

4367

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: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana

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

2. Location

Street & number: 15605 S. Olive Trail

City or town: Plymouth State: IN County: Marshall

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A ___ B C ___ D

<u>Phil C. Dault</u>		<u>7.18.2019</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

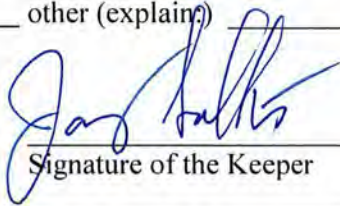
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4. National Park Service Certification

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

9.3.2019
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
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>11</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: processing

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single-dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

OTHER: Polygonal Barn

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD: Weatherboard
STONE: Granite
roof: ASPHALT
other: METAL: Steel

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 Sults-Quivey-Hartman Farm is a large farmstead with numerous resources related to agricultural use during the 1910s-1930s. The main features include a large, two-story house with simple Italianate proportions and a stone smokehouse constructed c. 1875. The most unusual feature of the property is a large twelve-sided barn built in 1914 with a livestock feeding area in its lower level. Most of the remaining contributing resources date to the period of development during the 1910s-1930s.

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Narrative Description

The Sults-Quivey-Hartman Farm features a farmstead of just over five acres in rural Green Township. The farmstead was first established c. 1875 by the Sults family who purchased an older, more primitive farmstead southwest of the current farmstead site. The house and stone smokehouse (photos 0011-0013) date to their development of the farmstead about 1875. About this time, the Sults also constructed a barn of hewn timbers that was later reused for the construction of a livestock barn about 1915. (Photo 0003-foreground)

The Quivey family purchased the farmstead in early 1912 and quickly developed it into a modern farm that included its most prominent feature, a twelve-sided barn for a livestock and dairy operation (photo 0001). Other agricultural buildings constructed during this time include a granary, livestock barn, chicken coop, and milk houses. The Quiveys also installed a windmill and made additions to the original house.

While there are several non-contributing resources on the farmstead, the overwhelming significance of the remaining resources, particularly the polygonal barn, convey a well-equipped farmstead of the first half of the 20th century. Non-contributing resources include a pole barn and grain bins, and hog sheds, all used for the farm's continued use in agriculture production. There are also a few small storage sheds and a mobile home no longer used at the back of the property. There are a total of eight contributing resources dating to the agricultural development of the farm in the first decades of the 20th century. Two contributing resources (the house and smokehouse) date to the earlier development of the farmstead during the 19th century. The eleven non-contributing resources date from c. 1960-c. 1993.

House, c. 1875. Contributing
Exterior, photos 0012-0015)

The house is located on the south side of the driveway, south of the large polygonal barn, and near the road (photo 0012). Generally, it has a T-plan footprint with a single story extension on the back (west) façade. The two-story house has a random-coursed split fieldstone foundation and clapboards with corner boards. The house has tall 2/2 wood windows with simple trim boards. The walls are topped by a tall frieze board with narrow moldings at the top and bottom. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with metal (2016). A newer front porch was added c. 1915. A tall brick chimney is centered on the roof.

The front (east) façade features a full-width front porch of fieldstone walls capped by limestone and a hipped roof supported by pairs of square columns (photo 0012). The Doric columns are wood and tapered; they sit on piers of stone with limestone caps. Concrete steps lead from the north side of the porch to the side yard. They are flanked by low stone walls capped by limestone. The porch floor is concrete and the ceiling is covered with beaded boards. The back wall of the porch features a four-panel wood entry door in its north end. The first floor has two windows: one is centered in the wall and the other is in the south end. The second floor features

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two windows: one in each end. The east-facing wall of the "T" has no windows in the north leg and one window in the second floor of the south leg. The original porch wrapped around the north and south sides of the house to doors in the east-facing walls of the T; these are no longer extant.

The north façade (photo 0013) features a wood window centered in the basement of the east-facing leg of the T. A short high-set wood window divided into five panes is in the east end of the first floor of the east-facing leg. The north-facing leg has a modern window divided into three casement sashes centered in its first floor; there were one two 2/2 windows in this wall. Two windows are in the second floor in the east-facing leg, matching those originally on the first floor. One is in the west end of the wall and the other is east of center in the wall. A one-story hipped roof extension is on the back of the T-plan and features a pair of 1/1 wood windows centered in its wall. West of the extension is a long addition (c. 1915) with concrete foundation that includes an enclosed porch with pent roof, a summer kitchen and wood shed with a low-pitched gable roof. This addition is covered with vertical boards. It has a 2-panel wood entry door with window in its top half and a modern storm door in its east end (into the enclosed porch). A wood casement window is in the summer kitchen, west of the porch door. A concrete stoop is off the porch door.

The south façade (photo 0015) features wood windows centered in the basement wall of the east-facing and south-facing legs of the T. The east-facing leg has a window centered on the first and second floors. The south-facing leg has two windows on each floor: one in the west end and the other east of center on the wall. A window is east of center in the one-story extension on the back of the T-plan. The enclosed porch is set back from the façade and features Dutch-lap wood siding and a pair of 1/1 wood windows. The summer kitchen and wood shed (left side of photo 0015) are set back from the porch and have vertical boards on their walls. Two wood casement windows are in the summer kitchen wall.

The west (back) façade is dominated by the one-story hipped roof extension, summer kitchen, and wood shed addition (c. 1915, photo 0014). The first floor of the T is entirely covered by the one-story extension. Part of the second floor is covered by the tall hipped roof that contains an attic. No windows are in the second floor. The extension's north half is covered by the enclosed porch and additions. A 2/2 wood window is south of center on the wall of the extension that is not covered (right side of photo 0014). The enclosed porch features Dutch-lap siding on its walls and a 1/1 wood window in what had been a door opening in its south end. The remaining part of the enclosed porch is covered by the summer kitchen and wood shed addition (left side of photo 0014). The west wall of the wood shed (located at the west end of the addition) features vertical boards with a door of beaded boards in its north end. A small wood window divided into four panes is south of center in the upper part of the wall.

Interior, photos 0016-0024

The house has a fairly simple arrangement of rooms. The first floor of the T is arranged into three large rooms with a stairhall in the north part of the east-facing leg. The stairhall features the entry from the front porch and an open balustrade (photo 0016). A parlor is in the remaining part of the east-facing leg (photo 0017) and a large dining and living room occupy the back part

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of the T. The rooms all open into each other with wide passageways between the large rooms and doorways from the stairhall into the parlor and dining room. A door leads to the basement from the dining room under the staircase to the second floor. The second floor of the T features a large landing area in the northwest corner that opens to the open stairwell (photo 0022). A bedroom is in the east-facing part of the leg with a large closet/sitting room off its northeast corner (over the front part of the stairhall, left side of photo 0023). Another bedroom is in the south-facing leg (photo 0024). Both bedrooms feature later (c. 1970) wood closets.

The one-story extension is divided into a kitchen in its north half and a bathroom and bedroom in its south half. The kitchen opens into the dining room (photo 0018) and a doorway leads from the kitchen to the bathroom. The kitchen has modern (1972) cabinetry. The bedroom, located in the south end of the one-story extension, is accessed by either the bathroom or living room (photo 0019). An enclosed porch is off the back of the kitchen (photo 0020). It has a doorway to the east side of the house and one into a summer kitchen off its west side. The porch was created c. 1915. A summer kitchen and wood shed (at the west end of the summer kitchen) was built c. 1915. The summer kitchen's west wall features some historic cabinetry in its south half and a door into the wood shed in its north half (photo 0021). Both the summer kitchen and wood shed are single rooms; the wood shed has steps down from the summer kitchen and lacks interior finishes.

The interior finishes of the house are mostly modern on the first floor and original on the second floor. The first floor of the T and extension has historic pine floors throughout and modern, 1972 wood paneling on its walls. The stairhall has wallpaper. The original ceilings are plaster but were lowered and covered with acoustical tiles in 1972. The second floor of the T has historic poplar floors and plaster on its walls and ceilings. The house has simple wood trim that has been painted and historic four-panel wood doors. The unpainted balustrade in the stairhall and landing feature turned spindles and a large turned newel post on the first floor (photos 0016 and 0022). The enclosed porch has linoleum flooring and built-in cabinetry (1972) on its east wall. The walls are covered with c. 1970 wood paneling. The summer kitchen has a pine floor and its walls are covered with boards laid horizontally (photo 0021). The ceiling is covered with plywood.

Smokehouse, c. 1875. Contributing

Right side of photo 0011, right side of photo 0013

The smokehouse is located about ten feet north of the side porch door on the north side of the house. The building has a small, square footprint and its walls are of random course split fieldstone. The building has a concrete floor and a four-panel wood door centered in its east (front) wall (right side of photo 0013). A tall 4/4 wood window with wood sill is centered in its north wall (right side of photo 0011). The west and south walls have no openings. The smokehouse has a pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles. It is topped by a small wood cupola with arch-topped vents with wood louvers on all four walls. The cupola, which features an original dinner bell, is capped by a small pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles.

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Garage, c. 1920. Contributing

Photo 0007

A garage is located slightly northwest of the house. It has a concrete foundation and floor. Its walls are covered with vertical tongue-in-groove boards. The garage has a wide rolling door on its front (north) façade. The door is also composed of vertical tongue-in-groove boards. The garage has a wood window divided into three panes centered in its east and south walls. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and it has exposed rafter tails that support the eaves.

Pole Building, 1972. Non-contributing

A long, side-gabled pole building is northwest of the house and terminates the driveway off of the road. The walls and roof are covered with metal. The building's front wall (facing east) is divided into six bays with rolling doors covered with metal over each bay. The remaining facades have no openings.

Storage Building, 1991. Non-contributing

Right side of photo 0007

The small gambrel-roofed building is near the southwest corner of the garage. Its walls and door are of boards and battens and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The door is centered in the south façade and a small square wood window is in the north façade.

Storage Building, 2000. Non-contributing

A gambrel-roofed storage building is located south of the pole building. Its walls are covered with boards and battens and its front (east) wall features a pair of doors composed of boards and battens. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Storage Building, 2005. Non-contributing

A gambrel-roofed storage building is located against the northeast corner of the chicken coop. Its walls are covered with boards and battens and its front (north) wall features a pair of doors composed of boards and battens. The doors are stylized with trim boards that form cross bracing in the lower halves. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Mobile Home, 1993. Non-contributing

A mobile home is southwest of the pole building. Its walls and roof are covered with metal. A small enclosed porch with a gable roof is on its front (east) façade.

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Chicken Coop, c. 1920. Contributing
Photo 0008

A long (east/west) chicken coop is southwest of the house. It has a concrete foundation and a pent roof that slopes down to the north. The building has Dutch-lap wood siding and its roof is covered with metal. The south façade features eleven window openings. The wood windows are in various states of deterioration, however, about four sashes feature the original division of two tall panes of glass divided by a center mullion. The front (east) façade has a wide opening cut into its south half; this appears to have once featured a door and window, though they are no longer extant. The building's condition is somewhat deteriorated.

Granary, c. 1915. Contributing

Right side of photo 0006

A granary is located west of the polygonal barn. The building features a concrete foundation and walls covered with vertical wood boards. The gambrel roof is oriented north/south and is covered with metal. The front (south) façade features a center drive-thru bay with cribbing to each side for grain storage. Corn storage was on the west side and overhead. Small wood grain storage bins are on the east side and were used for soybeans; these beans were stored for seed planting the following year. A belt-driven hammer mill for grinding grain is located in the southeast corner of the building. A wide pair of rolling doors is centered on the front; one door is covered with metal and the other is composed of boards. A hay hatch door opening is centered in the gable wall; a smaller rectangular opening is in the top of the gable. An addition on the west side of the granary features a drive-thru bay (no door) on the front façade and a pent roof. The back (north) façade is a mirror image of the south façade except that a pair of wood swinging doors is in the addition's wall rather than it being open without doors. The east and west facades have no openings; the east façade is covered with metal.

Polygonal Barn, 1914. Contributing

Photos 0001-0005

The twelve-sided barn features a raised main floor for hay storage and a lower level for livestock feeding/milking. The barn has a sawn heavy timber frame with heavy timber posts and purlins, like traditional early barn-framing. Its roof is balloon-framed. The barn has a concrete foundation and floor, and an earthen ramp with concrete retaining walls to the southwest side of the main level (photo 0001). The walls are covered with vertical boards. Each of the lower level's exposed walls have wood windows divided into four panes. These are mostly in pairs. Three windows are in the wall facing due east. The barn's north façade is mostly covered by the breezeway of the livestock barn. A small enclosure on the south façade connects the milk house to the lower level. The main level has no windows, but features a large overhead door that operates on a counterweight in its southwest-facing wall (at the earthen ramp). A narrow, hinged door of vertical boards is south of the overhead door.

The barn has a double-hipped round roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. Under the shingles are the original pressed metal shingles which can be seen from inside the barn. Atop the tall roof is a twelve-sided cupola of vertical boards and hipped roof. The cupola has six wood

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windows, divided into four panes, in alternating walls. The cupola roof is also covered with asphalt shingles.

The lower level interior has a concrete floor and halls with metal stanchions around a central concrete silo (photo 0005). The silo was removed above the lower level ceiling in 2000. Wood steps to the main level are on the south side of the silo and an opening is in the north wall of the silo for feed. An opening from the lower level to the breezeway is in the north wall and an opening to the milk house is in the south wall. Cattle doors are in the northwest wall. A Delco electric system was installed in the barn for the dairy operation; it pre-dated electricity to the home. There was also an automatic watering system for cattle in the lower level. The main level features a wide open floor. A wood ladder is in the top of the barn at the cupola (top of photo 0004). A wide opening exists from the north wall of the main level into the second story of the enclosed breezeway that attaches to the livestock barn (seen in the lower left corner of photo 0004). This allows for access into the hay storage area over the livestock barn.

Livestock Barn, c. 1875/c. 1915. Contributing

Left side of photo 0001, photo 0003

A gambrel-roofed livestock barn is located north of the polygonal barn. It is attached with a two-story enclosed breezeway that opens into the lower and main levels of the polygonal barn. The livestock barn was constructed using hewn timbers from the original barn on the farmstead (c. 1875) shortly after the polygonal barn was built. The barn has a concrete foundation and floor and its walls are covered with vertical boards. The gambrel roof is oriented north/south and is covered with metal. The building has an extension on its west side that features a pent roof. The two-story enclosed breezeway is covered with wood and features an opening in its west wall which steps in from the rest of the livestock barn. About half of the livestock barn's south wall is covered by the breezeway; its west half features a wide opening for livestock. The barn's west wall features a wide opening for livestock with a rolling door of boards.

The north (back) façade features a wide rolling door in its east half (right side of photo 0003). A small hay hatch door is west of center in the gable. Above the hatch door is a wood window divided into four panes. The east façade (photo 0003) features three windows divided into four panes. Two of the windows are nearly centered on the façade and the third is in the south end of the wall. A hinged door of vertical boards is north of the south window.

The main level of the livestock barn features three bays with livestock stables on the outside bays (east and west) and a central bay for feeding. About eight horse stanchions were in the lower level for draft horses. A hay mow is above the middle and east bays in the attic of the gambrel roof. It opens into the second floor of the enclosed breezeway and into the main level of the polygonal barn.

Milk House, c. 1920. Contributing

Right side of photo 0001, left small gabled building in photo 0002

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The older milk house is located on the south side of the barn and is connected to the lower level of the barn by a small gabled-roof enclosure. The building has a concrete foundation and floor and its walls are covered with vertical wood planks. The building is oriented east/west with a gable roof and doorway in its east wall. The door itself is not extant. The building has a wood window with four panes centered in its west wall. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Milk House, c. 1920. Contributing

Right small gabled building in photo 0002

A second milk house is located approximately four feet east of the first milk house. It has a concrete foundation and floor and its walls are covered with vertical planks. The building is oriented north/south with its gabled roof facing south. A wood door is in the south end of its west wall (facing the other milk house) and small wood windows are in the north and south walls. The north wall's window is divided into four panes of glass; the south wall's window has a single pane. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Windmill, c. 1930. Contributing (structure)

Right side of photo 0003, middle of photo 0006

A steel windmill tower is located approximately 10' west of the granary. It is pyramidal-shaped and approximately 20' tall. Its fan wheel and wind guide are fully intact.

Corncrib, 1975. Non-contributing (structure)

Left side of photo 0006

The structure is approximately 15' tall with a diameter about equal to its height. Its walls are of steel wire in an open grid for ventilation. It has a concrete circular floor and a metal conical roof.

Grain bin with drying floor, 1993. Non-contributing (structure)

The modern structure is approximately 15' tall with a diameter about equal to its height. It has a concrete floor and the walls are covered with metal. It has metal conical roof. A steel ladder is on its south wall.

Hog Sheds (3), c. 1960. Non-contributing (structures)

Photo 0010

Three small wood hog sheds are located southwest of the chicken coop, well-removed from the primary buildings on the farmstead. The hog sheds likely were relocated to this site by the Hartman Family after 1972. Their walls are covered with vertical boards and the pent roofs are covered with metal. The sheds' tall walls (high side of the pent roof) are open with no doors or windows. The remaining sides are solid without doors or windows.

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Sawmill, 1988. Non-contributing

Photo 0009

A short gabled building is west of the hog sheds. It does not appear to have been relocated to this site. It has a dirt floor and its walls are covered with vertical boards. It has a low-pitched gable roof oriented east/west. The roof is covered with metal. An extension with a pent roof is on the east half of the south wall. The building's front (east) wall is open with the exception of boards that cover the gable. The west end is open in its south half.

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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
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

C. 1875-C.1930

Significant Dates

1914

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Quivey, Clarence

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1875, the estimated year the house and smokehouse were constructed by the Sults family. The period of significance ends c. 1930, the estimated date the last contributing agricultural structures were constructed as part of the Quivey Family's development of the farm in the early 20th century. The remaining buildings that were constructed well after this period of development do not contribute to the significance in the development of the farm in the early 20th century.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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 Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm is eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its significance under the area of agriculture. The farm demonstrates the importance of agricultural innovation during the early 20th century through the number and variety of extant resources related to livestock and grain storage. The most exceptional resource is the innovative twelve-sided barn used for livestock (photo 0001). The farm is also eligible under criterion C for its significance under the area of architecture. The polygonal barn and large farmhouse (photo 0012) are excellent examples of farmhouses of the late 19th century combined with innovative barn construction of the early 20th century.

The property meets the parameters for eligibility discussed in the multiple properties documentation form, *Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana*. Most nominations submitted under the multiple properties documentation form do not include buildings other than the barn. In this case, the nomination acknowledges a broader context by including supporting buildings essential to the farm such as the milk houses, granary, livestock barn, as well as the smoke house and farm house. The buildings and structures are preserved as good examples of early 20th century farm buildings. While the house has had some interior modifications with modern finishes and construction of an early 20th century porch, its many intact features are representative of farm homes of the period.

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

AGRICULTURE

While the property's roots can be traced to land awarded to a member of the Potawatomi tribe in the 1832 Treaty at Tippecanoe, the first homestead of the original farm was developed southwest of the current farmstead during the Euro-American settlement period of Marshall County. This occurred during the 1840s through early 1860s and would have represented primitive sustenance farming practices and buildings of that time period.

Development of the existing farmstead first began c. 1875 when the Sults Family constructed the large farmhouse and smoke house on the property (photo 0011, 0013). During that time, at least one barn had been constructed on the farmstead; it was later moved and potentially reconfigured to the north of the polygonal barn for livestock c. 1915 (photo 0003). Shortly after the turn of the century, the property appeared to become an investment farm for its non-resident owner through the early part of the 1910s. These various owners of the tilled acreage reaped the benefits resulting from the innovation of agricultural practices during the second half of the 19th century as land was cleared and crop production increased.

By the time the Quivey Family purchased the farm and made substantial improvements to the farmstead, agriculture and livestock production had become a lucrative business. This "Golden Age" of agriculture saw land values soar, the change from horse drawn equipment to powered machinery, and the decreased need for labor.¹ This no doubt led to the justification to build the polygonal barn in 1914 (photos 0001-0003). Innovations in farming also were evident by homes and barns created from pattern books.² Lawson Leland, who had built two twelve-sided barns in Green Township near the Quivey Farm, was related to Clarence Quivey through marriage. The second of Leland's twelve-sided barns was featured in an agricultural magazine in 1914. It is likely Quivey and Leland consulted each other in the construction of the barn on the Quivey Farm.

Property's Farming History

Likely the first development of the farm into tillable acreage occurred with its purchase by John and Eliza Loudon in 1841. Loudon had been in the county since at least 1838 when he cast a vote in Green Township's second election (the first was held in 1836, after the formation of the county). John Loudon was also recorded as living near Wolf Creek, a small unincorporated village in Green Township (about a mile northeast of the farm), shortly after 1835. The rural community was centered around a post office and mill on the creek and "was settled in a very early day".³ Eliza Loudon is listed in the Old Settler's Society as having arrived in Marshall County from Cattaraugus County, New York in 1840.⁴ It does not appear the Loudons owned

¹ *Round and Polygonal Barns in Indiana*, Section E, pg. 2

² McMurry, pg. 209

³ McDonald, pg. 121

⁴ McDonald, pg. 47

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the property for very long since the 161 acre tract sold in 1846 to Matthew Wilson of LaPorte County. The abstract of sale includes "all improvements and appurtenances" on the property which may have been little more than a primitive cabin.

It was not until 1860, after the property passed through other non-resident owners including a railroad that it appears to come back into the hands of an owner who resided on and farmed the property. Philemon Shirley, Jr. and his wife, Mary purchased the 161 acre property in 1860. Philemon Shirley died in 1863 intestate, causing the sale of the property and a split in the proceeds between his wife and minor daughter, Sarah. Mary had been born in the county in 1835, prior to its formation. After the sale of the property, which was not recorded until 1869, the widow engaged in farming in Center Township.

The 161 acres with the old farmstead (southwest of the existing farmstead) was purchased by Conrad W. and Julia Sults (also spelled Sult or Sultz) in 1869. In 1875, the Sults took out a considerable mortgage of nearly \$1800 on the property. This is likely evidence the extant farmstead was developed at that time. This would include the large house, smoke house (photos 0011, 0013), and possibly the barn that was relocated and used as the livestock barn north of the polygonal barn (photo 0003). The 1872 plat of Green Township does not show the Sults Homestead near the road. The 1881 plat map of Green Township identifies two homesteads on the C.W. Sult property: one is near the county road (extant farmstead) and the other is the old farmstead (no longer extant except for several trees around which is tilled for crops). It was likely during the ownership by the Sults that more acreage came under cultivation of the 161 acre farm. The 1880 census for Green Township shows the Conrad W. Sult family with Julia, his wife, and daughters Flora and Nancy. Peter Sult, Conrad's 65 year-old father, was also living with the family. He had been born in Pennsylvania. Conrad is listed as engaged in farming while his father is listed as a laborer. The second homestead on the property was likely occupied by the Thomas J. Frushour family, listed immediately under the Sults household and not shown as landowners in the 1881 plat map. Frushour is listed as a laborer in the census.

In 1887, the Sults deeded their property to their married daughters in equal shares: Nancy Railsback and Flora Lambert. Conrad and Julia Sults left the farm and moved into Plymouth where he engaged as a lumber dealer by 1900. In 1895, Nancy Railsback had deeded her half to her sister. Nancy is shown as a single woman with a daughter, Flora, living with her parents in Plymouth in 1900. Prior to 1908, the old homestead was razed and another homestead was developed north of the extant homestead near the county road. It is possible this was home to one of the daughters while the parents were still living at the farm. In 1902, Thomas and Flora Lambert sold their 80 acre portion to Amelia A. Behrens, a single widow woman of Marshall County. In 1905, Julia Sults, then a widow, sold her 80 acre portion to Amelia Behrens. This would indicate that the Sults retained some interest in the farm while residing in Plymouth.

It would seem that Amelia Behrens never resided at the farm, but used it as an investment. She had arrived in the United States from Germany in 1850 with her husband, John Frederick Behrens, and their children. They lived in Plymouth from at least 1870 through 1900, at which time she was listed as a widow in the 1900 census. She was living in Cook County, Illinois by 1912 when she sold the 161 acre farm to Clarence and Nellie Quivey, then of Fulton County,

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Indiana for \$9600.00. Sarah Quivey, Clarence's mother, held a life estate on the property. By 1914, the Quiveys had made the most substantial improvement to the property with the construction of the large twelve-sided barn (photos 0001-0003). Other buildings soon followed including the livestock barn (photo 0003) attached to the polygonal barn and the granary (photo 0006). Two milk houses were constructed (photo 0002), one immediately after the other based on the advice of a farm agent who stated one would be insufficient. It was passed down through the family that the other milk house was never used.⁵ The large chicken coop (photo 0008) was constructed c. 1920. This permitted the Quiveys to house a variety of livestock. Production included eggs and poultry, and milk and beef. The census reports of the 1920s-1940s show the family engaged in farming including farm labor by their sons, Albert, Ronald, Virgil, Glen, and Hugh. Mary Alice, their daughter, was no doubt also helping with farm operations. The 1922 Green Township plat map continued to show two homesteads on the 161 acre farm. The second was razed during the middle part of the 20th century.

While the farm's cultivation and use during the late 1800s into the early 1900s was in keeping with simple farm practices, it was the development by the Quiveys that substantially expanded the agricultural use of the property. This particularly related to raising livestock and development of a dairy herd. Clarence Quivey had record-tall corn stalks one year, measuring 12' tall with ears of corn nearly 7' off the ground. The Quiveys won other awards including a silver medal at the Purdue agricultural conference (about 1930) for dairy production. The Quiveys also sold 200 hogs at the top price in 1929 and were given a medal for having 300 pound hogs by the Agricultural Bureau Commercial Development Department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Clarence's son, Ronald, was honored for being the oldest 4-H member in 1989. He began with the Boys and Girls Club, which was the forerunner to 4-H in Marshall County, when he was 11 years old in 1918 and took three white chickens to show. The club was organized that year by the county's extension agent V. V. Clark.

Development of agriculture in Marshall County

The county's first settlers of European descent cleared small sections of land and raised corn initially. Within a few years the corn crop was largely converted to wheat as farming practices grew from mere sustenance for the family to raising products to sell. The crops were sown by broadcast method and harvested with a sickle. Five men could harvest about a half-acre of wheat per day. Corn, wheat, rye, and beans were common among the first crops produced in the county. Corn typically yielded 25-50 bushels per acre. Wheat was frequently a failure but in favorable years produced 14-18 bushels an acre. Buckwheat was a favored crop by the early farmers due to its quick maturation and it required less labor to produce than other grains.⁶ The 1840 census of Marshall County, during the time the Loudons owned the farm, indicates that 327 heads of households were engaged in farming; all other professions accounted for only 74 other heads of households. In 1856, twenty years after the county was established, the total number of bushels of corn produced in the county was 240,303 and 94,863 bushels of wheat. Green Township, in which the Sults-Quivey-Hartman Farm is located, produced 30,610 bushels of corn and 15,330 bushels of wheat. These were fairly impressive numbers given the township's

⁵ Interview with family members

⁶ McDonald, 1908, pg. 165, 167

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relative geographic area compared to others. Only Union and Center Townships produced more corn (almost double in Center Township). This indicates that Green Township likely had more tillable acres and better soils than other parts of the county.

About 1865 farmers began to realize the soil was becoming less productive at which time they began to grow clover and timothy to replenish nutrients lost by the previous years of production. No well-planned system of draining the land was initiated until 1876 when open drains were established across wetlands and dredging began on the county's streams and rivers. In 1872, three years after the Sults purchased the farm, the county's farmers formed the Agricultural Association of Marshall County. It led to the establishment of the county fair and was principally financed by shares purchased by area farmers. About the same time a monthly newsletter was established for the county's farming community. The *Farmer's Monthly* began publication in 1876; its editor was H. V. Reed and it had a subscription of 700 households.⁷ These developments led up to the time that the Sults Family established the new farmstead c. 1875 on their 161 acre farm. These improvements included the large house and unusual stone smoke house. No doubt, they were taking advantage of advances in agriculture and land cultivation which permitted them to build such a commodious dwelling. By 1879, the county produced 2,339,300 bushels of corn and 1,123,105 bushels of wheat. Green Township accounted for 141,000 bushels of corn and 69,000 bushels of wheat. Oats were also becoming a popular crop. The county produced 202,800 bushels of oats; Green Township accounted for 15,000 of those bushels. Almost 109,000 acres in Marshall County were under cultivation for the two primary crops of wheat and corn. Of those, Green Township had 3000 acres in cultivation for wheat and 3525 acres in corn. A listing of livestock by the county assessor in 1879 reveals 7,029 horses, 14,608 cattle, 9,312 sheep, and 24,632 hogs.⁸

A description of what would have been the current state of agriculture in Marshall County is given in McDonald's 1908 History of Marshall County; at this time the property had been purchased as an investment farm by Amelia Behrens. In it, McDonald often distinguishes the better productivity of farms in the eastern half of the county from those in the western half. Marshall County is generally divided in half by better quality loamy soils in the east from sandy soils in the west. The area of Green Township in which the Sults-Quivey-Hartman Farm is located is a fairly equal mix of soil types. McDonald states that Marshall County farmers were in a fairly prosperous condition; those in the eastern part were more prosperous than those in the western part. The houses, though often small, were nearly always painted and barns were of a sufficient size to shelter livestock and machinery, and many silos were constructed across the county. As a rule, he states, houses were "smaller and not so good on the sandy soils" and often there may be a dwelling but no barn. The value of farmland was \$65-\$100 per acre in the east as opposed to \$30-\$40 per acre in the west. Three-quarters of the county's land was under cultivation by 1908; however much of western lands were not cultivated.⁹ Draining and dredging of land was essentially complete by 1908 with the exception of some of the muck lands in the north central part of the county. These would also soon be drained and a lucrative mint crop established. In 1908, 40% of the farms in Marshall County were operated by tenants (as

⁷ McDonald, 1881, pg. 69

⁸ McDonald, 1881, pg. 93, 94

⁹ McDonald, 1908, pg. 75

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was likely the case for the farm as owned by Amelia Behrens). Retainage of two-fifths to one-half of the crop was generally held by the owners. Rarely cash rent was paid, but in such circumstances the rent was between \$3.00 and \$4.50 per acre. The average size farm was 90 acres. The Sults-Quivey-Hartman Farm, then known as the Behrens Farm, had retained its size of 161 acres in 1908 and had added another farmstead north of the existing one (the second farmstead remained through the middle part of the 20th century, but is no longer extant). Some of the smaller farms raised crops of onions and potatoes where soil conditions were more favorable to root vegetables. Livestock was raised on larger farms where nearly the entire grain crop produced was consumed on the farm by livestock.¹⁰

Corn and wheat were still the principal crops of Marshall County in the early part of the 1900s. They accounted for 15-25% of cultivated lands by each of these crops (a combined total of as much as 50%). The average yield of corn was increased to 35 bushels an acre and wheat 10 bushels an acre. Buckwheat cultivation gave way to winter wheat due to freezing and invasion of the Hessian fly. Clover was also important in Marshall County by this time; it accounted for over 15,000 acres each year. The seed crops were shipped and clover and timothy were baled and shipped to eastern American markets. Some minor crops were also grown, most notably cucumbers which grew exceptionally well on sandy soils and were popular on smaller farms. There were seven salting stations in the county which purchased cucumbers from the farmers. McDonald noted that "except on sandy land every farmer keeps one or more milch cows". The farmers sold the milk to one of the many creameries operated in Marshall County. The 1900 census of Marshall County shows the value of dairy production at \$163,028. There was a growing tendency for farmers to invest in livestock or dairy production since more livestock meant more manure that could be used on the land to produce richer soils.¹¹

The Quivey family purchased the 161 acre farm in March of 1912. The family immediately set out to make substantial improvements to the farm that included the construction of a number of buildings and structures in support of livestock. During the 1910s, the Quiveys constructed the polygonal barn, granary, and livestock barn. Buildings or structures that followed through the 1920s and into the early 1930s include two milk houses, a chicken coop, and the metal windmill. The farm was likely initially used for grain crops such as corn and wheat, prior to the establishment of the polygonal barn on the property in 1914. Once that occurred, it seemed that the focus went to raising livestock, particularly related to the dairy herd. The round barn, after which the polygonal barn concept is modeled, was the leading edge of animal care and productivity for farm operations, particularly related to dairy herds.

Green Township is located in south-central Marshall County and was one of the original three townships established in the county's organization in 1836. It was also developed early, in part to natural resources and good soils available for pioneers. The Green Township, Marshall County Farm Statistics for 1918 has Clarence Quivey listed as owning 160 acres total in his farm (the actual number is just over 161 acres); 100 acres were under cultivation. There were a total of 160 farms listed in the report for the township. Quivey was one of the larger farms of his

¹⁰ McDonald, 1908, pg. 76

¹¹ McDonald, 1908, pg. 76, 77

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surrounding neighbors; very few farms were 200 acres or more. Other statistical information from the farm with regard to crop production includes 32 of the 100 acres in permanent pasture (livestock grazing), 25 acres of timber, and two acres in orchard. There were zero acres recorded as wasteland. Forty acres were sown and harvested in wheat with an average yield per acre of 19 bushels; this was on the low side of surrounding farms which had yields in the low 20s. Fifty acres were planted in corn with a yield of 25 bushels per acre which again seemed low compared to surrounding farms which averaged 30-40 bushels an acre. Three hundred bushels of corn were fed to livestock on the farm. The Quivey Farm was on the high side of the surrounding farms in terms of percentages planted to corn and wheat. Thirty acres were planted in oats yielding 51 bushels an acre which compared high to surrounding farms; only one farm was higher at 55 bushels per acre. Six acres were planted in a mixed hay composition of timothy and clover whereas most farms had acreage planted to clover hay. It should also be noted that the farm did not produce any barley, buckwheat, alfalfa, silage, or soybeans. The Quiveys also did not grow potatoes, onions, tomatoes, strawberries, or other fruits and vegetables for market. The orchard included only three bearing apple trees and one pear tree. Most surrounding farms had larger orchards with more bearing trees, probably because they had been established longer.

Also recorded in the 1918 statistical ledger is information regarding equipment at the farm. The ledger states that the Quiveys had no tractors or silos on the farm. Considering the barn was constructed in 1914 and the information was from 1918, it is unclear why Quivey did not include the barn's central silo unless only stand-alone external silos were recorded. The ledger also states the Quiveys had one facility for cream separation, which seemed to be the same for all surrounding farms.

Regarding livestock, the 1918 ledger states the Quivey Farm included six grade (non-pure bred) horses; most surrounding farms had only 2-4 horses. They had seven grade milch cows, and sixteen total "other" livestock that likely included six calves sold during 1918. Neighboring farms typically only had 2-6 cows. On average, the milch cows produced one quart of milk daily, per cow, with a total number of milking days in the calendar year at 270. The average quarts and number of days is considerably lower than surrounding farms which averaged 3-6 quarts daily and 300 milking days. Other livestock included eighteen hogs under six months and three grade hogs over six months old. It was noted that fourteen hogs were sold in 1918 and none had died from disease. This was fairly average for the surrounding farms. There were seven sheep two years of age and older, which was a far lower flock than most surrounding farms. One sheep had been sold in 1918 and seven died due to disease. Eight sheep had been sheared to produce an average of 11 ¼ lbs. of fleece per animal which was higher than the average of other surrounding farms. The Quiveys had 80 laying hens in 1918, producing on average 8 ½ dozen eggs per hen for the year. That was similar to surrounding farms.

The farm continued as a large operation through the remainder of the early and mid-20th century with some grain crops, and livestock and dairy production. Clarence Quivey passed away on June 19, 1967 and Nellie died on June 9, 1969. They are buried at Poplar Grove Cemetery in Union Township. The farm was sold by Clarence and Nellie Quivey's children to Darwin and Alice Hartman in 1972. Alice was the granddaughter of the Quiveys. Darwin and Alice Hartman reared four children on the farm: Kathryn, David, Nancy, and James. The farm, which

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is still under ownership of descendants of the Quivey Family, is currently used for grain crops, primarily soybeans and corn, but no longer houses livestock. The farm had modern buildings and structures introduced for continued agricultural use in the second half of the 20th century. These include a large pole building for implement and tractor storage, 1972, and a modern corn dryer located at the north end of the property.

ARCHITECTURE

There are two primary buildings located on the Sults-Quivey-Hartman Farm that are significant architecturally. The large house and polygonal barn have the most notable architectural features related to style and design (photo 0012). The house, constructed c. 1875, has basic proportions of the Italianate style in its boxy, two-story design with low-sloped hipped roof (photo 0013). Other than proportions and the roof, only the tall 2/2 wood windows and ornamented frieze board at the top of the walls provide any clues stylistically. The Craftsman design of the front porch, composed of fieldstone, has stylistic similarities to several native stone porch and chimney designs in the Argos area created by William Foker and the Lolmough brothers (see photo 0012). It replaced a simple wood porch that wrapped around the north and south sides where doors were once located off the dining and living rooms (to the east). Based on a c. 1900 photo of the house, the porch had simple wood posts with jigsawed gingerbread bracket features and a hipped roof. It was replaced with the stone porch c. 1915. The photo also shows a steel windmill between the house and smoke house; this is no longer extant, but a concrete pad remains in this location. The house is a simple, but large, example of a farmhouse built in the second half of the 19th century. It retains its historic clapboards, windows, and interior room configuration. Important features inside the house include historic four-panel wood doors and the nicely carved balustrade and newel post of the stairhall.

The house includes a back addition, c. 1915, composed of a summer kitchen and wood shed (left side of photos 0014-0015). Though they lack any significant features, the presence of such ancillary buildings onto the main house is itself significant. A most unusual feature, though small in size, is the smoke house located just north of the house (photo 0011). The square building's walls are entirely composed of stone and it features a nicely detailed vented cupola with arch-topped vents and original dinner bell. Very few stone smoke houses are extant in Marshall County.

Clearly the most unusual resource on the farm is the twelve-sided barn (photo 0001, 0003). It is the only extant polygonal barn in Marshall County (there were three at one time). It is also only one of two in the family of round and polygonal barns that remain in the county. A true circular barn, now listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is located in West Township (Ramsay-Fox Barn). The Quivey Barn was built in 1913-1914 and features a concrete foundation and lower level for livestock and a main level for hay storage. A silo once penetrated through the floor of the main level but was removed, though the concrete base of it is still located in the lower level. The barn was built, essentially, on the concept of round barns at the time and was in proximity to two others built by Quivey's brother-in-law, Lawson Leland. It has a

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number of similarities to Leland's barns and likely the two consulted each other in its construction.

History of Round Barns

The origin of round barn construction may date to early European models in France or to the round design plans of churches from the early Christian and medieval periods. Wealthy farmers invested in agricultural experiments like the round barn. George Washington created the earliest known circular structure in the United States; it was a 16-sided barn built in 1793 on his farm in Fairfax, Virginia. The most famous round barn was constructed by the Shakers, a religious group, in 1826 in Massachusetts. The true-circular barn burned in 1865 but was reconstructed later in that year.¹² During the mid-1850s Orson Squire Fowler promoted the importance of octagonal design in houses for a healthier and better life, but his designs did not include patterns for barns.¹³

Round and polygonal barn construction in Indiana began during the 1870s but did not become popular until about 1900. Nathan Pearson Henley is credited with creating the first round barn in Indiana near New Castle. He constructed an octagonal barn in 1874.¹⁴ However, the majority of round barn construction in the Hoosier state took place between 1900 and 1920 with the peak year being 1910.¹⁵ Included in the round barn development were polygonal barns constructed with multiple sides including six, eight, nine, ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, and eighteen sides. The barns also had a variety of roof types that included domed and gambrel roofs; the gambrel had two and three pitch variations as well as sectional variations.¹⁶ The barns were typically constructed around a central silo which supported the roof allowing the remaining interior of the upper level free of support posts. Constructing the true-circular barns required the use of lumber that was easily bent for forming concrete and sometimes for use of siding and interior bracing. Freshly cut sycamore and elm proved to work the best for these purposes.¹⁷

Round barns were promoted by agricultural authorities and through farm magazines such as the *Farm Journal*.¹⁸ Often the barn developer published his own technique of construction in the farm magazines. Professor F. H. King of the University of Wisconsin conducted research on the development of circular silos which led him to design a true-circular barn. His design became the prototype for future round barn development.¹⁹ Round barns were most popular in the Midwest with high numbers constructed in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois. Indiana led the nation in the creation of round barns and continues today to have more extant round barns than any other state. However, the loss of these structures is very apparent. Round barns were surveyed in Indiana between 1985 and 1988; the survey identified 226 round barns of an

¹² Hanou, pg. 6

¹³ Hanou, pg. 7

¹⁴ Hanou, pg. 7

¹⁵ Hanou, pg. 2

¹⁶ *South Bend Tribune*, April 13, 1992

¹⁷ Gould, pg. 8

¹⁸ Gould, pg. 5

¹⁹ Hanou, pg. 13

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estimated 250-300 which originally existed. By 1992 only 111 remained of the 226 surveyed with an estimated 40% loss of these structures since 1960.²⁰

By virtue of the Quivey Barn, the property exemplifies a farm that was on the cutting edge of technology in construction of buildings for agricultural uses in 1914. As agriculture, as an industry, changed, the architecture of farms began to change also. While round barns were probably the most significant shift in barn design, the industry, with larger equipment and more livestock on larger farms, continued to create more demand for change in farm buildings. A 1953 newspaper carried this headline "Pole Barn-New Innovation in Marshall Farm Building"; it was located on the Pearson Farm in Marshall County, IN.²¹ The pole building allowed for larger machinery and more livestock and continues to be the most prevalent building type constructed for agricultural uses today. The pole building located on the Sults-Quivey-Hartman Farm was built not long after the first one was introduced in the county, about 1970.

Round Barns in Marshall County

Marshall County is part of a group of four counties where the heaviest presence of round barns are/were located in the state and nation.²² This group also includes Kosciusko, Miami and Fulton Counties-Fulton County is considered the "round barn capital". The Ramsay-Fox Round Barn is the last true-circular barn in Marshall County. The Quivey Barn is the last polygonal barn in the county. Compiled from two sources, it appears that at one time, Marshall County had three twelve-sided barns and six true-circular barns (five true-circular barns are recorded in A Round Indiana²³, the sixth was gleaned from a 1986 list at the Marshall County Historical Society). The following is a list of the barns from these two sources:

1. John Leland, Sr. Twelve-Sided Barn, Lawson Leland, builder. 1913-1914. Muckshaw Road, Green Twp. Removed between 1986 and 1992.
2. Lawson Lester Leland Twelve-Sided Barn, Lawson Leland, builder. 1912. W. 16th Road, Green Twp. Collapsed in 2001.
3. Clarence & Nellie Quivey Twelve-Sided Barn, Clarence Quivey, builder. 1913-1914. S. Olive Trail, Green Twp. Subject of this nomination.
4. Round barn on 12th Road, West Township (from 1986 list at Marshall County Historical Society). Removed between 1986 and 1992.
5. Ramsay-Fox True-Circular Barn, Sarah Ramsay Burch, original owner; George W. Ramsay, builder. C. 1910. West Twp. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
6. Edward Heyde True-Circular Barn, Philip Lauderman, suspected builder. C. 1910. E. 3rd Road, North Twp. Demolished by owner in 2004. The barn had withstood a tornado prior to the 1960s; a massive log was positioned into place where the roof had partial damage and dipped inward on its northwest side.
7. Frank Aker Sr. True-Circular Barn, Philip Lauderman, builder. 1911. Plymouth-Goshen Trail, German Twp. The barn was dismantled and reconstructed at Amish Acres, Elkhart County, IN in 1992.

²⁰ Hanou, pg. 1

²¹ *Plymouth Pilot News*, May 4, 1953

²² Hanou, pg. 3

²³ Hanou, pg. 85-86

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8. True-circular barn, construction date unknown, German Twp. Razed, date unknown.
9. Bryan Williams True-Circular Barn, Bryan Williams, builder. 1912. Location is unknown. Razed, date unknown. It may be possible that #9 and #4 are the same barn.

Round and polygonal barns were often the inventions of their builders and frequently the farmer/owner was the inventor. Such was the case with several of the Marshall County examples. Lawson Leland, Clarence Quivey's brother-in-law, constructed two twelve-sided bank barns in Green Township for his father (John) and himself between about 1912 and 1914. Leland taught himself carpentry from a book. His barns were constructed around a silo, their foundations were concrete, and their beam structure was created from hewn native trees and pegged in mortise and tenon construction.²⁴ In this way, Leland used traditional heavy timber for a then-popular building form. Building in a true circle was best accomplished with the newer technology of dimensional lumber. Lawson Leland's own barn was featured in "A Twelve Sided Barn" *Farmer's Guide*, May 30, 1914. In that publication, Leland states that the barn can be built cheaper than a square or rectangular barn of the same size as it takes less than two-thirds as much frame, less foundation wall, siding, paint, and roof.²⁵ Leland's plans that appear in the guide are very similar to the plan of the Quivey Barn, and with the exception of windows in the main level, the barns have a very similar exterior appearance (it appears the Quivey Barn may have had window to each side of the main door, but these were boarded over). By contrast, Lawson Leland's farm consisted of 100 acres with 70 under cultivation and he had only three milch cows in 1918. In the construction of his round barns in Marshall County, Philip Lauderman likely borrowed his ideas for the true-circular barns he created from Benton Steele since his barns closely resemble those in Steele's pattern books. The Bryan Williams Round Barn also appeared in the *Farmer's Guide* on August 23, 1913. Williams wrote about the 50' diameter barn he constructed in 1912 in the publication.²⁶

In contrast to the Quivey Barn, the Ramsay-Fox Round Barn is a true-circular barn created as a bank barn with an embanked central driveway entrance to the main floor and ground level access to the cattle area in the basement. The Quivey Barn, though featuring twelve sides, is similar with an embanked central driveway (facing southwest, photo 0001) to the main floor and ground level access for cattle. Central driveways are found in about 45% of Indiana's round barns. The Quivey Barn has vertical board siding versus the Ramsay-Fox Barn, which has horizontal siding. The latter is found on only 25% of Hoosier round barns.²⁷ George Ramsay constructed the round barn around a central silo which has since been removed to just below the main level floor. This is also true of the Quivey Barn (right side of photo 0005). The Ramsay-Fox Barn's basement walls are concrete and show lines where wood was used to form the concrete; the portion of the silo remaining is also concrete. The Quivey Barn's lower level walls are wood except where the embanked entry is to the main floor. Wood plank forms for the silo and retaining walls are evident in the Quivey Barn.

²⁴ Leland

²⁵ Hanou, pg. 40

²⁶ Hanou, pg. 85-86

²⁷ Hanou, pg. 1

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The Quivey Barn is nearly 60' in diameter, a similar scale to the other two polygonal barns constructed by Lawson Leland in Green Township. This makes it larger than many 40' and 50' round barn models constructed in other areas, but is consistent with the diameter of the Ramsay-Fox Round Barn, and both the Heyde and Aker barns constructed in Marshall County (the latter two no longer extant in the county). To equip the barn for livestock, the barn's lower level has a concrete floor sloped and stepped away from the center (lower toward the outside walls) for easy cleaning. The entire lower level has been white-washed for sanitation purposes (photo 0005). The concrete silo is centered in the lower level with an opening for access to feed in its northwest side and steps that lead to the main level built onto its southwest side. The impression of vertical planks used for concrete forms for the silo is visible. Metal stanchions and stall railings for each stanchion are extant and line the perimeter of an interior feeding hall off the silo. Around the outside perimeter hall of the lower level is a metal track used to roll milk tanks around the perimeter for milking while dairy cows are in their stanchions (seen in the upper left corner of photo 0005). The track continues into the two-story breezeway and livestock barn on the north side of the polygonal barn. The perimeter hall has ample daylighting from pairs of windows that wrap around the lower level walls. A doorway is off the south side of the lower level to provide access to the milk houses immediately south of the barn. Livestock openings to the west and into the breezeway connector allowed dairy cows to come and go from the milking floor. While the main level no longer has the silo centered in it, it retains its open plan and enormous vaulted ceiling (photo 0004). The barn's roof is a gambrel two pitch roof with cupola with windows. A ladder and pulley are in the top of the main floor roof at the base of the cupola.

Unfortunately the trend of losing round barns in Indiana is consistent with their losses in Marshall County. The 1986-88 round barn survey shows three true-circular barns and three twelve-sided barns extant. By 1992, those numbers were reduced to two true-circular barns and two twelve-sided barns. At the time of this writing, the Ramsay-Fox Barn stands as the last true-circular barn and the Quivey Barn stands as the last polygonal barn extant in the county. This represents a loss of two-thirds of these structures in the last 30 years.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Abstract of Title for the Clarence & Nellie Quivey Farm

Green Township Farm Statistical Statements for 1918, recorded 1919. Marshall County Historical Society archives

Hanou, John T. A Round Indiana, Round Barns in the Hoosier State, West Lafayette: Purdue University Press, 1993.

Interview with Quivey Family descendants, January/February 2018

Leland, Lester. Written recollection of father, Lawson Leland's barn construction work. c. 1986. Marshall County Historical Society archives

Marshall County Interim Report, Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1992.

McDonald, Daniel. 1881 History of Marshall County, Indiana Illustrated, Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1881. Includes 1881 plat maps.

McMahn, Jerry, *Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana*, Multiple Property Documentation Form. National Register of Historic Places, 1993.

McMurry, Sally. Families & Farmhouses in 19th Century America, New York: Oxford University Press, 1988.

Photograph & architectural barn files, Marshall County Historical Society

Plymouth Pilot News, May 4, 1953. Pole Barn Innovation

Standard Atlas of Marshall County, Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1908.

Standard Atlas of Marshall County, Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1922.

United States Federal Census: Green and Center Townships, Marshall County: 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

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): 099-516-45005

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.25 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16 Easting: 555459 Northing: 4566818

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

Beginning at a point approximately 1950' north of the intersection of Olive Trail and 16th Road, on the west side of the road, face west and continue in a line 480'. Turn north and follow a line 480', then turn east and follow a line 480' to the west side of Olive Trail. Turn south and follow a line 480' along the west side of Olive Trail to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described above include all of the extant resources developed by the Quivey Family for agricultural use during the early 20th century. Also included are two resources, the house and smoke house, which were developed by the Sults Family c. 1875. No other resources related to the development of the farm are extant.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner

organization: KW Garner Consulting/Indiana Landmarks PIP

street & number: 12954 6th Road

city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563

e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com

telephone: 574-936-0613

date: February 9, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

Marshall County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

- **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: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Polygonal barn, looking northeast at main level entry

1 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

Marshall County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Polygonal barn and milk houses, looking northwest

2 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Polygonal barn and livestock barn, looking southwest from road

3 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Main level of polygonal barn, looking up and to the northeast from entry

4 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Lower level of polygonal barn, looking southeast

5 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Corncrib, windmill, and granary, looking northwest

6 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Garage and storage building, looking southeast

7 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

Name of Property

Marshall County, IN

County and State

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

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

8 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

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

9 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

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

10 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

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

11 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: House and barn, looking northwest from road

12 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

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

13 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

Marshall County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Back (west) façade, looking east

14 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

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

15 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Stairhall, first floor, looking northeast toward entry door and stairs

16 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

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

17 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west into kitchen from dining room

18 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in bedroom toward living room

19 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

Name of Property

Marshall County, IN

County and State

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in back enclosed porch

20 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in summer kitchen

21 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward second floor landing/stairwell

22 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm
Name of Property

Marshall County, IN
County and State

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast toward closet in front (east) bedroom on second floor

23 of 24.

Name of Property: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

City or Vicinity: Plymouth

County: Marshall State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 18, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in south bedroom on second floor

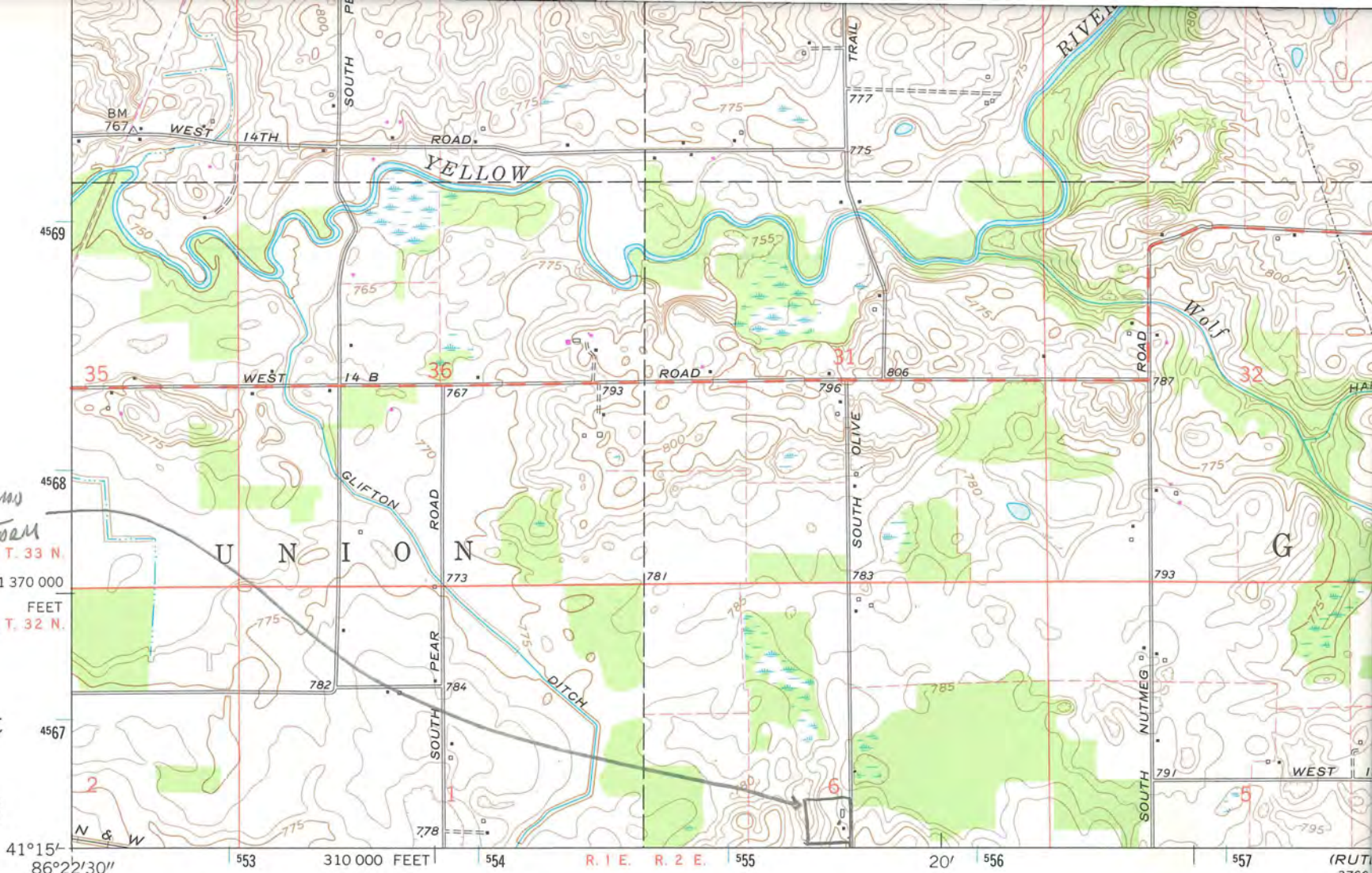
24 of 24.

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.

SULTS. QUINCY-HORTON
 POLYGONAL BARN & FARM
 NATIONAL REGISTRATION
 OF HISTORIC PLACES
 MARSHALL B. IN
 NAD 83 UTM:
 16 555459
 4566818

(CULVER)
 3766 III NW



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Revised in cooperation with Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1956. Topography by planetable surveys 1957. Revised
 from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972

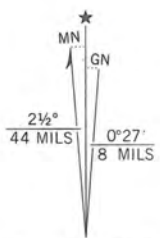
Depth curves and soundings compiled from USGS-Indiana
 Department of Natural Resources lake charts

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on
 Indiana coordinate system, west zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 16, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 1 meter east
 as shown by dashed corner ticks

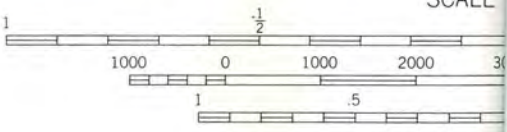
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information not checked

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
 the National or State reservations shown on this map

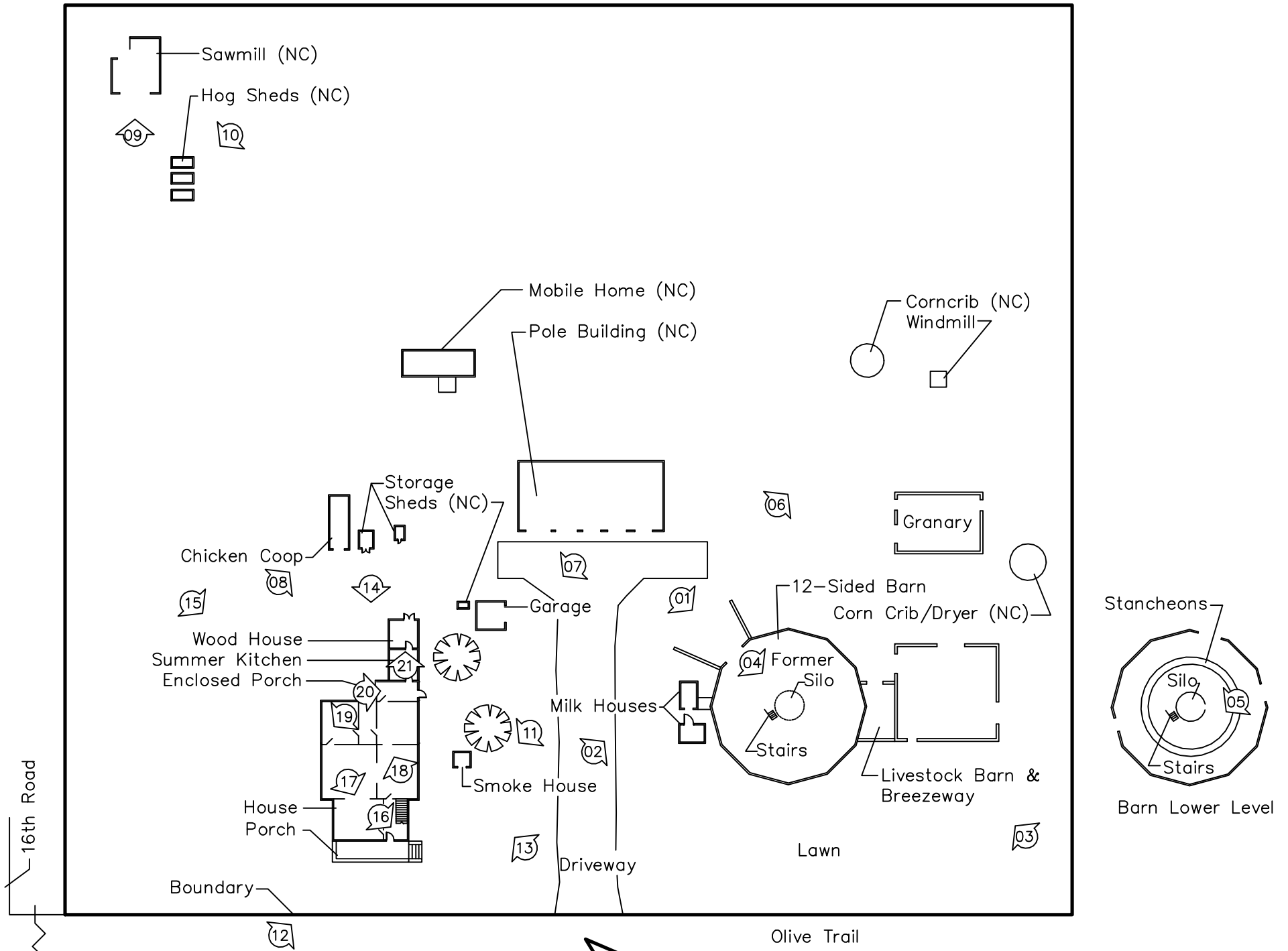


UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VE

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATI
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL
 AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS



SULTS-QUIVEY-HARTMAN POLYGONAL BARN & FARM SITE PLAN
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 GREEN TWP. MARSHALL COUNTY, INDIANA 5.25 ACRES

NC = NON-CONTRIBUTING









































HARTMAN
BUNCH

A wooden utility counter with a sink and a yellow laundry basket containing detergent bottles. Above the counter is a wooden shelving unit with various items on top.

A red folding chair leaning against a circular red table.

A white door with a silver handle and a white bucket on the floor in front of it.

White cabinets, including a tall cabinet with a smaller cabinet on top, and a black handle on the wall.

A white plastic tub containing yellow and red items on the floor.







Christmas
HANDLE WITH CARE

Lakeshore
products designed with learning in mind

GIANT TREEHOUSE

Clothes
Sent in
Packaging



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm

Multiple Name: Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana MPS

State & County: INDIANA, Marshall

Date Received: 7/23/2019 Date of Pending List: 8/9/2019 Date of 16th Day: 8/26/2019 Date of 45th Day: 9/6/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: MP100004367

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

X Accept Return Reject 9/3/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Meets the registration requirements of the MPS under criterion C. The 1914 polygonal barn is the centerpiece of this farmstead, which also contains a late 19th century farm house and numerous outbuildings that reflect development of progressive agricultural practice in the area. The barn is the last of numerous polygonal barns in Marshall County, a fact that emphasizes its significance.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

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



July 18, 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: Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm, Marshall County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm, Marshall 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 Sults-Quivey-Hartman Polygonal Barn and Farm, Marshall 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