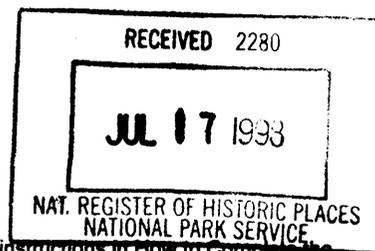


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1049

1. Name of Property

historic name Jessup, Joel, Farm
other names/site number _____ 063-066-50064

2. Location

street & number County Road 800 South near County Road 1050 East N/A not for publication
city or town Friendswood vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Hendricks code 063 zip code 46113

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this Y 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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain:)

Edwin H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

8-14-98

Jessup, Joel, Farm

Hendricks IN

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)

- Ownership: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category: building, district, site, structure, object.

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

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Values: 3, 0, 0, 0, 3.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Historic Functions: DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, AGRI/SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility, DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

Current Functions: DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, AGRI/SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility, DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, OTHER: I-house, OTHER: Transverse-frame barn

Materials: foundation: BRICK, walls: BRICK, roof: STONE: Slate, other: TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE _____

Period of Significance

c.1864-1866 _____

Significant Dates

c.1864-1866 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Jessup, Joel _____

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana _____

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Joel Jessup Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

The Joel Jessup Farm is located on 5.25 acres near the junction of CR 800 S. and CR 1050 E. in southeastern Guilford Township, Hendricks County. A variety of mature trees are scattered throughout the property. There are three contributing buildings: an Italianate I-house, a transverse frame barn, and a privy. A horseshoe shaped gravel driveway loops behind the house. At each end of the driveway there is a large sugar maple tree. These trees are identified by Jessup family descendants as the trees planted by Joel Jessup and his sons in the spring of 1866. The two story brick Italianate I-house with rear facing T extension was built around 1864. A summer kitchen attached to the rear of the house by an interior hallway sits parallel to the main facade of the house. A modern garage is attached to the east end of the summer kitchen. The transverse frame barn is believed to have been constructed around the same time as the house. It is located southwest of the house. The brick privy is southeast of the house just across the driveway. The bricks for the house, summer kitchen, and privy were made and fired in the fields to the south of the house. They have always been painted because they are too soft to remain unprotected from the elements. Currently they are painted red although they have been painted yellow and pink in the past. A curving sidewalk leads from the west leg of the drive to the front stoop. It appears that the sidewalk originally continued to curve away from the stoop to the east leg of the drive in a horseshoe mimicking the drive in the rear. Only the west half of this sidewalk is extant.

The home faces north toward County Road 800 South. The house and the privy are constructed of brick, made and fired on site in the fields to the south of the property, laid in common bond. The roof of the house is slate with multiple brick chimneys. The two on the front I-section of the house and one on the rear facing T-section have decorative brickwork arches. The second chimney on the T-section is plain and unadorned. The summer kitchen chimney appears to be larger and has some brick ornamentation but not as much as the front three chimneys.

The main, north facade of the house is divided into three distinct sections by a center gable which projects from the main plane of the wall. The center gable section has a raking cornice with return. The wide frieze is stepped up toward the point of the gable. There are seven molded Italianate terra cotta brackets in the gable; two on each slope, one in the gable point, and one on the bottom of each cornice return. There is also a small ocular window in the gable.

In the projection, beneath the entablature, is a typically Italianate window grouping with three tall, narrow, double-hung, round arch windows with stone sills and elaborate molded terra cotta hoods. On this window grouping all of the hoods connect at the sides. These hoods, like those on other windows on the house, were cast in Indianapolis by J. N. Glover. They are extremely detailed with naturalistic acanthus type designs. A medallion-like feature highlights the center of each arch. Beneath this triple window, the front door is flanked by single tall, narrow, double-hung, round arched windows with molded hoods. These rest on the stone water table. The double front door with sidelights and transom is recessed from the plane of the projection. It is covered by a glass storm door with imitation cast iron scrolling. The elaborate door enframingent combines the look of applied columns with a raking type of decoration. Small brackets that mimic the larger gable brackets lend the appearance of support to the top of the

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Joel Jessup Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

door surround. The small single-story, one-third width porch has stone steps and the original brick foundation. The deck has been replaced with pressure treated lumber.

The east and west sections of the front facade, on either side of the projection are mirrors of each other. There are wide overhanging eaves and a wide frieze at the cornice line. The second story has four double hung, round arch windows with molded terra cotta hoods, two on each side of the projection. The first floor also has four double hung, round arch windows with terra cotta hoods, two on each side of the projection. These first floor windows are slightly taller than those on the second story. They rest on the stone water table. The foundation is brick with four small rectangular windows, two on either side of the porch.

Moving west to the gable end of the I-section of the house, the gable mimics the projection from the front facade. There is a raking cornice with return. The wide frieze is stepped in the same manner as the front facade gable. There are molded terra cotta brackets, two on each slope of the gable, one in the point, and one under the right/south cornice return. The bracket is missing from the left/north cornice return. A small round window is in the gable. The second story has a pair of tall narrow, double hung windows with molded terra cotta hoods and stone sills. These terra cotta hoods are connected in the middle. The first floor has one window that is the same as the first floor windows on the front facade. It rests on the stone water table.

The rear of the I-section of the house is bisected by the T-section. On the west half of the rear section the wide frieze and the wide overhanging eaves are extant. There are no windows on the second floor. The first floor is covered by the northern section of an enclosed U-shaped arched loggia. It has a flat or slightly sloping roof covered with asphalt shingles. There is a triangular dentil type of molding along the cornice line. The loggia itself is composed of seven tall, wide wooden arches with a decorative accent at the top of each arch. Original lattice work covers the western arches at each end of the U. During the 1950s the porch was enclosed with tall narrow glass panels topped by shorter transom-like panels. It was probably at this point that the lattice work was removed from all but the two end arches. This loggia/porch also covers the first floor of the west facade of the T-section of the house as well as the rear/north facade of the summer kitchen.

The west facade of the rear facing T-section has the same wide overhanging eaves and wide frieze as the other facades. The second story of this facade has four double hung round arch windows with molded terra cotta hoods like the other windows on the house. These are grouped in pairs although they are not connected by the hoods like the triple windows on the front facade and the paired windows on gable ends of the "I". The first floor is covered by the one story loggia.

The rear of the T-section of the house has wide overhanging eaves with cornice return and a wide frieze. The brackets in the gable are like those in the other gables except that they are set along the gable line at an angle instead of stepped. The second story has no window openings. The first story is covered by a passageway from the main house to the summer kitchen.

The east facade of the T-section of the house has a two story open porch with a flat roof.

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The wide overhanging eaves and wide frieze are similar to the rest of the house except there are no brackets or ornamentation. At the rear/south of the second story porch there is a small room that extends onto the porch from the T-section. There is a double hung window on the east facade of the extension and a door leading from the inside to the porch on the north facade of the extension. There are two other doors on the main plane of the porch and one window. On the first floor another small room extension rests directly beneath the one on the second story. There is a door on the east facade of this extension. At some point the extension was continued north across the rest of the first story porch. Windows and door on this east facade addition are modern. The south facade of the main I-section which faces the two story porch is plain and without ornament or opening.

The east facade of the I-section mirrors the west facade of the I-section exactly and that brings us back to the front facade of the main house.

Behind/south of the main house is the one story summer kitchen. It is attached to the main house by an interior passageway which seems to be an extension of the loggia on the west side and the pump room/root cellar/open porch on the east side. The gable end facades of the kitchen building have wide overhanging eaves with cornice return. There are small, very simple brackets along the cornice of both gable ends and a small round decorative metal vent in each gable as well. There is one double hung window with simple segmental arch on the west facade of the kitchen. The east facade is covered by a modern garage. The main/south facade of the kitchen boasts the same wide eaves but there are no brackets. Starting at the west end of this facade is a small double casement window with segmental arch. Next, a door recessed slightly from the plane of the wall has a transom and segmental arch over. It has two stone slab steps leading up to the opening. A double hung window with segmental arch is beside this door. A second kitchen door is not recessed from the plane of the wall. It has the same transom and segmental arch as the other door. The window on the east end of the main kitchen facade is exactly like the other double hung window with segmental arch. The three car garage attached to the east end of the kitchen is a modern brick and wood structure constructed c.1976.

The level of detail present on the exterior of the house is no less evident on the interior. Entering from the front door, the I-house form is apparent. There is a central hallway with one room on either side. In the hallway is a self-supporting, curving, walnut staircase. To the right/west of the hall way is what was traditionally known as the ladies parlor. The original plaster work is evident in the molding along the cornice line and in the ceiling medallion. The ceiling medallion is highlighted by small ears of corn, an appropriate agricultural detail for a farmhouse. The windows, like all of the windows in the home, have poplar wood shutter blinds. There is a fireplace on the interior/east wall of this parlor. To the left/east of the hall is the men's parlor. It too has elaborate plaster detailing along the cornice line and in the ceiling medallion, which has a foliated motif. The fireplace is on the interior/west wall. To the right/south of the fireplace is a clothes press with overhead storage compartment. The doorways to both of these parlors are each paneled with a transom over the top. The floors in the "I" section of the house; the hallway, and both of the parlors, are made of ash.

The first floor "T" section of the house is accessible from the central hallway and from

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each of the parlors. The original dining room and kitchen are in this "T". The dining room, now used as a family room, has a fireplace with a carved oak mirrored mantelpiece. The kitchen, now used as the dining room, has a built-in china cabinet and a circular ceiling medallion. A stairway leads from this room to the second floor servant's quarters.

Behind the "T" section is the east-west hallway known as the "great hall" which connects the house to the summer kitchen. The plaster walls of this hall are scored to resemble stone. The door to the east of this hall leads to the former pump room/root cellar now a laundry room. The west door leads to the sun porch. Three doors on the south wall of the hall lead into the parallel summer kitchen which is divided into three separate rooms. The western most room was the mill room, used by Joel Jessup as an office for both the farm and his grist mill business. The center room was the original summer cooking area and the eastern most room was the coal room, presently the modern kitchen.

Upstairs, the I-section of the house has two bedrooms on either side of the central hall. These each have plain, round ceiling medallions. There are also two bedrooms in the T-section of the house. One is accessible from the hallway, the other, a servant bedroom, is accessible from the kitchen staircase or from the second story porch.

Many of the distinctive features of the home, such as the molded terra cotta window hoods and cornice brackets on the exterior; the self-supporting, walnut spiral staircase; and plaster work on the interior were manufactured by craftsmen in Indianapolis then brought to Jessup's home. All serve together to create an extremely good example of the Italianate style in the vernacular I-house form.

Directly across the driveway from the garage, to the southeast of the house is the small brick privy. It is constructed from the same brick as the house. It has a side gabled slate roof with round vents in the gable ends. A segmental arch doorway mimics the openings on the kitchen building.

The transverse frame barn is located across the driveway to the southwest of the house. It has a slate roof, wide overhanging eaves with decorative woodwork in the gable ends and exposed rafters under the slope. The barn is supported by a truss system of construction. An unusual feature of the barn are the four iron rods located in the loft. They span from floor to ceiling, lending support to the truss system. The lower floor of the barn contains no center supports. Still extant is the original tongue-in-groove poplar flooring and the hand dug well under the loft stairway. An original cupola was blown from the barn in a severe storm in the 1980s. Some portions of the slate roof were also damaged during that storm but have been replaced.

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Joel Jessup Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

The Joel Jessup Farm in rural southeastern Hendricks County, Indiana is significant under Criterion C for Architecture. The two story painted brick I-house with intricate Italianate detailing was constructed c.1864-1866 by Joel Jessup. It faces County Road 800 South near County Road 1050 East in southeastern Guilford Township in the community of Friendswood. The farm includes the house, a small brick privy, and a transverse frame barn. Construction of the privy and the barn is contemporary with the construction of the house.

The Jessup family, members of the Society of Friends, arrived in Hendricks County, Indiana around 1820 after a series of moves precipitated by their religious beliefs. Thomas Jessup, great-grandfather of Joel Jessup, emigrated from Yorkshire, England to Newbern, North Carolina at an unknown time, presumably in the late eighteenth century. Because of his opposition to slavery, William Jessup, son of Thomas and grandfather of Joel Jessup, left North Carolina with his wife and children in 1820 and moved to Hendricks County, Indiana. In fact, William Jessup and his family were among several Quaker families who settled in and around the southeastern Hendricks County area between 1820 and 1825. These families named their newly founded township Guilford, after the town they had left to move to Indiana: Guilford, North Carolina. The new community was named, appropriately, Friendswood.

Joel Jessup, son of Joseph and Rachel Jessup, was born in Friendswood on April 6, 1832. He married Louisa Moon in 1852 and they built a home believed to have been located near the present site of the railroad in Friendswood. It was the arrival of these railroad lines in the early 1860s that apparently necessitated the Jessups' move to another home. Joel Jessup had the large, brick Italianate I-house and other farm outbuildings constructed sometime during the period 1864-1866. Jessup hired a local man, whose last name was Marine but whose first name is unknown, to help build the house.¹

Around the time that the railroad arrived in Friendswood, Joel Jessup and his cousin Ambrose built and operated a grist mill, the location of which is unknown. Even though Ambrose left the business after just a few years, the mill prospered and Joel continued to operate the successful enterprise with the help of his sons for many years. Jessup was also proprietor of the grocery store which housed the Friendswood Post Office.

Louise Jessup, granddaughter of Joel Jessup, indicated in a 1974 interview that Joel Jessup possessed approximately five hundred acres of land throughout southeastern Hendricks County though other records indicate that this farm was 92 acres. Jessup's successful farm raised horses and a large herd of Holstein dairy cattle. The soil in Hendricks County was, according to 1885 *History of Hendricks County*, particularly conducive to the growth of blue grass, which in turn supports Hendricks County's productive beef and dairy cattle industry. Friendswood was cited by this volume as "...the richest community.." site of "...the best improved farms in the county. Large quantities of milk and other dairy products are shipped thence to Indianapolis." Jessup's horse barn remains standing, while his dairy barn, which by all accounts was quite large, was demolished in the late 1920s to accommodate the construction of

¹Unpublished interview with Louise Jessup, granddaughter of Joel Jessup.

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Section number 8 Page 5 Joel Jessup Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

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¹Unpublished interview with Louise Jessup, granddaughter of Joel Jessup.

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Joel Jessup Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

Indiana State Route 67. Joel Jessup's descendants relate that the family dairy farm shipped milk to the Indianapolis market via the railroad for eighty-three years.

Joel and Louisa Jessup and the entire Jessup Family maintained active membership in Fairfield Friends Church, the local congregation of the Society of Friends. Joel's wife, Lousia, who died in 1885 and is buried at Fairfield Friends Cemetery. He remarried in June 1887. His second wife, Dr. Maria Allen was one of the first female physician in the state of Indiana, having just graduated from the Women's Medical College of Chicago, Illinois two months before her marriage. Joel Jessup died in April 1908 but his family remained on the farm.

The Joel Jessup Farm is a superior example of the I-house type of vernacular architecture constructed in Indiana during the nineteenth century. Fred Kniffen states in his essay, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," that the I-house was a symbol of the (agricultural) success of its owner.² This would certainly be true of the Joel Jessup house and farm. Like other I-houses, the front I section of the Jessup house has a side gable roof and is two rooms wide and one room deep with a central hall passage. The rear facing T extension is a departure from the traditional I-house form but it allowed for extra interior space on both the first and second floor. This T form is itself a documented type of vernacular architecture. However, it is not just the basic form of the house that makes it stand out in the community, it is also the Italianate ornamentation. The home's unique and elaborate Italianate details make the building singular among others of its type within its immediate vicinity, and indeed, within the whole of Hendricks County.

The Italianate style was popular in the United States from 1840-1885. The 1864-1866 construction date of the Jessup house falls well within this range. Many of the features described as typical of the style can be found on the Jessup house. A front facing centered gable on the main facade with a hipped or side gabled roof occurs in about fifteen percent of Italianate homes according to Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*. This front centered gable often extends forward from the main plane of the facade. The tall, narrow windows are often grouped in pairs or in threes with one or two pane glazing per sash. Elaborate inverted U-shape crowns are common over window arches. The Jessup house has both the projecting center gable and the window details described above. Wide overhanging eaves and the large eave brackets are also typical of the style and extant on the Jessup house. Other characteristic elements of the Italianate style, visible on the Jessup house, are rectangular doorways with elaborate enframements and small restrained single story front porches. These features make this house a solidly Italianate example of the vernacular I-house form and an outstanding example of the style in the community.

Similar in form and style to the Joel Jessup Farm are two properties on County Road 1050 East, approximately one-half mile north of the Jessup home. Situated across the road from each other, the Noah and Hannah Hadley Kellum House (listed in the National Register in March 1995) and the Wesley and Melissa Hadley Kellum House are each examples of central passage I-

²Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, editors. *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*.

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Joel Jessup Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

houses featuring Italianate detailing. These homes are similar to the Jessup house in form, however, the simplicity of detail utilized on both Kellum homes, demonstrated by the use of segmental brick arches and cornice brackets, stands in stark contrast to the lavish ornamentation of the Jessup home. Also located in Guilford Township, the Kellum/Jessup-Chandler farmhouse (listed in the National Register September 1994) is similar in form to the Jessup house, however, it lacks the scale and level of intricate ornamentation utilized on the Jessup home. The level and quality of detail, as well as the high degree of integrity set the Joel Jessup house apart from its southeastern Hendricks County contemporaries. This home stands as a testament to Joel Jessup's agricultural and business successes, as well as his social prominence in his community and in Hendricks County.

The grandeur of the Jessup home, as evidenced through comparison of its form and detail with those of similar nearby properties, is indicative of the level of affluence Joel Jessup attained during his lifetime in Friendswood. Jessup's success as a dairy farmer, merchant, and businessman, as well as his standing in the community, are reflected in the quality and details of his home. That Jessup was able to afford to build such a large brick home at the age of 32 and incorporate into that home such a sophisticated level of ornamentation, provides further proof of his level of success within the community. Since nearly all of the home's original historic fabric remains and the historic integrity is largely intact, this home is eminently qualified for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 8 Joel Jessup Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

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Hendricks County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. 1989.

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Interview with Louise Jessup, unpublished, October 30, 1974.

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Section number 10 Page 9

Joel Jessup Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

Verbal Boundary Description:

A part of the North Half of Section 20, Township 14 North, Range 2 East of the Second Principal Meridian in Hendricks County, Indiana. Said part being more particularly described as follows: "Beginning at the North Half Mile Corner of said Section, thence North 90 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East on and along the North line of said Section 114.00 feet; thence South 00 degrees 53 minutes 39 seconds East 563.49 feet; thence South 89 degrees 25 minutes 56 seconds West 404.76 feet; thence North 00 degrees 53 minutes 39 seconds West 567.50 feet to a point on the aforesaid North line; thence North 90 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East on and along said North line 290.80 feet to the beginning point of this description. Containing in all 5.25 acres, more or less subject to all legal highways, rights-of-way and easements of record."

Boundary Justification

This is the legal boundary for the 5.25 acres of the Joel Jessup Farm property which includes the house, barn, and privy.

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Joel Jessup Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

1. Joel Jessup Farm
2. Hendricks County, Indiana
3. Marsh Davis
4. April 6, 1996
5. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

Photo 1

Camera facing south at main facade

Photo 2

Camera facing northwest at south facade.

Photo 3

Camera facing southwest at barn

Photo 4

Camera facing southwest at privy

Photo 5

Camera facing southwest at window hood, main facade

Photo 6

Camera facing west at east facade

Photo 7

Camera facing east at west facade

Photo 8

Camera facing southwest at bottom of staircase

Photo 9

Camera facing up at ceiling medallion, ladies parlor

Photo 10

Camera facing northwest, inside men's parlor, at fireplace and northwest window

Photo 11

Camera facing southeast, at linen press and fireplace, in current family room.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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Continuation Sheet

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Joel Jessup Farm, Hendricks County, Indiana

Photo 12

Camera facing east inside great hall, at double doors with fanlight

Photo 13

Camera facing east at fireplace in original coalroom now kitchen

Photo 14

Camera facing northwest, on landing, at staircase

Photo 15

Camera facing west at windows in servant's bedroom

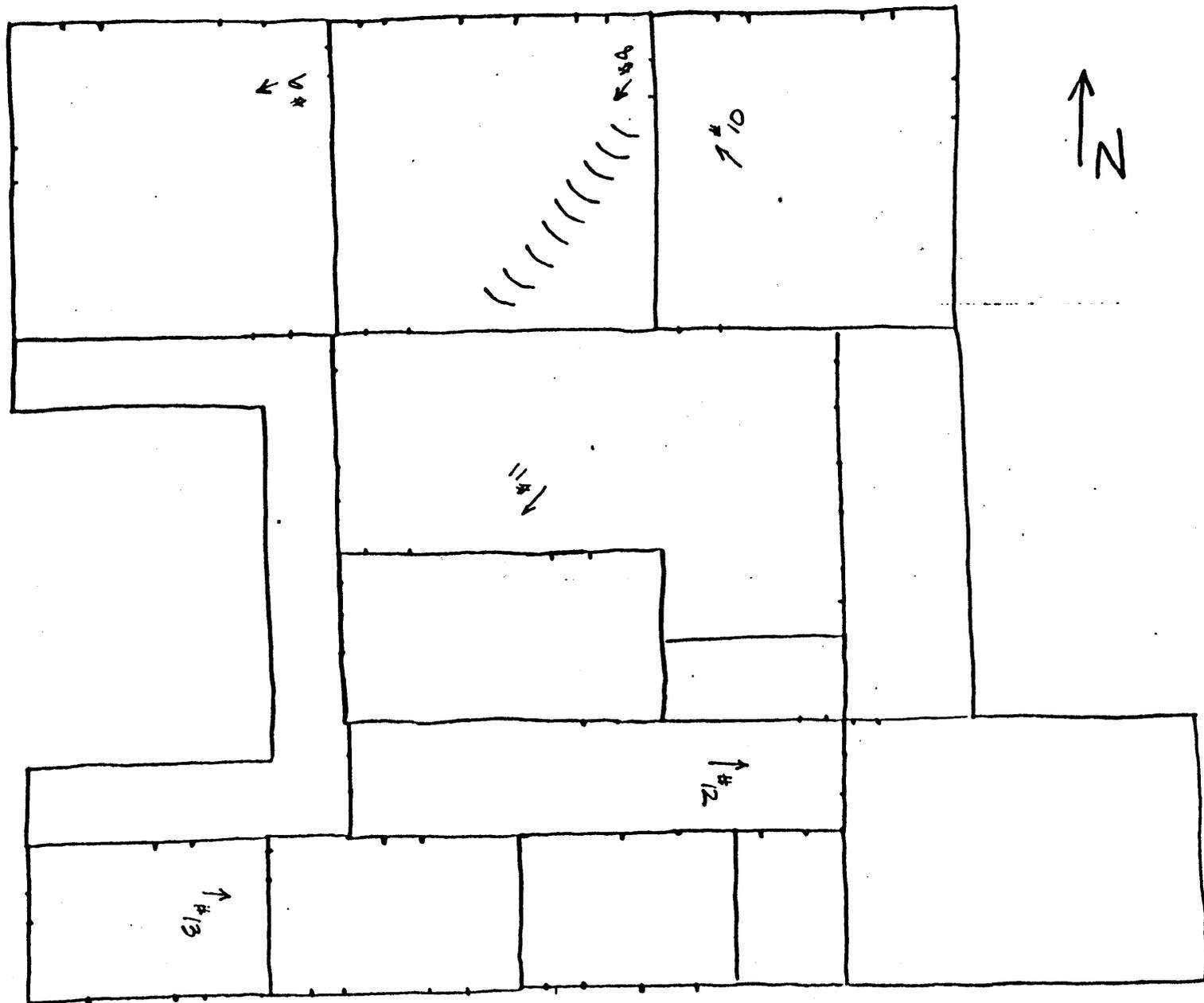
Photo 16

Camera facing east at staircase leading to servant's bedroom

Photo 17

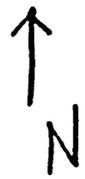
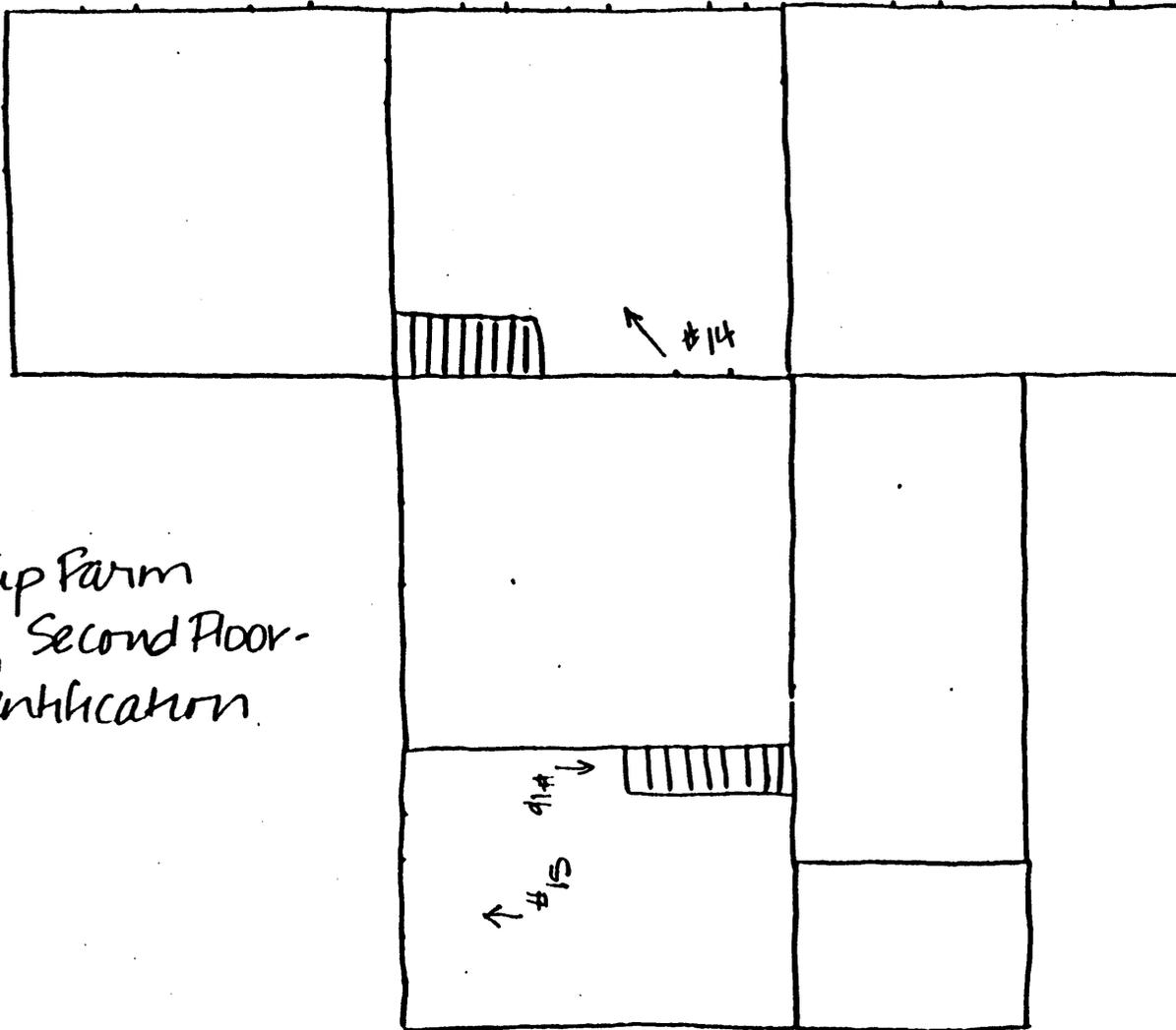
Camera facing northeast at interior structure of upper floor of barn

Joel Jessup Farm
Floor Plan, First Floor -
Photo Identification

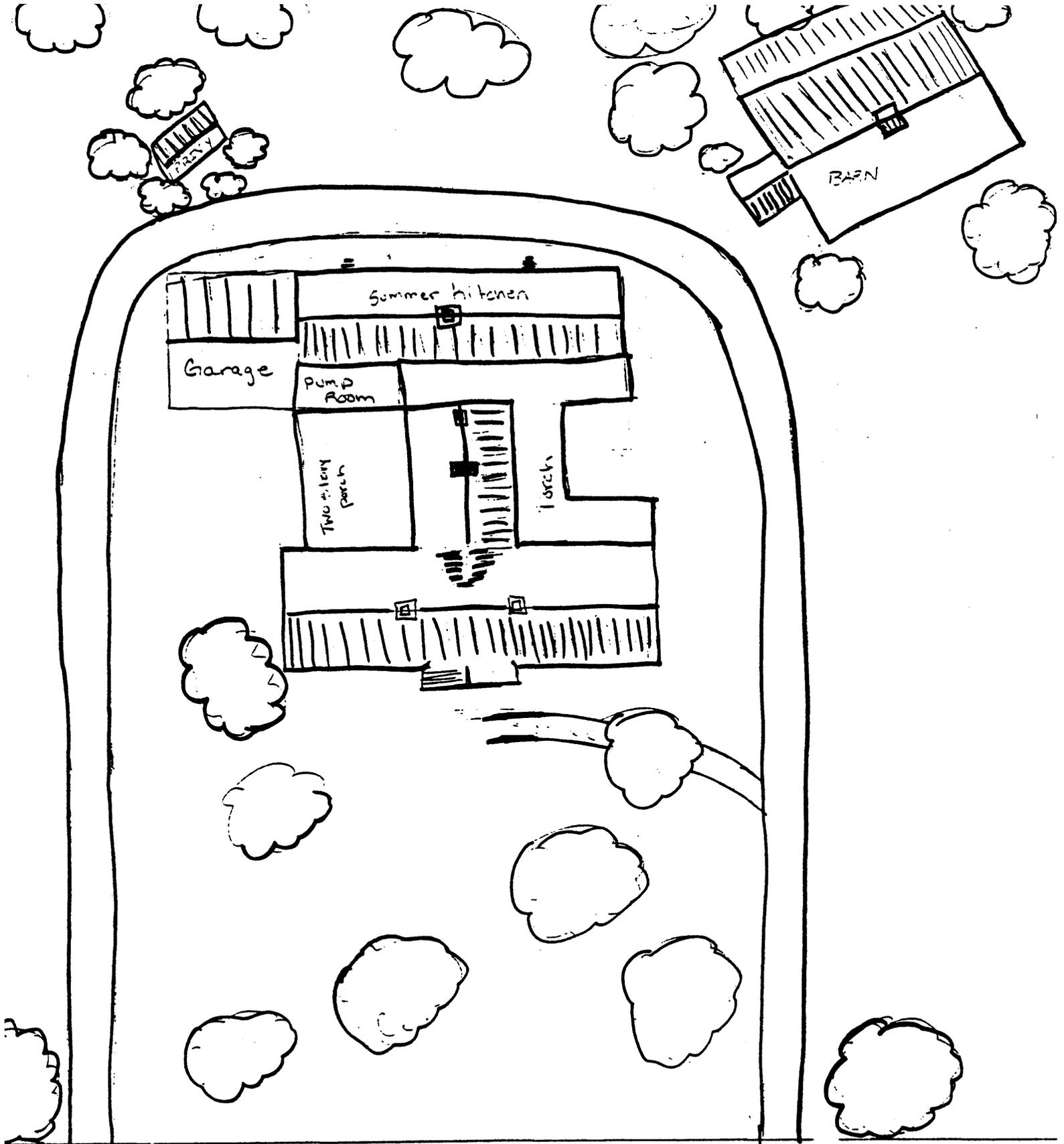


Not to scale

Joel Jessup Farm
Floor Plan, Second Floor -
Photo Identification



Not to Scale

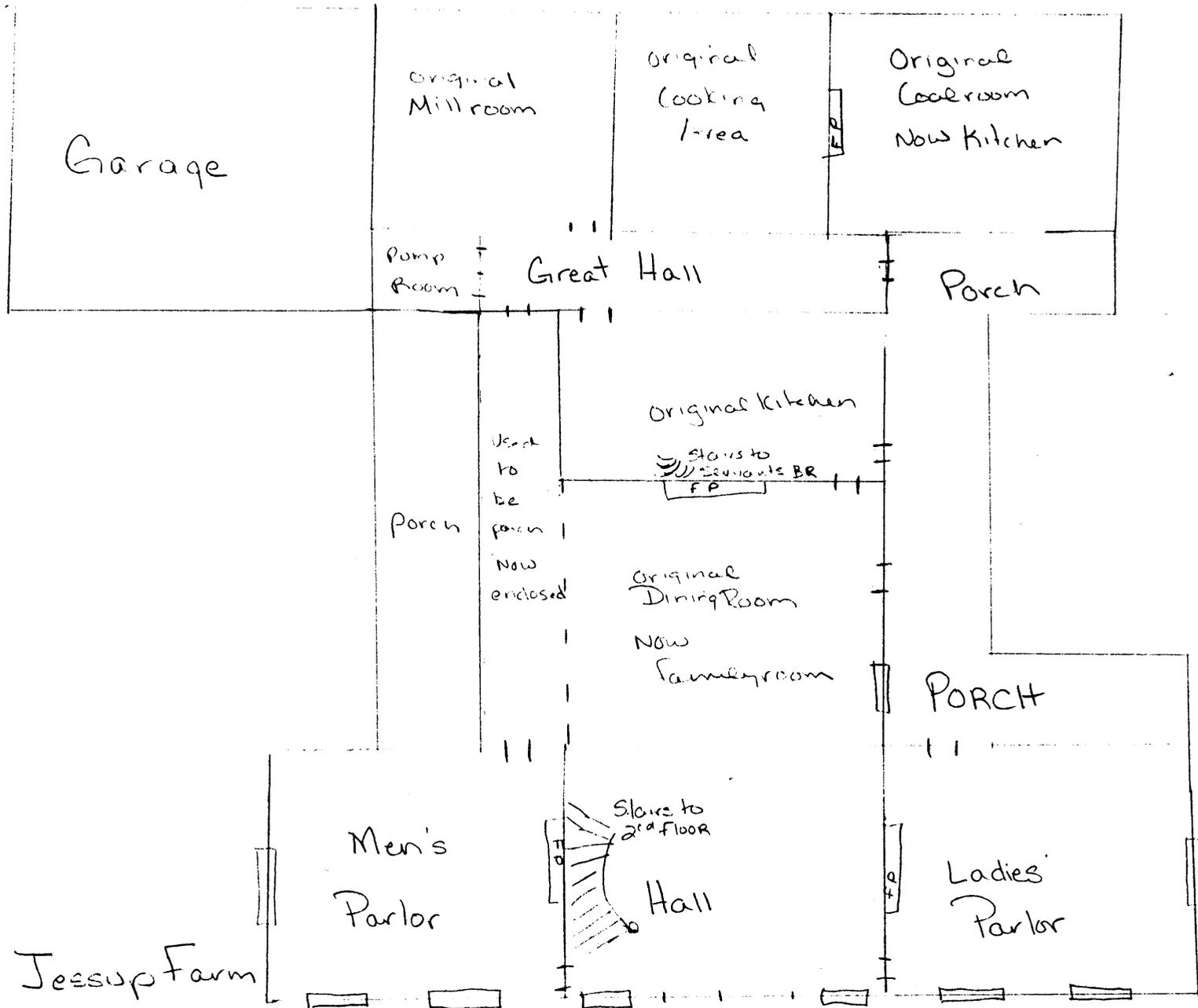


C. R. BOOS

JOEL JESSUP FARM
HENDRECKS COUNTY, IN

NOT to Scale





Joel Jessup Farm
 Hendricks County, IN

NOT TO SCALE

Joel Jessup Farm
Hendricks County, IN

SECOND FLOOR

