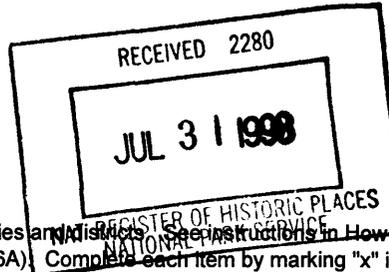


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**



1102

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 **Baum-Shaeffer Farm**
other names/site number _____ 015-162-0347

2. Location

street & number **6678 W 200 N** _____ N/A not for publication
city or town **Delphi** _____ vicinity
state **Indiana** code **IN** county **Carroll** code **015** zip code **46923**

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] _____ 7-16-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other, (explain:) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
8-28-98

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)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing and rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, 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)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

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

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, OTHER: Cross-plan, OTHER: Bank barn, OTHER: single crib

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE: Limestone, walls: BRICK, WOOD: Weatherboard, roof: ASPHALT, other: WOOD: log, WOOD: shake

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE _____
ARCHITECTURE _____

Period of Significance

c. 1830-1948 _____

Significant Dates

c.1830 _____
c.1855 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Baum, David _____

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana; Property owners

Baum-Shaeffer Farm _____
Name of Property

Carroll _____ IN _____
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____ 5 _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	529370	4491370	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

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 Cathryn E. Irwin, Community Services Intern
organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana date 5-2-97
street & number 340 W. Michigan St. telephone 317/639-4534
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46202-3204

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 Dr. Janet S. Ayres & Dr. Lynn A. Corson
street & number 6678 W 200 N telephone 317/564-2324
city or town Delphi state IN zip code 46923

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana*Narrative Description*

Located in Deer Creek Township of Carroll County, Indiana, the Baum-Shaeffer Farm is approximately one mile south of downtown Delphi. A gravel drive turns east off County Road 200 North, crossing Bridge Creek, then winds through mature vegetation and around rolling hills to reach the site (see photograph 4).

The nominated area is a five-acre square with a total of eight structures, six of which are considered contributing. These buildings survive from a prominent nineteenth-century Carroll County resident and farmer, David Baum. The contributing buildings that survive from this period include a brick farmhouse, wooden hay barn, wooden granary, log smokehouse, brick summer kitchen, and a wooden sheep barn.

The farmstead as a whole and its individual resources retain a high level of integrity; buildings are in their original locations and are largely unaltered. The nominated property exemplifies a prosperous nineteenth-century farmstead with buildings constructed at various time throughout the period of significance as farming needs and economics changed. Also revealed is the variety and high quality of materials and construction techniques related to such changes.

The most prominent feature of the Baum-Shaeffer Farm is the red brick farmhouse, constructed circa 1855 by David Baum (see photograph 2). It is an Italianate style, two-story, cross plan, forty feet in width and sixty feet in length. A rubble limestone block foundation is topped with an ashlar-finished, limestone water table. The loadbearing brick walls are laid in American common bond. The cross plan divides into four wings, and each wing contains one room. Each wing is two bays in width and one in length. The plan is as originally constructed, with no additions to the exterior.

The house features two ground-floor porches. The first porch, running parallel with the south elevation, is narrow and rectangular. This porch is not an original feature of the house. Historical photographic evidence suggests it was constructed between 1900 and 1910. It was removed entirely in mid-century, but the current owners replicated the porch in 1988 after thorough photographic research (see photograph 3). Today the porch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

features a concrete floor (accessed by three stairs), turned wooden posts and balustrade, and an asphalt-shingled, shed roof. A door accessed from this porch serves as the primary entrance. There is an additional first-story porch located on the north elevation. This porch is at ground level and features squared corner posts and a concrete floor (see photograph 5).

The west elevation contains a wooden door, paneled on the bottom and topped by a large solid glass pane, accessing the dining room. This door originally faced a county road that lay approximately twenty yards to the door's west. An L-shaped porch, with scrolled, wrought iron support brackets, once extended the entire length of the southeastern elevation, providing shelter to this door (see photograph 2). Today the porch, deck, and railing are gone, but the brackets, paint shadows, and brick scars remain as reminders.

Secondary door locations include one each on the west and east walls of the south wing, and one on the north wall of the east wing. Exterior doors on the first floor are identical, wooden with a solid panel of glass in each.

All but one of the farmhouse windows are double-hung sash with four over four lights. These windows are original to the house. Each window has a plain, block limestone sill and lintel. Window location, beginning at the current main entrance, is as follows. The south wing contains two end windows and one in the southwest wall. The west wing contains two in the end and one in the northwest wall. The north wing has one window in the northwest wall, and one small, three-over-three, double-hung sash window in the northeastern wall. The east wing contains the standard window on both northeast and southeast walls. The south wing contains two end windows, and one on the southwest wall.

The placement of second-story windows and doors of the farmhouse replicates those of the first floor. There is a second-story, exterior door (located immediately above the original main entrance of the first floor) in the southwest wall of the south wing.

The roof of the farmhouse is a simple, moderately-pitched gable. Current roofing material is asphalt shingles, but originally was wooden-shake shingles. The cornice line under the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

deep, overhanging eaves is highlighted with hook-shaped corbels accented by acorn pendants. Damaged or missing brackets were painstakingly reproduced to exact specifications and returned to their original locations, mimicking the remaining originals. The roof contains two brick chimneys, one each in the end walls of the west and north wings.

A significant number of interior features in the Daniel Baum farmhouse are original. The room layout follows the cross-plan configuration with one room occupying each wing. The current owners use a door located in the south wing as the main entrance, rather than the original entrance in the west wing. First floor ceiling heights downstairs are 10 feet, 8 inches. Second-floor ceilings are 9 feet, 8 inches.

There are two stairways inside the home. The primary stair location is in the dining area. Renovations to this stairwell removed a wall that once enclosed the stair from the dining area. The secondary stair is a narrow, winding service passageway located to the rear of the kitchen, accessing the second-floor, rear hallway.

All windows and doors of the interior feature original raised wood molding and trimwork. Doors are eight feet in height, paneled and painted. Atop each door is a unique transom, divided vertically into two sections that operate independently, like casement windows. A previous restoration replaced broken or missing transom panes with stained glass panels. Each room has base molding encircling the wall bottom, while cove molding encompasses the top section of the walls.

There are four first floor rooms which function as a kitchen, dining room, living room, and den. The kitchen location is the east wing and features exposed brick walls, original oak floors and light fixture. A previous owner removed plaster from the walls. Remnants of those walls include several exposed lath nails. A pantry, formed sometime during the past from a mudroom, sits in the northeast kitchen wall.

The south wing contains the room used both historically and currently as the dining room (see photograph 6). It contains two exterior doors; one located in the southwest wall and one in southeast wall. These doors feature transoms that differ from the interior doors—

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

the exterior transoms being a solid, rectangular pane. The dining room also contains the original poplar floors.

The west wing contains the living room, originally the formal parlor. The historic formality is represented throughout the room by trimwork, which differentiates the parlor from the more commonly used rooms (see photograph 7). Each parlor window is accented with shoulder molding that steps out from the upper sash of the window. The molding is more elaborate than that of other rooms in the house, which feature simple raised molding. Another attribute is the wainscoting that encircles the parlor. Neither the shoulder molding nor the wainscoting appear in any other room, thus emphasizing the importance given to dressing the parlor as the formal room.

The room in the north wing, which may have historically housed a bedroom, now functions as a den (see photograph 8). A fireplace rests in the end of the north wall, flanked by wooden, floor-to-ceiling bookshelves. There is an adjacent half-bath, located in the northeast corner of the den.

The second floor plan mimics the first, with one room occupying each wing. The east, south, and west wings each contain bedrooms. The north wing contains a full bath and laundry closet. There is a second-story porch that runs the length of the north wing wall. This porch has wooden posts and balustrade.

The farmhouse also contains a full basement and large attic. The basement features limestone rubble walls and brick and cement floor. It is now used as storage space. The basement once contained an exit that emerged to the outside through a trap door in the front porch floor. The exit was sealed mid-century when the porch was removed and concrete poured from the first floor level. The stairs remain in the basement. The attic is used for storage and houses one of the two heating and cooling systems.

Outbuildings

The Baum-Shaeffer property contains five contributing outbuildings. In their original function some structures were directly related to the farming operation, such as the barns

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

and granary. Others were related to housing food preparation for residents and farm workers, including the summer kitchen and smokehouse.

Located approximately fifteen feet north from the farmhouse is a summer kitchen constructed circa 1850 (see photograph 1). It is a one-story, rectangular building with the main entrance located in the southern elevation. It is fourteen feet wide and twenty-five feet long. The foundation is limestone, the wall composition, brick, and a moderately-pitched, gabled roof tops the structure. A brick chimney rises out of the roof at the east elevation of the building (see photograph 9).

The summer kitchen's facade contains three bays. Central is a paneled door featuring a limestone sill and lintel, and a small concrete stoop. Flanking the doorway are symmetrically arranged, wooden-shuttered windows. The windows contain double-hung sashes with four-over-four lights. They are highlighted with limestone sills and lintels. The roof features cedar-shake shingles and deep eaves.

Interior features of the summer kitchen include a brick and wood floor and exposed wooden ceiling beams. The north wall contains a centrally positioned, rectangular window with twenty-eight individual glass panes and a narrow rectangular window with four-over-four lights, added during an earlier renovation. The original large brick cooking fireplace with wooden mantel and swinging metal pothanger sits in the east wall. Wooden shelving occupies the west wall. The summer kitchen is now used as a workshop (see photograph 10), but will be restored when the farmhouse restoration is completed.

Located some fifty feet from the south wing of the farmhouse is a small, horizontal log smokehouse (see photograph 11). It is believed to be the oldest surviving building on the property, perhaps dating to the 1830s. The rectangular building is ten feet in width and twelve feet in length. The building rests upon the ground, without a foundation. The timbers are hand-hewn, squared, with half-dovetail joinery. Little of the original chinking and daubing remains between the logs. The only entrance is cut into the smokehouse's north elevation. The building has a simple gable roof covered with asphalt shingles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

There are two contributing barns located on the property. The first is a large hay barn, constructed circa 1850 and located approximately one-hundred yards southeast of the farmhouse (see photograph 12). It is rectangular, forty-two feet in width and seventy-six and one-half feet in length. The two-story structure features a moderately pitched, asphalt-shingled roof. The exterior is covered with spaced, vertical board siding.

The barn's structural system is hand-hewn of heavy timber frame, post and beam, mortise and tenon construction (see photograph 13). Purlins, struts, queen posts, and tie beams are walnut, while the end posts, summer beams, and other lower-floor beams are oak. The hay barn's construction method is an adaptation of the Pennsylvania-German barn tradition. The tradition's best indication is that of the earthen ramp that rises to meet the sliding door on the north elevation, which accesses the main level. The adaptation, however, is the lack of basement traditionally used to house the livestock. Baum's array of farm buildings allowed animals to be kept in separate locations.

The hay barn features a sliding door in the north elevation. There is also a set of hinged swinging doors, one of which contains a window, located next to the sliding door on the north elevation. Another set of smaller, hinged swinging doors to the west of the other set provides entrance to an earthen-floor box stall area. The east elevation of the barn contains a doorway in the northeast corner, leading to a large box stall at ground level, and a small window approximately mid-wall. The west elevation contains three, symmetrically-spaced openings on the ground level.

The second story features two central, and one end, lofts, providing the necessary space for hay storage. Symmetrically arranged, louvered vents rest in the gabled ends of both the east and west walls. These allow air to circulate, venting gases from the hay that may combust during periods of intense heat. Today the barn is used for storage.

A sheep barn, circa 1900, is located approximately two hundred and fifty feet southeast of the hay barn (see photograph 15). This simple structure is twelve feet in width and twenty-four feet in length. It is constructed of oak timbers, covered with a gabled sheet metal roof, and enclosed with vertical board siding. A doorway is located on the western corner of the south elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

A third building relating to the farm operation is the granary, constructed circa 1900, and also built in the banked-barn tradition (see photograph 14). It is a rectangular structure measuring thirty-two feet wide and forty feet long. It has a moderately-pitched, gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The walls are covered with vertical board siding. There are double sliding doors located in both the north and south elevation walls, accessed by earthen ramps. The upper walls of the north and south elevations each contain one small, rectangular window. The east wall contains a pair of hinged doors, allowing access to the basement. The lower level is accessed by double sliding doors located in both east and west concrete walls. Today the granary is used for storage and the housing of poultry.

The two non-contributing buildings on the farm include a corn crib and a garage. The corn crib, located approximately fifteen feet from the sheep barn, is of wooden pole construction, measuring 10 feet in width and 36 feet in length (see photograph 16). It was erected in the 1950s. It is not considered contributing due to its age. The garage measures 20 feet in width and 24 feet in length (see photograph 17). It is a wood frame structure with vertical board siding and gabled roof. The garage is not considered contributing due to its construction during the 1980s.

Together, the collection of existing buildings of the Baum-Shaeffer Farm is an excellent interpretation of Indiana farm life during the 19th and 20th centuries. The buildings date from the 1830s to the mid-20th century and were used continuously by a descendant of David Baum until 1979. The collection combined represents several building styles, as well as ethnic building traditions. As such, the collection is indicative of the westward migration of pioneers and the continuous evolution of agricultural building trends.

The Baum-Shaeffer Farm is also a well-preserved representation of a large farming operation conducted by a prominent citizen and farmer. David Baum and his family played an integral role in the exploration and settlement of Carroll County, Delphi, and Deer Creek Township. David went on to become a prosperous grain farmer and active citizen, both public and private.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

Few farms dating to Carroll County's settlement days remain. Of those, the Baum property contains the largest remaining number of outbuildings, and those in the best condition. Because of the integrity and condition--in addition to the historical significance--the Baum-Shaeffer Farm is hereby nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

Statement of Significance

The Baum-Shaeffer Farm is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the farm is a representation of Indiana's agricultural history. The Baums were one of the first families to purchase land and settle in Carroll County, Indiana. Under Criterion C, the property is significant for its surviving collection of domestic and agricultural structures. This collection is an excellent example of the evolution of a prosperous Indiana farmstead during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The house received an outstanding rating in the Carroll County Historic Sites and Structures Inventory completed in 1979.

Of German ancestry, the Baum family's American roots began in late-eighteenth century Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. David Baum's father, Daniel, Sr., removed to Chillicothe, Ohio in 1805. In December, 1824 Daniel Baum purchased acreage during the Wabash Land Sale at Crawfordsville, whose office opened as part of the New Purchase lands ceded by the Indians in the 1818 Treaty of St. Mary's. Four months later, in March of 1825, the Baums and five other families departed Ohio, setting out for Indiana on the Ohio River by flatboat. The party purchased a keelboat during their journey, which they used to navigate the Wabash River. They then poled the keelboat up Deer Creek to become the sixth family to settle in the new territory. The date was April 30, 1825, almost three years before the lands officially became Carroll County (January, 1828).¹

The Baums' early arrival ensured their role in the settlement of Carroll County. David Baum quickly established himself in both public and private roles, and was considered an active citizen². Publicly, David served as Petit Juror for the Carroll County Circuit Court, established by the Indiana legislature and convened in his father's cabin in 1828. Appointed by the County Board of Commissioners in February of 1830, David served as a viewer for the construction of the first public roads from the public square in Delphi to the

¹ Dr. James Hervey Stewart, Early Settlement of Carroll County, Indiana (Cincinnati: Hitchcock and Walden, 1872), 40.

² John C. Odell, History of Carroll County, Indiana: Its People, Industries, and Institutions (Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen and Company, 1916), 149.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

eastern portions of the county.³ He contributed "liberally" in order for Carroll County to secure linkage with the Wabash Railroad in 1857-1858.⁴ Some of David Baum's other public roles included a position as fence viewer and appointment as County Coroner.⁵

Privately, David Baum and his father are credited with establishing in 1825 the first lime kiln in the county, the lime of which was considered to be of superior quality.⁶ He was noted to be "in good financial circumstances", and contributed regularly to the Baptist church.⁷ Around 1860, David Baum donated a small plot on the northwest corner of his property for a school building to serve the children of the Deer Creek Township⁸. As a pioneer of the community, David Baum's public and private contributions helped shape the region from a sparsely populated, frontier settlement into a thriving Carroll County.

David Baum married Eliza Green in September, 1829.⁹ Seeking farm acreage, he acquired a United States property patent for 80 acres in the Deer Creek Township on April 27, 1830. A second patent survives for 80 acres, located next to David's acreage and purchased by his wife, increasing the farm's total size to 160 acres.¹⁰ With the acquisition of this property, the Baums began to expand both a farm and a family.

David Baum created a grain farm from his property that evolved over some fifty years. Primary crops included wheat, hay, oats, and corn, which comprised some 100 acres of fields. Baum first barged his grain to Crawfordsville, but later drove it by horse-drawn wagons north to Michigan City or Chicago where the price per bushel was more substantial. Baum's success is documented in the 1880 Agricultural Census of Carroll County. In that year the farm was valued at \$12,000.00 and produced \$650.00 worth of

³ T. B. Helm, Ed., History of Carroll County, Indiana Illustrated, 1882.

⁴ Odell, 149.

⁵ Dora Thomas Mayhill, Carroll County, Indiana: Postal History, Rural Settlements, Towns, Development of Modes of Travel, Townships (Knightstown, Ind.: Banner Publishing Co., 1954), 133.

⁶ Odell, 68.

⁷ Ibid., 149.

⁸ Mayhill, 118

⁹ June Newell Million, "Baum Family Genealogy", 1976.

¹⁰ "In Memoriam" (David Baum Obituary), *Delphi Journal*, 19 Mar 1884.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

crops. This ranked the farm 9th highest in value amongst the 120 farms owned in the Deer Creek Township.¹¹

Eliza Baum died in November, 1881 and David Baum died in March, 1884. Upon David's death, the Baum-Shaeffer Farm passed to the four surviving Baum children. The property was deeded to the eldest daughter, Martha Baum, by her siblings in August of 1884. Martha Baum had remained at home, unmarried, and was 49 when her father passed away. Martha remained the sole occupant of the farm until January, 1889, when she married.

Martha and her husband, Andrew Cochran, sold the property out of the family in 1893. However, the property was repurchased by David Baum's son and daughter-in-law, John and Lydia Baum, in 1902. Lydia Baum deeded the property to her daughter, Maud Shaeffer, in 1907. Maud and her husband John were married in 1895 and it is believed they took up residence on the farm immediately after their marriage, renting it from the non-family owners. Maud's son Lee took possession in 1953, and the land remained in family hands until 1979, when Maud's daughter-in-law sold the house and one acre. Until this sale, some member of the Baum-Shaeffer family lived on and farmed the land for 136 years.

All but 30 acres of Daniel Baum's original 160-acre farm remained in the Shaeffer estate until it was sold in 1988. The current owners, Lynn Corson and Janet Ayres, bought the house and one acre in 1986. They purchased an additional 19.28 acres in 1988, and continue to purchase original Baum-Shaeffer Farm acreage as it becomes available.

As the property evolved, domestic and agricultural structures also changed. The property today is significant for its surviving collection of these structures. This collection is an excellent exhibit of American and Indiana farming practices of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The farmhouse was constructed circa 1855, as was a hay barn and summer kitchen. A smokehouse is believed to be the only surviving structure from the original farm layout in the 1830s. The granary and sheep barn date to the late 1800s. The remaining non-contributing buildings date throughout the twentieth century. There is little

¹¹ Census Schedule 2: Production in Agriculture, Carroll County, Indiana, Deer Creek Township, 1880.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

or no alteration to any of the surviving structures.

The log smokehouse is thought to be the oldest surviving structure on the property. If so, its construction would date to the early 1830s, the time when Baum and his wife lived in a log cabin on the property.¹² As the original log house and other cruder structures gave way to more modern ones, and the farmstead matured, the smokehouse probably remained due to its adequate production and location nearby the farmhouse. The smokehouse was a vital part of farm life, important to food preparation, and significant in its relation to other working buildings on the farm. After slaughtering livestock raised and housed on the farm, the smokehouse was used to treat and preserve the meat, bringing the purpose of the farm operation full-circle.

The brick farmhouse is believed to be the third family dwelling, replacing the original cabin and an 1840's frame structure.¹³ It is an excellent example of the Italianate style, and is listed as outstanding in the Carroll County Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. David Baum undoubtedly produced the lime used in the mortar himself since he and his father operated the county's first lime kiln. The bricks were likely produced less than one-half mile away at the largest brick kiln operating in the county at the time.¹⁴ The summer kitchen, also constructed of this same brick, dates from the time of the house. Both of these buildings were important to the operation of the farm, offering shelter and food to the owners and operators.

The Baum's German-Pennsylvanian heritage left indelible marks upon the farm's landscape. Both the hay barn and granary reflect the agricultural building traditions of these settlers and testify to the migration pattern of Pennsylvania pioneers westward. Typical to the method, the hay barn and granary nestle between hills. The granary's positioning allows farm equipment to be driven into its lower level, maximizing the use of space. The location of the barns also maximize the topography, taking advantage of the hills, rather than allowing them to be a hindrance. Storage of feed for livestock and the grains produced for commercial profit made these buildings of utmost importance to the Baum-Shaeffer Farm.

¹² "A Surprise for Deacon Baum," *Delphi Journal*, 10 July 1911, no page.

¹³ "A Surprise for Deacon Baum."

¹⁴ Mayhill, p. 98.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Baum-Shaeffer Farm, Carroll County, Indiana

The significance of the Baum-Shaeffer Farm lies within the combined activities of these buildings and the people who used them. Active operation of the property continued for over 140 years, and was operated by descendants of David Baum himself for 136 years. As a collection, the contributing buildings of the Baum-Shaeffer Farm interpret the day-to-day activity of an Indiana farm from the time of Carroll County settlement in the 1830's to well into the twentieth century. While each building has individual merit, they are most significant as an existing whole.

The Baum-Shaeffer Farm is also significant as a reminder of the early exploration and settlement of Indiana. The family, of Pennsylvania-German heritage, were original settlers to Carroll County, pioneers to Delphi and the Deer Creek Township. David Baum used the Pennsylvania-German traditions in construction, leaving a record of building traditions practiced by migrant pioneers of the early 19th century. Additionally, his contributions to civic and private matters in Carroll County, from exploration and settlement period in the late 1820s until his death in 1884, make David Baum a prominent character in the role of Indiana's pioneer days. Therefore, with the combined significance of these factors, the Baum-Shaeffer Farm is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

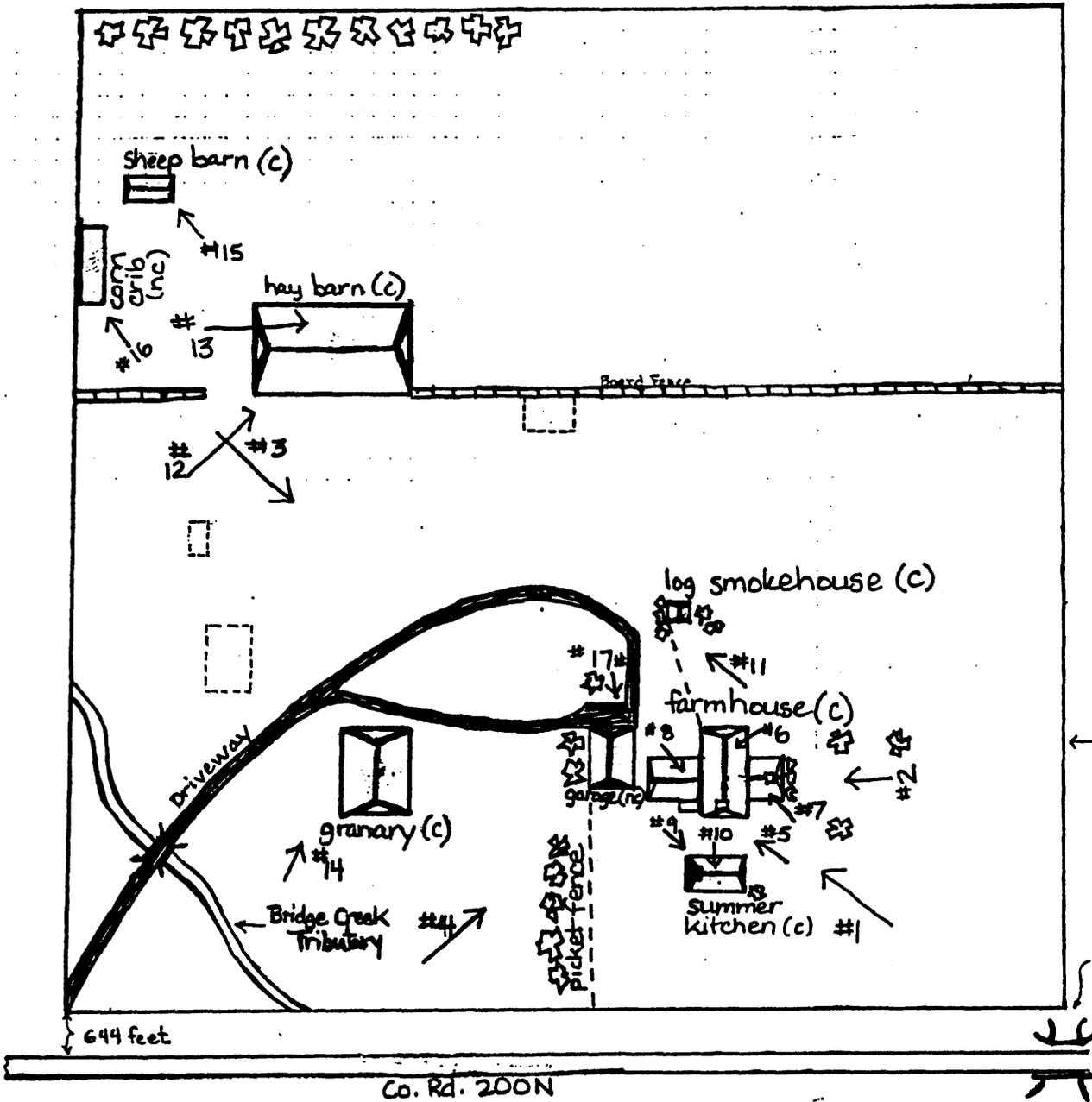
Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property is a fractional part of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 33, Township 25 N, Range 2 W, in Deer Creek Township, Carroll County, Indiana. It is more fully described as a five-acre parcel beginning at a point South 585.30 feet from the Northwest corner of said Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 33, Township and Range aforesaid, and running thence North 88 degrees 45' East 466.60 feet; thence South 1 degree 15' East 466.60 feet; thence South 88 degrees 45' West 466.60 feet; thence North 466.60 feet to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less.

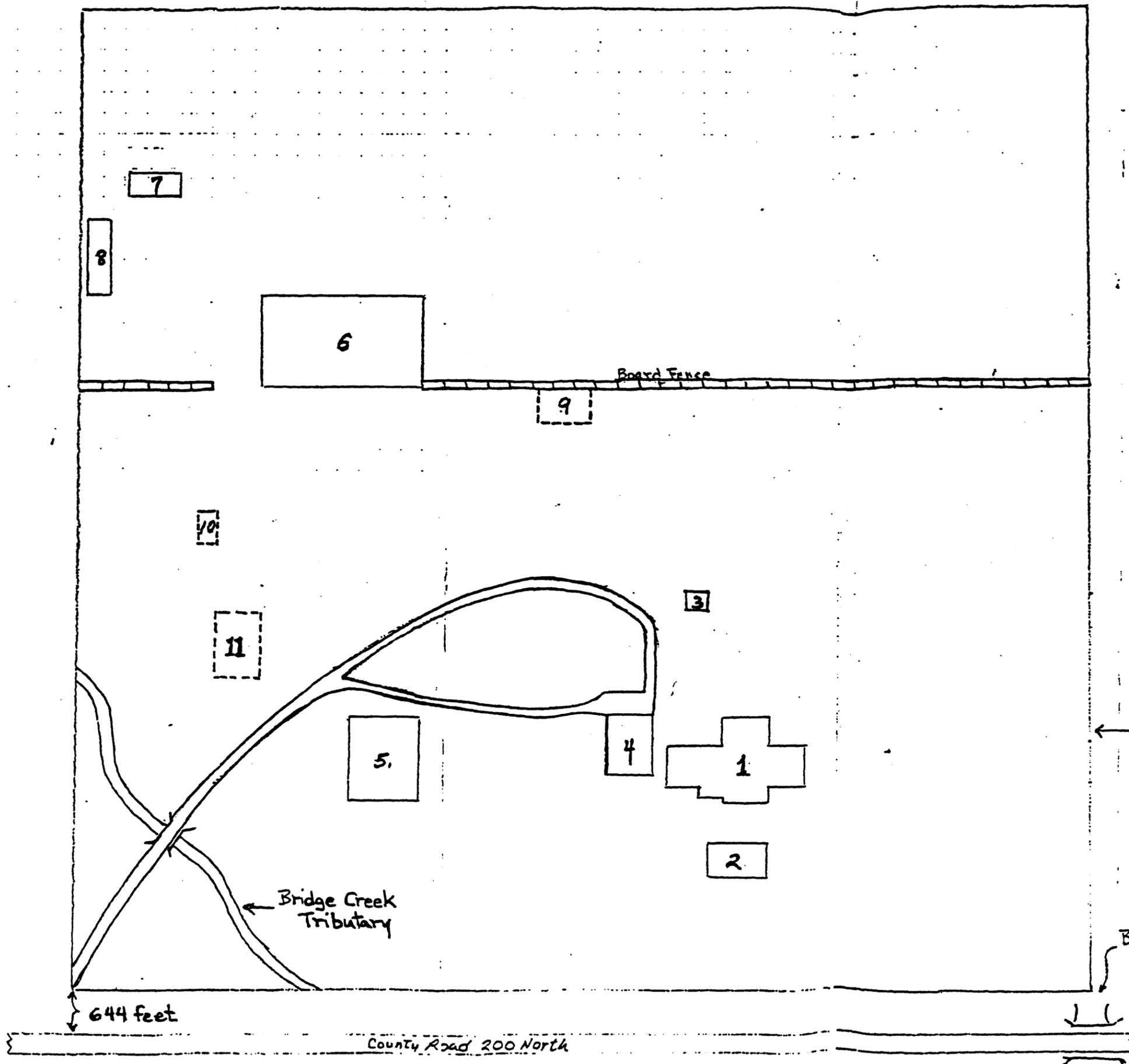
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes five square acres of the original Baum-Shaeffer Farm, which contain the contributing and non-contributing structures. It does not include the remaining 15.28 acres possessed by the current owner, nor the 160 acre total originally comprising the farm. The acreage described encompasses the buildings, structures, and fields once part of the actual working farm, thus contributing to the property's historic integrity.



Baum-Shaeffer Farm Structures / Site Plan

1. Farmhouse: 40'w x 60'l (overall)
2. Summer Kitchen: 14'w x 25'l
3. Log Smokehouse: 10'w x 12'l
4. Garage: 20'w x 24'l
5. Granary: 32w x 40 l
6. Hay Barn: 42w x 76'6" l
7. Sheep Barn: 12'w x 24'l
8. Corn Crib: 10'w x 36'l
(wooden pole construction)
9. Storage Shed: 16w x 24'l.
(present in ca. 1950 photo;
only foundation remained and
removed 1986)
10. Unidentified Structure; 9'w x 15'l
(foundation outline visible
in grass)
11. Cattle Barn: 24'w x 32'l (estimate)
(present in 1905 & 1926 photos;
dimensions relative to 5. Granary
and optical distance in photos;
located in cattle pen area)



West Line
E 1/2, NW 1/4
Section 33

□ = existing bldg.
□ (dashed) = former bldg.

Bridge Creek

Scale: 3/16" (1 square) = 10' (1" = 50')
5 square acres

