

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

148

**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.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Cedar Point Farm**
other names/site number **109-430-65029**

2. Location

street & number **8185 E. State Road 252** N/A not for publication
city or town **Morgantown** vicinity
state **Indiana** code **IN** county **Morgan** code **109** zip code **46160**

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 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 **J.C. Sa** Date **1-30-03**
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:)
Signature of the Keeper **Edson H. Beall** Date of Action **3/28/03**

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
1	0	sites
11	2	structures
0	0	objects
16	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Storage
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Animal Facility
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Agricultural

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Storage
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Animal Facility
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th c.: Greek Revival
 OTHER:

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE: Sandstone
 walls: BRICK
 WOOD: Weatherboard
 roof: METAL: Tin
 other: CONCRETE
 STONE

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1853-1952

Significant Dates

1853

1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 210 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 562440 4358460
Zone Easting Northing

3 16 561660 4357520
Zone Easting Northing

2 16 562440 4357690

4 16 561650 4358030

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joanne Raetz Stuttgen
organization _____ date 02-25-2002
street & number 759 East Washington Street telephone 765/ 349-1537
city or town Martinsville state IN zip code 46151

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name John & Suzanne Hickey
street & number 3346 Hickey Road telephone _____
city or town Morgantown state IN zip code 46160

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Cedar Point Farm, Jackson Twp., Morgan County, IN

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Cedar Point Farm, owned by John and Suzanne Hickey, is a remarkable 210-acre historic farm property consisting of 16 contributing resources (Fig. 1). There are four buildings: a brick I-house; summer house/summer kitchen; woodshed/smokehouse; and English barn. There are 11 structures: a cattle/tromp shed; double corn crib; tractor shed; garage; granary with sheds; privy; hen house; a dog house; a wind mill pump; and two hand water pumps. The farm acreage is one contributing site. Non-contributing resources include two concrete water tanks.

National Register listing is being sought for the entire farm, including acreage.

The following architectural descriptions begin with the house--first the exterior, then the interior--and then proceeds to the farm buildings and structures. Next comes miscellaneous objects. Last is a description of the farm acreage.

House

Exterior

The house at Cedar Point Farm (site #109-430-65029), rated Contributing in the *Morgan County Interim Report*, is a two-story, brick I-house on a sandstone block foundation with a later one-and-one-half story ell (Fig. 2). Painted white since about 1920, it features a two-story, full-width veranda whose first story is supported by square columns of rusticated concrete block. Its second story

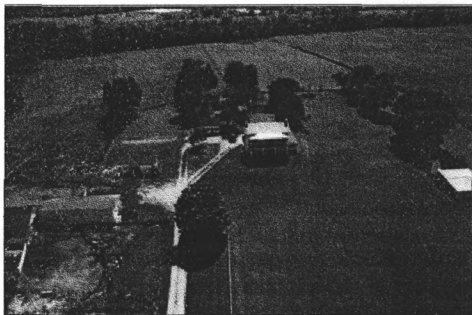


Fig. 1 Aerial view of Cedar Point Farm, August 2001.



Fig. 2 House, August 2001.

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is supported by slender Doric wood columns and surrounded by a simple balustrade of square balusters.

The gabled roof on the main mass and ell is covered with new green G-rib 5v metal panels. An internal end chimney emerges from the west end of the roof ridge. An external chimney is found on the east wall. A bold Greek Revival-inspired frieze and cornice with returns is extant.

The main elevation faces north. It exhibits a facade with a central entrance flanked on the west by two pairs of one-over-one double hung sash windows with new, ornamental green wood shutters, and one east pair with shutters on both the first and second stories. Window sills are limestone block. The house was built about 1853 as a Pennsylvania plan farmhouse with two first floor entrances, two first floor six-over-six double hung sash windows, and four second story six-over-six double hung sash windows (see Fig. 11). It was converted into an I-house about 1900, at which time the east entrance was filled in, a second story central door installed, one window moved adjacent (west) to the single first floor entrance, and all windows changed to one-over-one double hung sash. The paneled wood door is Queen Anne in style, with egg and dart molding and a filigreed metal knob and ringer.

The west elevation of the main mass features a blank gabled end wall. An enclosed three-bay shed porch addition wraps this wall and the west wall of the ell. The west lower wall of the main mass and the west wall of the ell is obscured by the porch. The west wall of the ell is pierced with two doors and one replacement double hung window with a segmental arch; the sill is brick. Both doors and window openings have segmental arches. The doors are paneled wood with a single pane window. The square porch columns are made of rusticated concrete block and the porch wall of ashlar concrete block. Porch windows are three-over-three double hung sash. The roof is new green G-rib 5v metal panels.

The south elevation of the main mass features a blank wall, with the exception of one one-over-one double hung sash window in the southeast, second story wall. An original exterior door opening is marked by a limestone sill and now connects the main mass with the ell. The ell appears to have been built in two stages; first was a one-room addition at the southwest corner of the main mass followed by a dining room and a rear kitchen/pantry/bath addition. The south wall of the ell is pierced by an off-center insulated door, one first floor replacement double-hung sash window, and one smaller fixed sash window in the attic gable. The first floor window is one-half the size of the original with brick infill in the lower half. All openings have segmental arches and intact sills.

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The east elevation of the main mass features a blank gabled end wall and an external chimney. The ell has an open porch supported by square columns of rusticated concrete block. A Queen Anne paneled wood door is centrally located. A tall, one-over-one double hung sash window is on the north, and two smaller fixed sash windows are on the south. The window adjacent to the door has been reduced to half its original width. All openings are topped with segmental arches.

Interior—Main Mass

The first floor of the main mass consists of a central hall flanked by two rooms. Ceilings are at a height of eight feet. The hall features an early twentieth-century cherry staircase comprised of square balusters and a simple railing. The hall floor is oak and is later than the other floors in the house. Hall walls and ceiling are plaster and lath.

The west room retains evidence of an original boxed stairway in the south corner, behind what is now a clothes press. The fire box has been filled in, and the mantle removed. What would have been a matching clothes press on the wall north of the chimney was removed years ago. Suzanne Hickey reports finding evidence of its shelves when she tore off layers of wallpaper. The floor is oak. The ceiling is painted plank. The passage between the hall and this room is considerably lower than that between the hall and the east room, indicating that it is the passage between the original two rooms. Molding around this door is plain, painted board, compared with the later, more elaborate painted molding around the windows and door leading into the ell. Interior doors are made of heavy, handmade, mortised and tenoned poplar panels. Walls are plaster and lath.

The east room is smaller than the west room because space for the center hall was taken from it. It features a painted poplar mantle with a pair of carved medallions reminiscent of Pennsylvania Dutch decorative motifs. The firebox has been reduced in size and framed with modern brick. The floor is oak. The ceiling is painted plank. Walls are plaster and lath.

Upstairs, the main mass consists of a central hall and two rooms. The balcony door is paneled wood with a single light; the wood storm door has eight lights. Floors are poplar. Ceilings are at a height of 12 feet. Ceilings and walls are plaster and lath. The east room features an oak Free Classic style mantle with variegated green ceramic tiles. The west room is missing its firebox and mantle. The wall between the west room and the attic of the ell was broken in 1995 and a modern bath added. A corridor leads to a modern bedroom over the kitchen portion of the ell.

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Interior—Ell

It is believed that the ell was constructed in two stages. First was a one-room addition behind the original west room, perhaps dating to the last decades of the nineteenth century. A limestone sill in the passage between the rooms indicates this was once an exterior entrance. The added room, which is less formal than the front room, has two multi-light wood doors leading onto the enclosed porch. Woodwork is painted plank. The original wood floor was damaged by cats; consequently, it was replaced and covered with carpet. Molding is painted plank with triangle-shaped crowns reminiscent of Greek pediments.

About 1900-1910, the ell was enlarged with a second addition consisting of a dining room on the east and a kitchen/pantry/bath on the rear. The dining room floor is lower than that of the room on the west, indicating that the two rooms were built at different times. The kitchen and pantry/bath had indoor plumbing, the only indoor plumbing in the house until 1995, when the Hickeys added an upstairs bath. All of these rooms have painted plank woodwork and plaster and lath walls and ceilings. The pantry features period beaded board, paneled cabinets, and hardware. Flooring is tongue and groove pine.

Barn

The massive, three-story, three bay English barn at Cedar Point Farm is contemporary to the house. It has been adapted very slightly over the years, most noticeably with the replacement of the original wood threshing floor with poured concrete and the addition of an east shed. It measures approximately 50' x 60' and is timber framed with hand hewn poplar and oak logs nine inches thick. It is supported by huge sandstone blocks. The barn has been covered with tin panels at least since 1947, but vertical shiplap panels painted gray and dating to about 1900-1910 are evident on the exposed south and east walls. The original siding was vertical planks. The roof is vintage standing seam metal. There are six vintage lightning rods, two with blue glass globes, on the roof. See Figs. 3-6 on next page.

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Fig. 3
Barn, c1900.

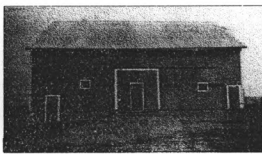


Fig. 4
Barn, c1900



Fig. 5
Barn, c1900.



Fig. 6
Barn, c1910.

The south bay now consists of four box stalls for horses; they replaced one long feeding manger for cattle. The north bay is at a lower level than the threshing bay and consists of eight stalls for work horses. Each stall is separated by a concrete half wall, an early twentieth-century replacement of the original wood walls. Behind the stalls on the north and south walls are located four hinged doors through which feed and manure was shoveled and three six-light fixed sash windows. On the north wall, above the windows and doors, are a series of vintage iron harness hooks.

The east side of the barn has been outfitted with horse mangers and a feed box. Outside the southeast corner is found a round concrete pad which was the base of a tile brick silo built in "aught eight"(1908). The silo collapsed in 1990. In the northeast yard near State Road 252 is a rectangular concrete pad that marks the location of the farrowing house. Because of severe deterioration, it was torn down in 1995. In the north yard is a wind mill pump and a concrete pad that marks the location of a concrete water tank that has been removed.

Cattle/Tromp Shed

Just east of the concrete pad is located a frame lean-to cattle or tromp shed built in 1946. It is

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undistinguished except for its unusually low height. John Hickey explains that the previous owner was very short and built the shed to accommodate his height. According to John, "a tromp shed is a building that the cattle tromp around in and do their job."

Corn Crib

A drive-through corn crib is found in the southeast yard. It faces west. It has a dirt floor—the raised wood floor has long since rotted—a vintage raised seam metal roof and narrow clapboard siding under tin panels. The south and north walls have nine-inch outward bulges from years of pressure from stored corn. The corn crib sits on a poured concrete foundation. An open five-bay shed addition is found on the south wall.

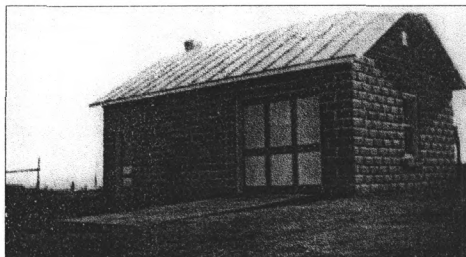


Fig. 7 Garage, c1930.

Tractor Shed

Built onto the west wall of the corn crib is a frame tractor shed with a hinged door on the north wall. John Hickey believes that the tractor shed and corn crib were two separate buildings; they were connected when a corn grinder and sheller were installed about 1915. The original east wall of the shed was removed when the addition was built. It has a roof of vintage raised seam metal and siding of tin; the original siding beneath the tin is narrow clapboard.

Garage

The large, north-facing garage is made of painted ashlar concrete block (Fig. 7). It has a poured concrete floor, plaster and lath interior walls, six one-over-one double hung sash windows—one each on the east and west walls and four on the south wall—a modern garage door, and a paneled wood door in the north wall near the east corner. The north roof is G-rib 5v metal; the south roof is raised seam metal. It dates to before 1932, as pencilled notes with this date are found on the interior west wall. The west end of the garage was made deeper with the addition of a four foot projection on the north wall to accommodate the previous owner's new 1946 Lincoln. The garage has an attic storage space reached by a ladder.

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Granary

The frame granary is found in the northwest yard near the house. It is a narrow gabled building that faces east and has several shed additions on the north and south walls that houses part of a combine, tractors, and supplies. It has a central door and passage flanked by two large bins. The floor is covered with tin to keep out mice and other rodents. Siding is narrow clapboard painted white. The roof is asphalt shingles over the original poplar shakes.



Fig. 8 Summer kitchen/summer house, c1920.

Summer Kitchen/Summer House

At the rear of the house is found a one-and-one-half story frame summer kitchen, or summer house, as it was called by the farm's previous owner (Fig. 8). It consists of two rooms and a rear, one-room lean-to addition. Siding is narrow clapboard painted white; the roof is modern raised seam metal; and the floor is poured concrete. The east room is the former kitchen. It has pressed tin panels on the walls, a beaded board ceiling, an internal stove chimney on the east wall, and a recently fabricated steel stove. The west room has unpainted planks on the walls—there is evidence that they had once been papered—and a boxed corner staircase to the attic. Door and window trim is plank painted green. A door is found in the rear wall of each room and leads into the lean-to addition. The interior walls of the lean-to addition are covered with beaded board painted pale yellow. A built in, beaded board cabinet is found in the northwest corner. The summer house/kitchen windows are two-over-two or three-over-three fixed sash. The green shutters and window boxes are new but made from vintage material. Doors are paneled wood. The building is electrified; each of the rooms has its original metal light fixtures with hanging bulbs.

Privy

Behind the summer house is a single-seat WPA-era privy or Roosevelt john. It has narrow clapboard siding painted white and a vintage metal roof, a concrete floor and vault and tin vent pipe.

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Wood House/Smoke House

The wood house/smoke house consists of a two-room building sided with white clapboard (Fig. 9). Interior walls are lined with shiplap. The west room is the former smoke house; the east room the former wood house. A wood paneled door leads into the wood house from the outside, and a second similar door opens between the rooms. Each room has a two-over-two fixed sash window in the front (north) wall adjacent to the exterior door. A little hinged door through which wood was passed is found in the east wall about five feet above ground level. The floor is poured concrete. The roof is new metal. Wood shutters and flower boxes are new but made from vintage material.

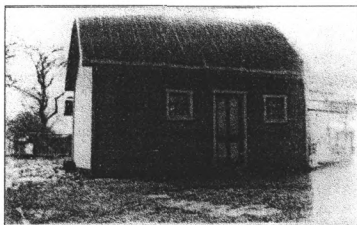


Fig. 9 Smoke house/wood house, c1930.

Hen House

Just south of the wood house/smoke house is a shed-roofed hen house (Fig. 10). Walls are frame sided with narrow clapboard painted white; the roof is vintage raised seam metal; and the floor is poured concrete. The original portion used for roosting is on the north. It has a solid north wall, a door in each of the east and west walls, and windows at roof level on the south wall. In the 1930s, a nesting and feeding room was added on the south. Its floor is slightly lower, as is the outer wall and roof. The interior wall was removed because it was rotted. A separate brooder house was once located north of the hen house, but it is now gone.



Fig. 10 Hen house, c1930.

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Miscellaneous Contributing Structures

Set against the outside north wall of the hen house, but not attached to it, is a shed-roofed **dog house**. It has metal siding and a metal roof and dates to at least the early 1940s. Other structures on the farm that are of note include the previously mentioned **wind mill pump**; a **pump** in the house's front yard; and a **pump** on the east porch of the ell.

Miscellaneous Noncontributing Resources

Included in this nomination are two non-contributing resources: two large **concrete water tanks**, one located above the house near the woodhouse/smokehouse, and the other located just east of the house and currently used as a planter.

Farm Acreage

The following description was prepared by John Hickey, who has leased the farm since 1944 and in 1995 became its owner.

The tillable land that is now farmed consists of 130 acres. Sixteen of these acres were used for pasture for approximately the last 70 years; when the raising of cattle was discontinued, these 16 acres became tilled land. About 50 acres remain in hillsides and creeks and areas that are left for game cover.

Each year, the corn production averages about 40 acres, with soybeans averaging 40 acres, and 30 each for wheat and hay. The acreage is very similar to the way this farm has been planted for the past 100 years.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cedar Point Farm, owned by John and Suzanne Hickey, is a remarkable historic farm property consisting of 16 contributing resources (see Fig. 1). There are four buildings: a brick I-house; summer house/summer kitchen; woodshed/smokehouse; and English barn. There are 11 structures: a cattle/tromp shed; double corn crib; tractor shed; garage; granary with sheds; privy; hen house; a dog house; a wind mill pump; and two hand water pumps. The farm acreage is one contributing site. Non-contributing resources include two concrete water tanks. Lastly, included in this nomination is the entire farm acreage because it has been used in stable and continuous ways since at least 1938.

Cedar Point Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style of architecture, and the entire farm is significant because it represents the transition between formative development and agricultural maturity of a typical central Indiana community. Its period of significance is 1853-1952.

Cedar Point Farm is located in east-central Jackson Township, in southeastern Morgan County, approximately one-half mile west of Morgantown. It straddles the north and south sides of SR 252, and its south boundary is the right-of-way for the former Indianapolis-Martinsville Railroad (later the Big Four). It is one of several large, prosperous, historic, multi-generational family farms located in a rich farming belt extending from Johnson and Shelby Counties into east-central Morgan County.

It was this fertile farmland that drew Jackson Township's settlers as early as 1825. Growth followed the platting of Morgantown in 1831 and the establishment of area mills. The township's early settlement is reflected in its fine collection of mid-nineteenth century architecture, including log houses, central passage houses, double-pen houses, and I-houses. With the construction of the Indianapolis-Martinsville Railroad through the township in the 1850s, the area's agricultural economy boomed, with farms such as Cedar Point reflecting the prosperity of the period. The east-west railway continued until 1858. After the Civil War, General Burnside obtained possession of the lines and extended them to Fairland. This line was discontinued in 1943.

The house at Cedar Point Farm is one of three exceptional examples of Greek Revival architecture in the Morgantown area that coincides with the post-railway development of the area. It has an interesting history that follows the evolution in form, style, social use, and technology of

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domestic architecture nationwide.

It is believed that it was built about 1853 by Harvey Coleman as a traditional three-room Pennsylvania plan farmhouse in the Greek Revival style.¹ In *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia and Lee McAlester write that Greek Revival “was the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the period from about 1830 to 1850. . . . It occurs in all areas settled by 1860 . . . and flourished in those regions that were being rapidly settled in the decades of the 1830s, ’40s and ’50s.” (182). It is characterized by a low-pitched gabled roof; heavy cornice returns; a wide frieze representing the classical entablature; a front porch; and multi-pane windows. With the exception of the windows, all of these features are retained with high integrity in the house at Cedar Point Farm despite its c1900 alteration to an I-house with a Colonial Revival inspired two-story, full width veranda.

Harvey Coleman was born in Ohio in 1811 and came with his parents to Johnson County, Indiana, in 1839. The Coleman family amassed considerable land holdings in both Johnson and Morgan Counties and also engaged in a variety of business enterprises. Harvey Coleman established a mill in Morgantown in 1853, in part to provide employment to local residents, and was elected Morgan County Commissioner by an overwhelming vote. He was married to his second wife, Rachel Woollard, in 1846. She bore him four children, including a daughter, Maude Coleman Walker, to whom Rachel willed “the homeplace” in 1877. The ownership of Cedar Point Farm as we have been able to trace it is as follows:

Harvey Coleman 1853-1869
John and William Adams 1869-1872
John Adams 1872-1877
Maude Coleman Walker 1877-1881
James Lake 1881-1888

¹ Of German origin, the Pennsylvania plan two-story dwelling is comprised of a single room running the depth of the house, with two smaller rooms on the other side of a shared wall; the upper floor is identical. Typically, the chimney is centrally located. In the case of the house at Cedar Point Farm, the central chimney was replaced by two end chimneys, and both the deep and short front room had its own front entrance, making the house as it was originally constructed appear on the exterior to be a two-story double pen. The interior floor plan, however, is that of the Pennsylvania plan farmhouse. Cf. Bernard L. Herman, “Continuity and Change in Traditional Architecture: The Continental Plan Farmhouse in Middle North Carolina”, *Carolina Dwelling: Towards Preservation of Place: In Celebration of the North Carolina Vernacular Landscape*, ed. Douglas Swaim (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978) 160-170.

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Corda Lake Williams 1888-1944
Walter Williams 1944-1959
Ruth Greensburg Williams 1959-1994
John and Suzanne Hickey 1994-present

Unexplained is the eight-year period of ownership by John and William Adams, who were unrelated to the Colemans. It is suspected that the trail of ownership was lost in the tax records and deeds because it was impossible to specifically distinguish the tilled acreage from that on which the house and farm buildings stood. Rachel Coleman's will seems to indicate that the Coleman family owned at least the house from 1853 to 1881, when it was sold to John Williams and Corda Lake Williams, who owned the farm from 1881-1944. Their son, Walter and his second wife, Ruth, owned the property from 1944 until Ruth's death in 1994, at which time it was acquired by John and Suzanne Hickey. John has farmed the land since 1946, first as tenant and since 1994 as owner. He is also the great-great nephew of John Adams.



Fig. 11 House and Williams family, 1893-1894.

The Hickeys were fortunate to acquire about 50 historic photographs of the farm, house, and Williams family along with the property itself, and we have used these, together with the Williams family history, to track the changes that the house and other buildings underwent during the Williamses' ownership.

The earliest photograph, taken about 1893-1894, depicts John and Corda Williams and their son, Walter, born in 1888 and age five or six in the photo, on the front lawn (Fig. 11). The house is a Pennsylvania plan made of brick with a sandstone block foundation, with Greek Revival massing, cornice returns and multi-pane windows, and a later Italianate-inspired, two-story veranda surrounding the two front doors. Frame additions are seen at the southeast rear corner of the house. Two large cedar trees, from which the farm's name is derived, are in the front yard; they appear to be about 40 years old.

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The photograph in Fig. 12 appears to have been taken about 1910, after the house was remodeled into an I-house--a form which was by that year terribly out of date. A two-story Colonial Revival-style wood veranda stretches across the full width of the house. We believe the man and woman sitting on the porch to be John and Corda Williams. It is likely that the man under the tree is Walter and the woman with the dog is Walter's first wife, Ruby Shireman, whom he married in 1910. Only one of the two cedars is still standing.

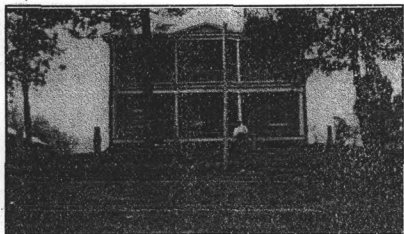


Fig. 12 House, c1910.



Fig. 13 House, c1910-1916.

The photograph in Fig. 13 shows Corda and Walter and two unidentified older men sitting on the front steps of the veranda. Note that the brick has been painted to resemble stone block. This photo seems to date between c1910-1916. Walter Williams is shown wearing a World War I

uniform in Fig. 14. He is standing at the northwest corner of the house. The wood porch columns have been replaced with rusticated concrete block, and the wood porch with a concrete slab set on smooth concrete block. The photo in Fig. 15 illustrates that the second story veranda remained unchanged. A lean-to open porch with rusticated concrete columns is found on the west wall of the main mass and ell and on the east wall of the ell (Figs. 15 and 16). Fig. 17 shows the east wall of the ell prior to the addition of the porch. A cistern and hand pump is located near the dog

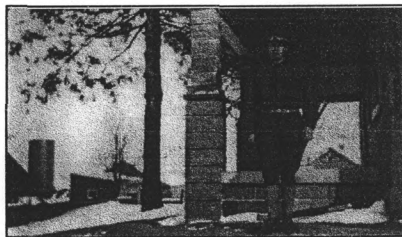


Fig. 14 Walter Williams, c1917.

in both photos. Fig. 18 shows the east porch as it looks today.

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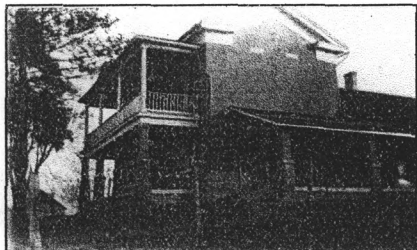


Fig. 15 Northwest elevation, c1917.



Fig. 16 East elevation of ell, c1917.

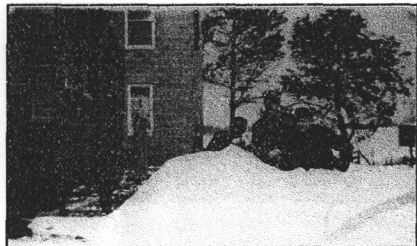


Fig. 17 East elevation of ell, before c1917.

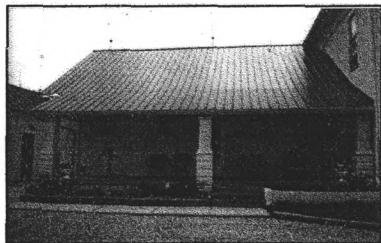


Fig. 18 East elevation of ell, 2001.

The ell is not original to the house. It is believed to have been added about the turn of the twentieth-century when the house was converted into an I-house. The ell housed a kitchen and bath, which brought indoor plumbing into the house—but only into the ell—for the first time. It was connected to the original frame summer kitchen by a frame breezeway (see Fig. 16). Sometime after 1917-18, the west porch was enclosed (Fig. 19).

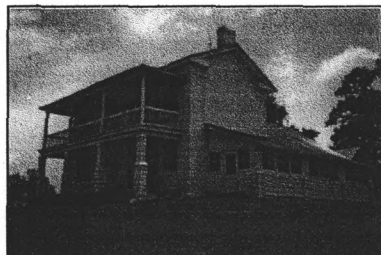


Fig. 19 Northwest elevation, 2001.

In its evolution from settlement-era Pennsylvania plan farmhouse to industrial-era I-house, the

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house at Cedar Point Farm illustrates the changing nature of American domestic architecture and domestic life vis a vis the community. The Pennsylvania plan represents the early, communal house, with the two first story rooms open to and accessible to the public through the front doors.

The conversion of the house into an I-house about 1900 introduced the central hall, a liminal space between the public road and the private living spaces within. In *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia*, Henry Glassie notes that this architectural change first occurred in America about 1750 and marked a time in which the individual withdrew from the public life of the community into the private sphere of the family. In the case of the house at Cedar Point Farm, this social withdrawal came about 1910, almost one and a half centuries later, most intriguingly at a time when John and Corda Williams opened their house to the first daughter-in-law, Ruby Shireman, whose life in the house was so difficult that she eventually returned to her family home and divorced Walter. The relationship between Corda and Walter was so close that it closed off others from them, mirroring exactly Glassie's social interpretation of the I-house form. Walter did not marry Ruth, his second wife, until after his mother's death.

When Walter himself died in 1959, a huge auction of household and farm goods dating to the mid-nineteenth century was held; it was so memorable that Morgantown residents still talk about it. A second huge auction was held after Ruth's death in 1994. Apparently, the Williams family kept everything they acquired yet were ready to replace items with the latest models whenever they came on the market. The summer kitchen was replaced with the kitchen in the ell, the privy with the indoor bath. The silo supplemented the corn crib. The house was among the first in the Morgantown area to have indoor plumbing and electric lights, and the Williamses were among the first to own a car. They owned and used cameras at a time when their neighbors couldn't afford them. Work horses were replaced with farm tractors, threshing machines, combines and other equipment, and their stalls and harness hooks were abandoned for storage sheds added to pre-existing buildings. The acquisition of new goods, especially the adoptions of technological advances, is well illustrated by the evolution of both the house and farm buildings.

Cedar Point Farm has remained an active and prosperous farm since its founding. Its long-term success is consistent with the growth of agriculture statewide. Jane R. Nolan, researcher and author of a context study of agriculture in Indiana, notes that the period 1900-1920, saw farming move from "a way of life to a business." Improvements in transportation and research by the state land grant colleges, especially Purdue University, led to advancements in machinery, buildings, and the breeding of cattle, all of which contributed to the Golden Age of agriculture. Decline followed World War I and continued throughout the Great Depression and up to World War II.

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In the case of Cedar Point Farm, decline also was due to the loss by death of the men in the family, notably John Williams in 1938 and his son, Walter Williams, in 1959. Beginning in 1944, the 30-acre wheat crop was farmed by current owner John Hickey, and his brother, David. In 1946, the brothers bought half interest in the cattle and sharecropped all the tillable ground. As the house and farm buildings steadily deteriorated from lack of maintenance, the land continued to be productive under the Hickeys' care. In 1994, following the death of Ruth Williams, John and Suzanne Hickey resurrected the neglected buildings and are restoring their original beauty and putting them to use. They desire National Register listing for Cedar Point Farm in order to commemorate and honor its remarkable architecture and history.

Farm Acreage

The 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 agricultural censuses for Jackson Township, Morgan County, Indiana, provide a glimpse into rural farm life of the past. It is difficult to derive concrete information from the censuses, however, due to the changing ownership of the farm in its early years. Nevertheless, it is evident that the farm was well-established and tremendously productive by 1860, just seven years after its estimated founding. In 1860, the farm consisted of 200 improved and 100 unimproved acres, with a total cash value of \$15,000, making it nearly five times the size of the typical farm in the township. Only three other farms were larger. Livestock was valued at \$1,240 and consisted of horses and mules; cows; sheep; and swine. The number and type of animals is consistent with the size and configuration of the barn, as well as the no-longer-existent farrowing house.

The amount of agricultural products produced on the farm, as reported in the agricultural censuses, proves that Cedar Point Farm was a successful self-sustainable operation by at least 1860. In that year, the farm produced 300 bushels of wheat; 2,000 bushels of Indian corn; 35 pounds of wool; one bushel of peas and beans; 40 bushels of Irish potatoes; 100 dollars in orchard products; 400 pounds of butter; 8 tons of hay; four bushels of grass seeds; two bushels of flax seed; 30 dollars of handmade manufactures; and 80 dollars of slaughtered animals.

By 1870, the farm was owned by John and William Adams. It is assumed that Rachel Coleman continued to own the house and the farm buildings. The agricultural census for that year shows the brothers each owning 135 improved acres, with a combined cash value of \$13,000. The number of animals and amount of agricultural products is not greatly dissimilar to those reported in 1860 or again in 1880.

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With James Lake's acquisition of the farm in 1881, the property entered a 113-year period of stable, intra-family ownership.² The aerial photographs of 1939, 1958, 1967 and 1998 show early identical land-use patterns, with fields bounded on the south by the Big Four railway and stretching north across SR252, which was established as a state highway in 1935. See Figs. 20, 21, 22, and 23 on pages 18 and 19. Before this time, the road was a dirt road that was not heavily traveled, with people preferring to use Morgantown Road to the north and Mahalasville Road to the south, both of which were gravel. The only significant change in the farm acreage occurred in the early 1920s, when John and Corda Williams purchased from Albert Hickey a square, 60-acre parcel at the northwest corner.

In 1944, current owner John Hickey and his brother, David, began renting and farming the land. John recalls that Walter Williams often told stories about the farming done in earlier years. John says that the planting patterns never changed over the years, with corn, hay and wheat rotated predictably throughout the fields. Walter "farmed just like his father and grandfather," explains John. The wheat was sown between the corn rows with a one-horse drill. Wheat was cut with a binder and then the stubble was cut later; this stopped the weeds from going to seed. The next year the hay was mowed two times, and again no weeds went to seed. Much more hay was grown during past years because more hay was needed to feed the horses and cattle. The decreased number of horses and cattle have led to other changes, most noticeably the disappearance of livestock fences between pastures and fields and along the roads. Today, soybeans are planted on 30 acres; Walter Williams planted soybeans only one year, but he never planted them again because he blamed them for washing out the ground.

By the time that John and David Hickey began renting the land, the farm no longer produced sheep or wool; orchard fruit; flax, or hand manufactures. These products could be acquired with less effort and money from Morgantown businesses.

From 1853 to 1952, and up to the present time, Cedar Point Farm has remained a remarkably intact farm property. Its restoration began in 1995 when John and Suzanne Hickey purchased it from the estate of Ruth Williams. With their attention and care, the Hickeys have guaranteed that Cedar Point Farm will remain a productive and intact property well into the future.

² At one time the James Lake property started at the west edge of Morgantown and continued for approximately one mile west. When James Lake died, the easternmost portion of the farm was divided and given to a daughter, Etta Lake. The next portion was given to another daughter, Ida Lake Wisby. The next portion was given to a third daughter, Corda Lake Williams. The westernmost portion was given to a son, James Lake.

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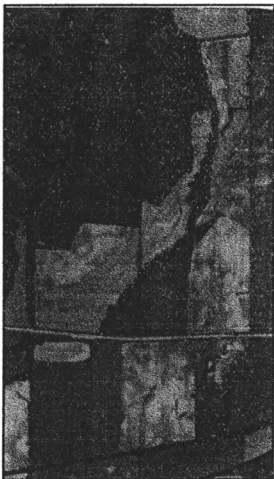


Fig. 20 Cedar Point Farm.
Aerial photo of 11 July 1939.
Photo A10-1-30, Indiana State
Archives. Scale 1":1/3 mile.

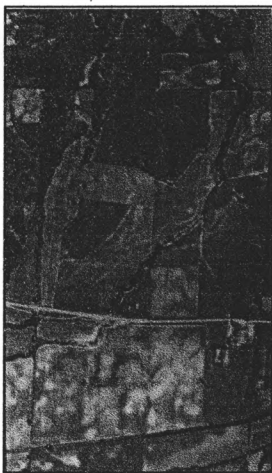


Fig. 21 Cedar Point Farm.
Aerial photo of 30 June 1958.
Photo A10-4V-233, Indiana State
Archives. Scale 1":1/3 mile.

———— farm boundary
x x x x x x fence line
- - - - - creek (no name)
○ farmstead

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Cedar Point Farm, Jackson Twp., Morgan County, IN

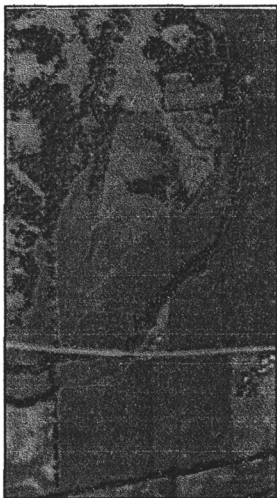


Fig. 22 Cedar Point Farm.
Aerial view of 11 September
1967. Photo A10-1HH-20,
Indiana State Archives. Scale
1":1/3 mile.



Fig. 23 Cedar Point Farm.
Aerial view of 15 August 1990.
In the possession of John Hickey.
Scale 1":1/3 mile.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| ————— | farm boundary |
| x x x x x x | fence line |
| - - - - - | creek (no name) |
| ○ | farmstead |

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Two (2) acres off of the East side or end of the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, all lying North of the center of the Cincinnati and Martinsville Rail Road, all in Section 26, Township 11 North, Range 2 East.

The Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter and Ten (10) acres off of the East side of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest; and a roadway and perpetual lease One (1) rod square on the Northeast corner of the East half of the East half of the Southwest Quarter; also the West half of the Southeast Quarter; all in Section 23, Township 11 North, Range 2 East, containing 130 acres, more or less.

ALSO: All that part of the East half of the Northwest Quarter and all that part of the West half of the Northeast Quarter of Section 26, Township 11 North, Range 2 East, lying North of the center of the Fairland, Franklin, and Martinsville branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and Saint Louis Railroad right-of-way line, except Two (2) acres, off the East end or side of said tract, containing 81 acres, more or less.

ALSO: That portion of railroad right-of-way located in Morgan County, Section 26, Township 11 North, Range 2 East, a distance of 21.5 feet from the centerline of the right-of-way, a distance of 1,250 feet along the boundary immediately adjacent to the above real estate. Containing 26,785 square feet, .616 acres, more or less.

Containing in all, 211.616 acres, more or less.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This is the current and legal boundary on record in the office of the Recorder of Morgan County.

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All photographs were taken by Joanne Raetz Stuttgen on 31 August 2001 unless otherwise indicated. Negatives have been deposited with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

1. House, north elevation. Camera facing south.
2. House, west elevation. Camera facing northeast.
3. House, east elevation. Camera facing west. 21 February 2002.
4. West room, first floor. Camera facing northwest.
5. East room, first floor. Camera facing northeast.
6. East room, first floor. Fireplace mantel showing Pennsylvania Dutch medallions. Camera facing east.
7. Central staircase. Camera facing north.
8. West room, second floor. Camera facing west.
9. East room, second floor. Free Classic fireplace mantel. Camera facing east.
10. Garage. Camera facing southwest.
11. Wood house/Smoke house. Camera facing southwest.
12. Hen house. Camera facing northeast.
13. Barn. Camera facing northeast.
14. Barn, interior, threshing floor. Camera facing east.
15. Barn, horse stalls in north bay. Camera facing west.
16. Tromp shed. Camera facing east.

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17. Granary. Camera facing west.

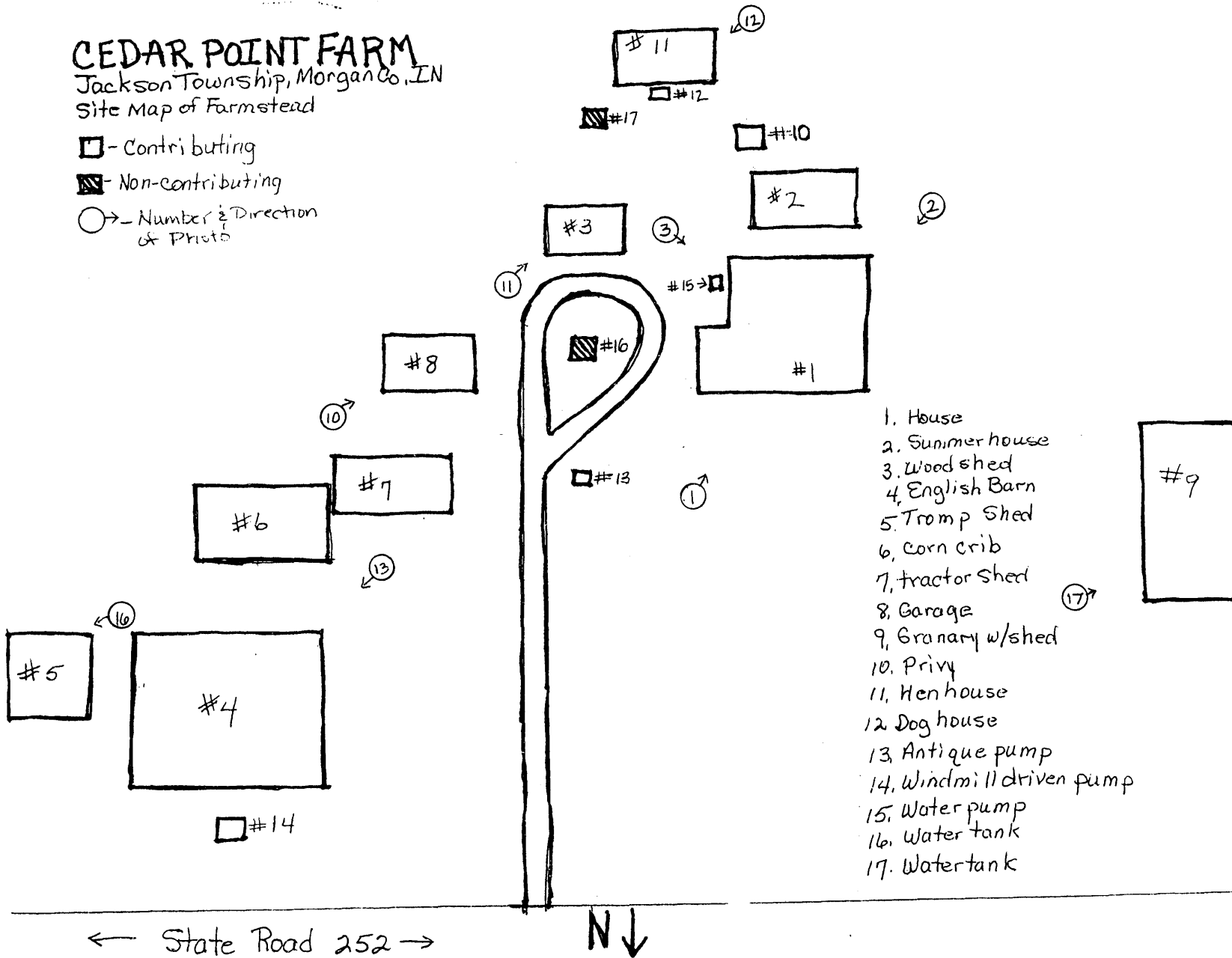
CEDAR POINT FARM

Jackson Township, Morgan Co., IN
 Site Map of Farmstead

□ - Contributing

▣ - Non-contributing

○ → - Number & Direction of Photo



1. House
2. Summer house
3. Wood shed
4. English Barn
5. Tromp Shed
6. Corn crib
7. tractor shed
8. Garage
9. Granary w/shed
10. Privy
11. Hen house
12. Dog house
13. Antique pump
14. Windmill driven pump
15. Water pump
16. Water tank
17. Watertank