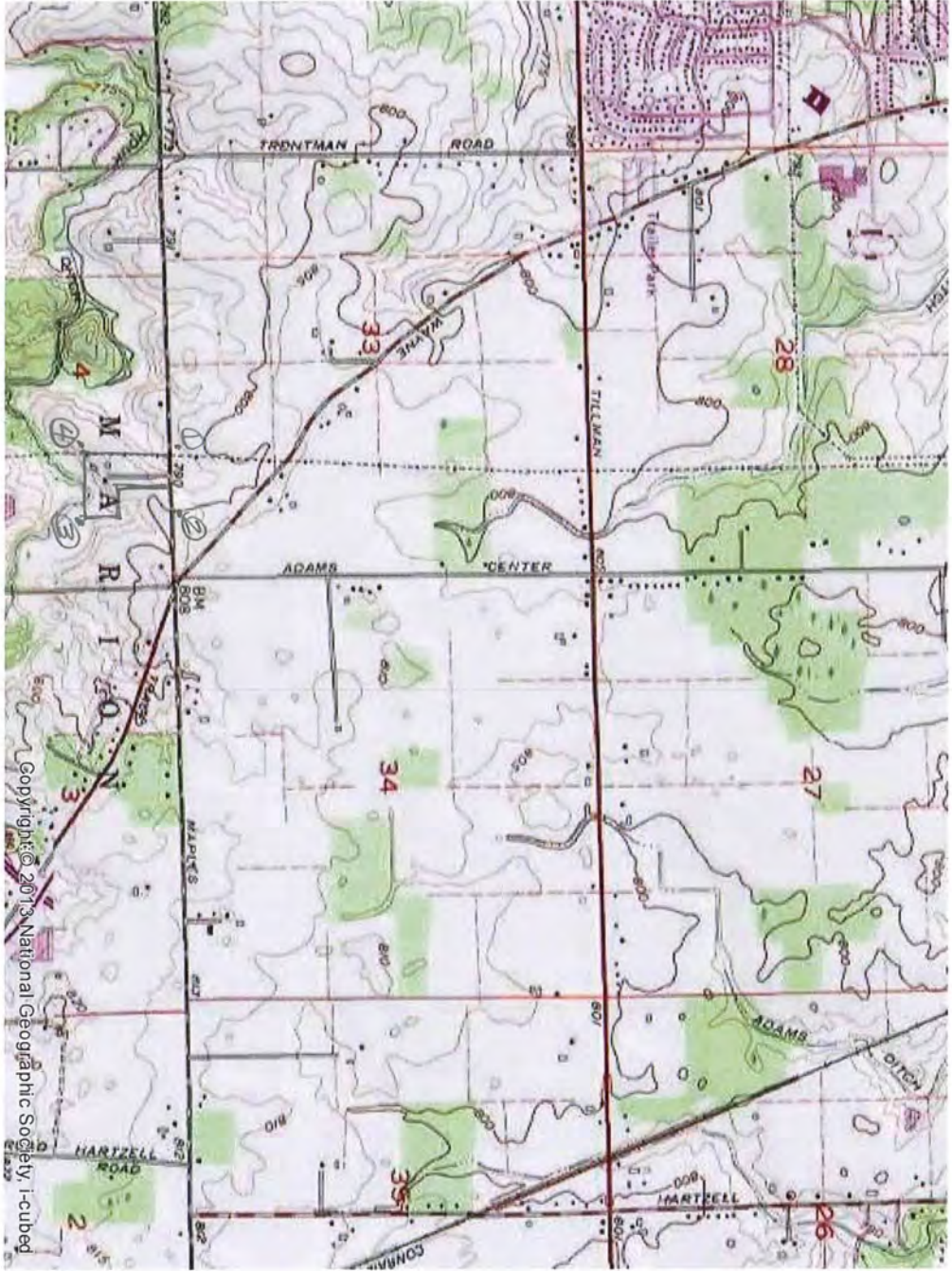


Blue line = National Register boundary



Although strict accuracy standards have been employed in the compilation of this map, Allen County does not warrant or guarantee the accuracy of the information contained herein and disclaims any and all liability resulting from any error or omission in this map.
© 2004 Board of Commissioners of the County of Allen
North American Datum 1983
State Plane Coordinate System, Indiana East

Date: 10/30/2018 1" = 200'



COLEMAN-POWELL FARM
 ALLEN CO., IN
 NAD 83 UTM S

- ① 16 662891 4541012
- ② 16 663115 4541024
- ③ 16 663129 4540700
- ④ 16 662894 4540692

Maples Road



Site Map
Coleman-Doctor Farm
Marion Township, Allen County, IN

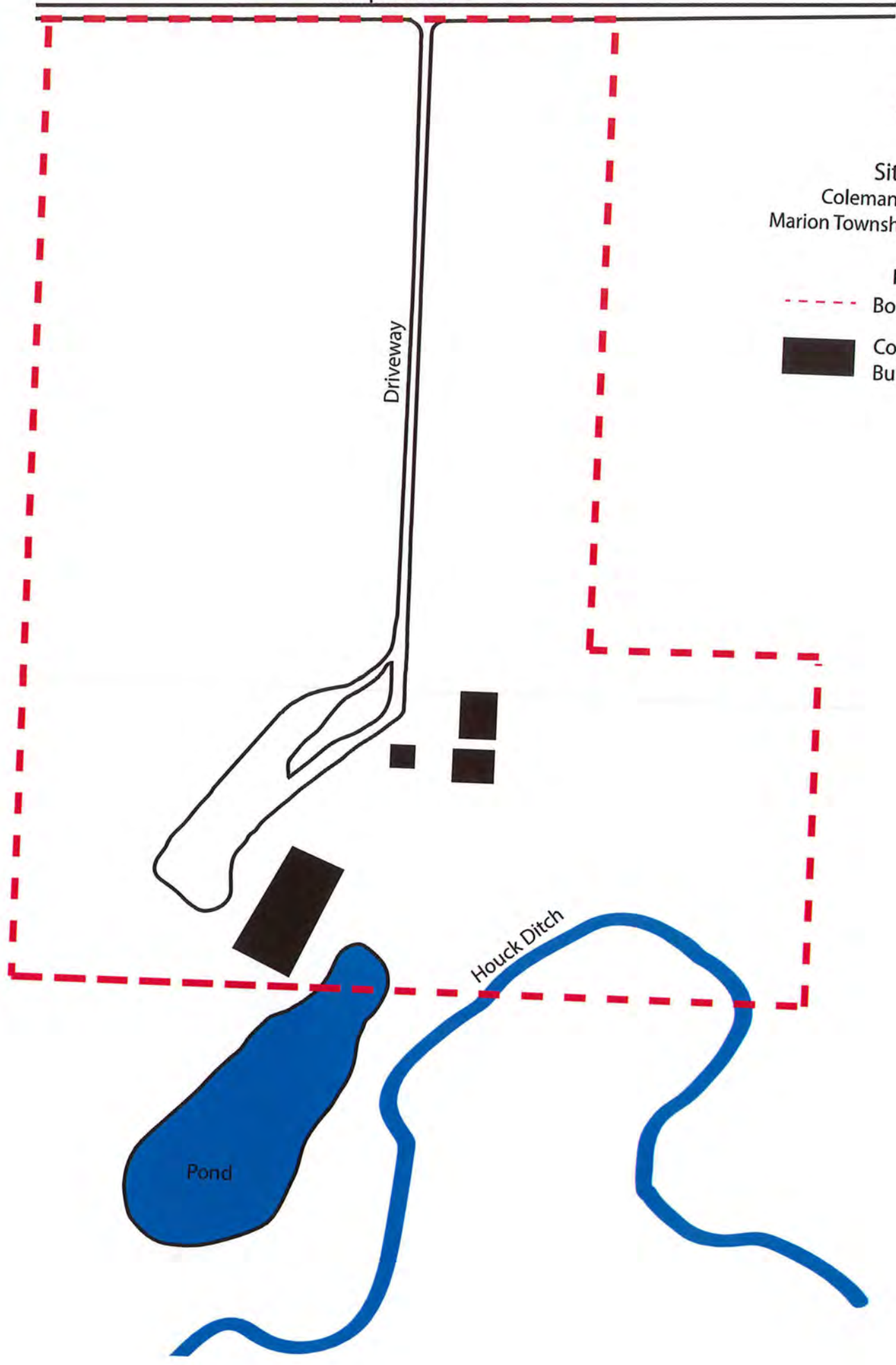
Key:

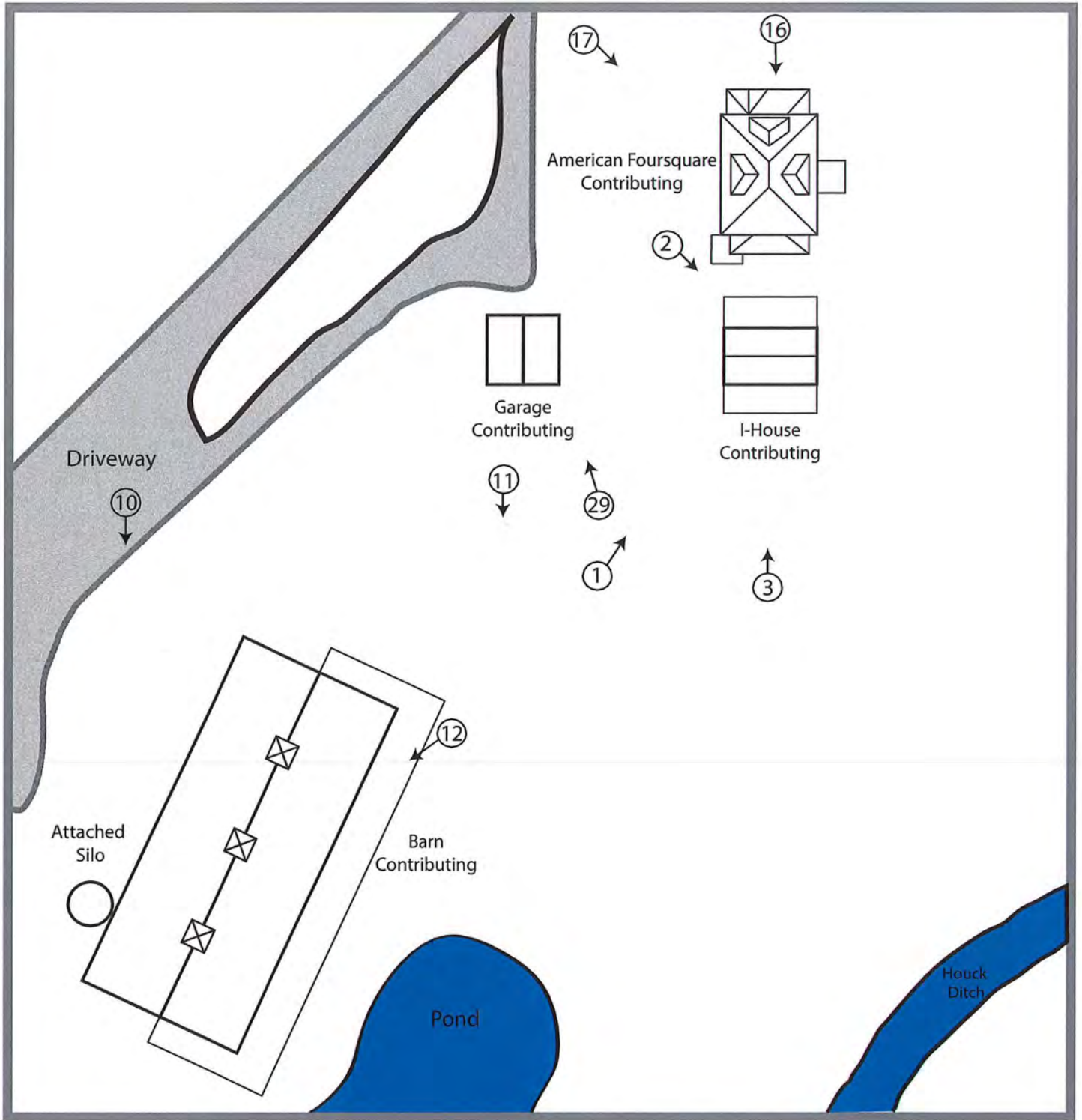
- - - Boundary Line
- Contributing Building

Driveway

Houck Ditch


Pond





Site and Photo Map
Structures Detailed

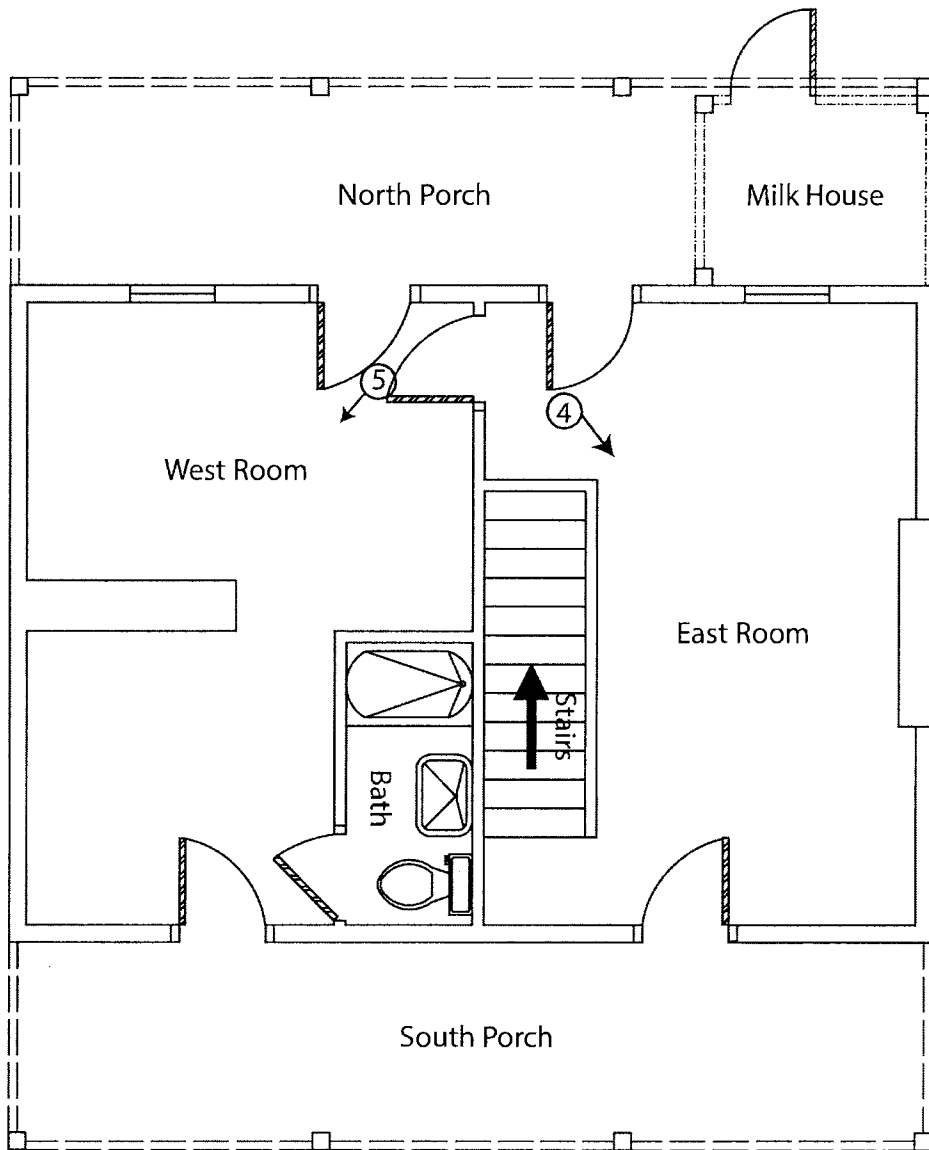
Coleman-Doctor Farm
Marion Township, Allen County, IN

 Photo Number
 and Direction
 Scale: 3/16" = 1-0'



I-House
First Floor Plan and Photo Map

Coleman-Doctor Farm - Marion Township, Allen County, Indiana

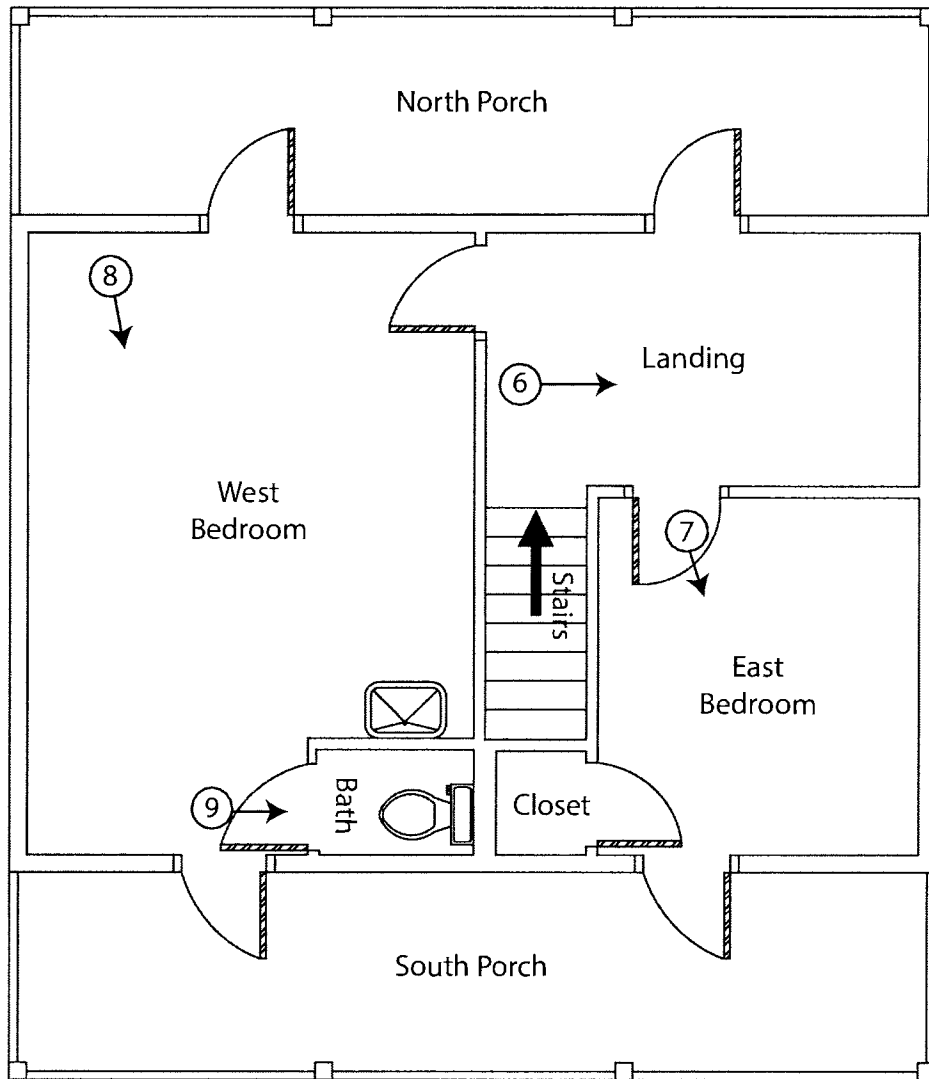


↑ Photo Number and Direction ▲ N

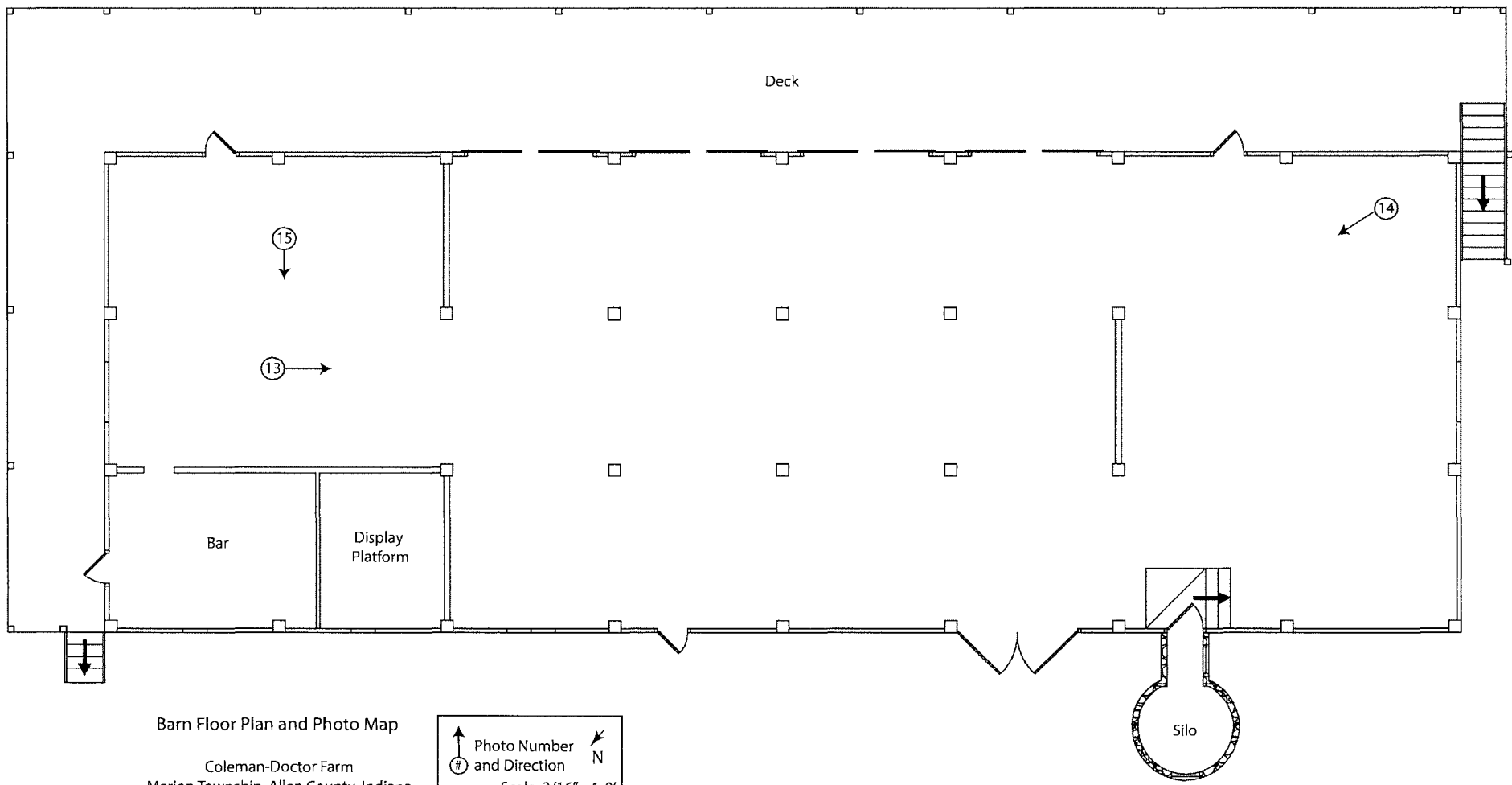
Scale: 3/16" = 1-0'

I-House
Second Floor Plan and Photo Map

Coleman-Doctor Farm - Marion Township, Allen County, Indiana

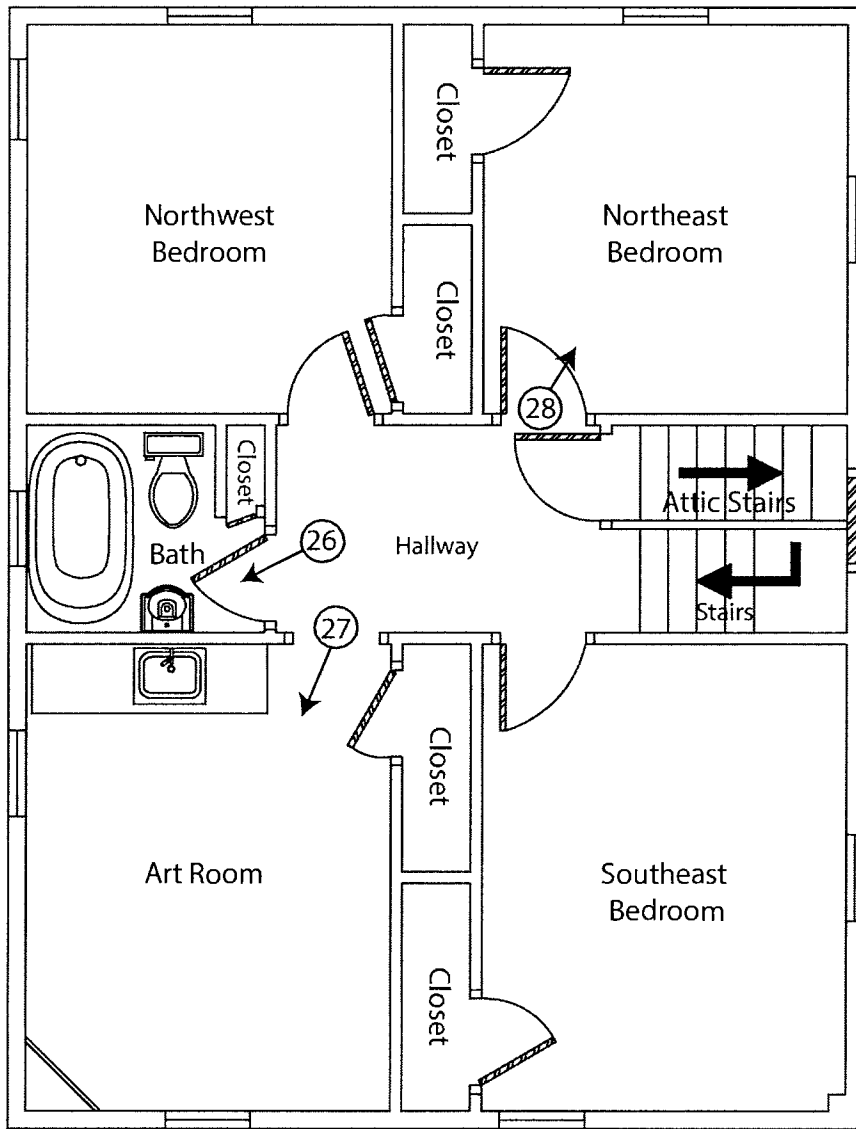


↑ Photo Number ▲
and Direction N
Scale: 3/16" = 1-0'

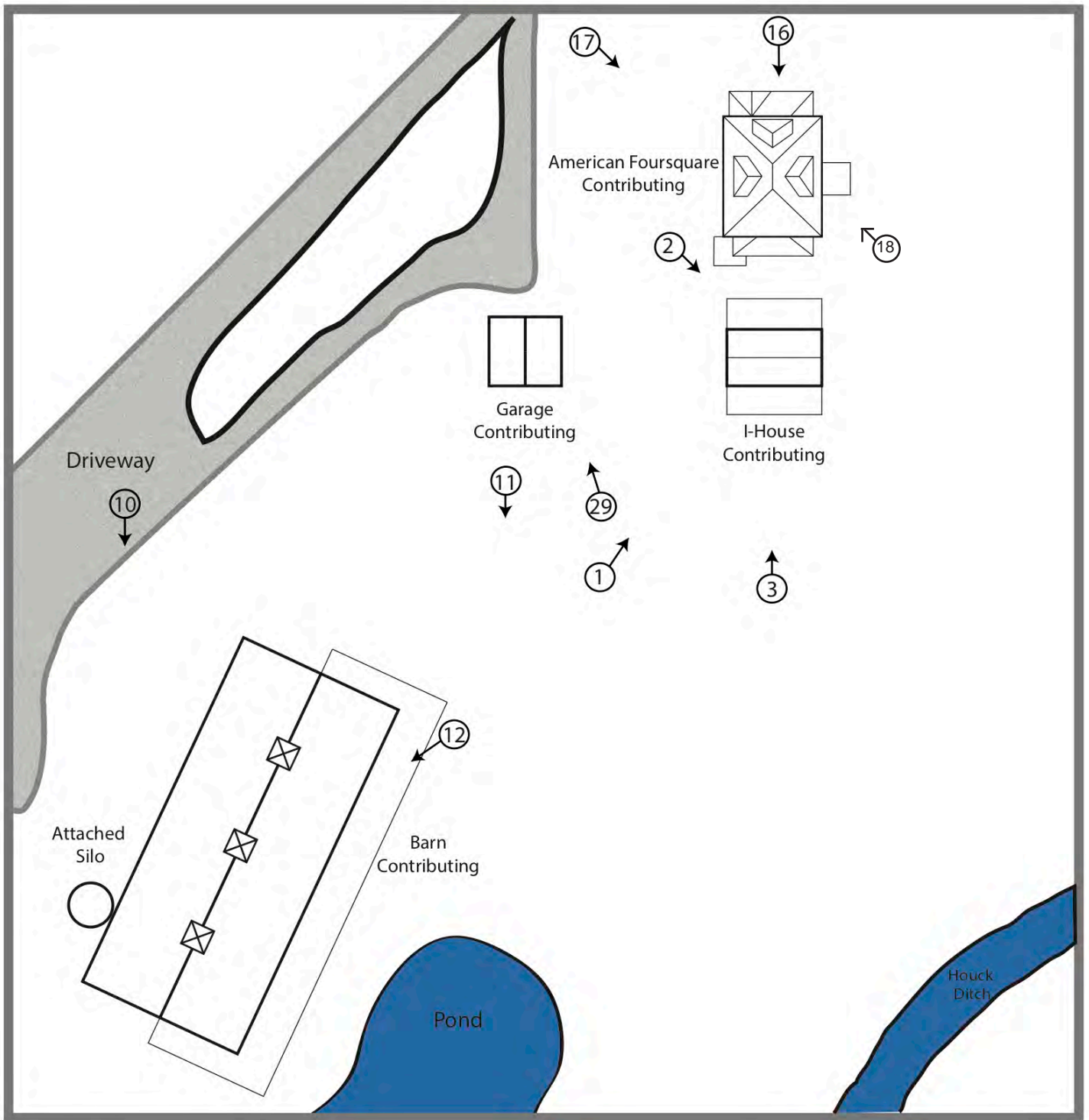


American Foursquare
Second Floor Plan and Photo Map

Coleman-Doctor Farm - Marion Township, Allen County, Indiana




↑ Photo Number and Direction
▲ N
Scale: 3/16" = 1-0'



Site and Photo Map
Structures Detailed

Coleman-Doctor Farm
Marion Township, Allen County, IN

 Photo Number
and Direction
 Scale: 3/16" = 1-0'

































CELEBRATE

patric

GRAND HOTEL



















Always stay humble & kind







Liberman The Artist In His Studio
Matisse
Matisse
THE ARTIST IN HIS STUDIO
MONET

HEAVY DUTY
CANVAS





GARAGE
Coca-Cola

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Colman-Doctor Farm

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: INDIANA, Allen

Date Received: 2/1/2019 Date of Pending List: 2/12/2019 Date of 16th Day: 2/27/2019 Date of 45th Day: 3/18/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003499

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

X Accept Return Reject 3/6/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Locally significant farmstead that is tied to agricultural success of its occupation of over 130 years. There are two distinct farmhouses, both excellent examples of their types and eras. The I House features a continental floor plan, atypical for the form, and the brick Four Square includes interior features that indicate a higher economic status than typical (and brick dormers!)

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

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



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



January 30, 2019

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Coleman-Doctor Farm, Allen County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Coleman-Doctor Farm, Allen 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 disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Coleman-Doctor Farm, Allen 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,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package