NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Chenoweth-Coulter Farm

other names/site number Shady Brook Farm/

2. Location

street & number 7067 S. Etna Road N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town LaFontaine ☒ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Huntington code 069 zip code 46940

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- ☐ 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:)

Name of Property | County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-state
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
8	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th c.: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation LIMESTONE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] **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.
- [x] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, 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 significant within the past 50 years.

Areas of significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1866-1948

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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):

- [x] preliminary determination if 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:

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Name of Property | County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.45 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	620980	4508100
2			
3			
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 Catherine Wright

organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana date 05/30/2008

street & number 104 West Market Street telephone 2605634534

city or town Wabash state IN zip code 46992

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 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 Rebecca Steinmetz

street & number 13113 Diamond Ridge Court telephone 3149657927

city or town Saint Louis state MO zip code 63131

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this 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 the 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.

Description

The Chenoweth/Coulter Farm is situated on approximately 122 acres in rural Huntington County Indiana. The farmstead is in the northeast corner of Wayne Township, a couple miles south and just slightly west of a settlement area called Mount Etna. Located among rolling hills, the house is west-facing on Etna Road/Old State Road 9/County Road 600 West, just 1/8 mile south of County Road 700 South. A gravel driveway is set off from the house and curves around back through the outbuildings on the property. The land is peppered with mature deciduous and evergreen trees and small bushes line the driveway. The historic farmstead contains eight contributing resources, including, a Greek Revival style I-house, a well house, a wood house, a garage, a drive-through corn crib, a chicken house, a bank barn, and a privy.

Exterior Description of House:
Built in 1866, the farmhouse is a three-bay, two-story, I-house in the Greek Revival Style. The foundation of the house is rough limestone, the walls are red brick, laid in a common bond pattern. The bricks were made from clay dug from an adjacent site and baked on the property. The roof is made of green asphalt shingles. A wood door with nine divided lights on the upper portion and two wood panels on the lower portion serves as the door for the front entrance on the west façade. The door is protected by a modern aluminum storm door. Simple, divided sidelights and a divided transom window, typical of houses from the period, surround the main entry. The door surround, composed of the sidelights and transom window, have been encased in aluminum, however, one can see the original wood through the lights. Most of the windows on the house have been replaced with vinyl, double-hung windows in the original openings. A one-story Gothic Revival/Italianate style porch spans most of the front of the house. The porch is supported by a brick foundation (made from a dismantled smoke house, which was on the property) and concrete slab floor. Short, concrete, fluted, cylindrical columns support four decorative wood posts, which divide the porch into three bays. Paired decorative brackets are located above each post, and sawn wood tracery elements decorate each bay. A wide, plain cornice board, a simple, character-defining feature, accentuates the top of the house, and helps define the structure as Greek Revival. Like the door surround, the cornice has been covered with aluminum, as have the eaves.

The north and south elevations have a single, double-hung window on each floor; however, they are slightly off center. An exterior entrance to the basement is located on the south elevation. A brick chimney is located on the north elevation of this main portion of the house.

A one-and-a-half story wing spans the rear of the house, and is shorter than the main portion of the house, with the roof ridgeline hitting the bottom edge of the main roof. A chimney is located at the east end of this roof. A decorative, fifteen-paneled, divided light, wood and glass door is located on the south side of the addition, which also faces the driveway. A modern screen door has been added, and there is rounded hood over the door, which is supported with two scrolled, knee-bracket-type braces. A large single-light picture window is also located on this elevation. A one-story, flat-roof enclosed porch is located on the east elevation (described below) and a fifteen-paneled, divided light, wood and glass door is located on the second level of this elevation, accessing the balcony created by the porch. The north side of this wing contains the only historic window on the house, a divided-light window of wood and glass. While this is a historic window, it is not original to this location, as one can see that several courses of brick have been added at the bottom to make a shorter opening. It is unknown if this window was once in another location on the house or when the shortening of the window took place; however, the family believes the change probably took place in the 1940s or 50s when other remodeling occurred. A small section of this addition, has been covered with vinyl siding. It probably was originally a porch, as it does not have a foundation. The rest of the wing's foundation has been parged, probably over stone.

Description (continued)

As mentioned above, a one-story, enclosed porch is added to the back – the east side – of the house (originally this was an open porch). The brick is slightly different from the rest of the house, laid in a running bond pattern. Based on the divided light, steel and windows, it is estimated that this addition was added probably in the 1940s or maybe, in the 1950s when the Kierstead's made other changes to the house. The windows range from two columns of four windows to four columns of four windows, making this addition more of a glassed-in porch or a sunroom than a room. A modern metal balustrade runs along the top of the flat roof, forming a balcony that can be accessed from a door in the gable of the rear wing.

Interior Description of House:

The main entrance of the house, opens into the living room, which most likely originally served as the parlor. This room is situated at the northwest corner of the building. Wide, plain baseboards run the perimeter of the room with the plastering for the walls beginning above the baseboards and extending to the ceiling, as is often seen in buildings of this time period. Orange, wall-to-wall carpeting covers the floors, modern wallpaper covers the plaster walls and the ceilings are also plaster. The entrance, which is explained in the description of the exterior, has a door surround. A window, to the north of the door, is also located on the west elevation.

The northern-most wall has evidence of a former fireplace, but it has been covered with plaster. The only evidence of the fireplace is a wood mantelpiece, which now appears as a shelf and the exterior chimney. The mantel mimics the one found in the dining room, but only consists of two pieces of plain wood, one hung flat against the wall and the other extending out perpendicularly from the wall, creating the mantel or shelf. A simple carved molding runs in the corner between the two boards, lending a decorative look to the piece. The changes to the fireplace appear to be historic, as the baseboard matches the rest of the room and the firebox and chimney cheeks have been covered with plaster rather than wallboard. Also, Dr. Lowell Jennings, a cousin of one of the owners, who spent a lot of time at the house growing up, never remembers it to be a working fireplace, and he was born in 1921. A window is located east of the fireplace on this elevation.

The east wall contains two open doorways, one which leads to the kitchen and the other leading to the dining room. The entry to the kitchen is fairly elaborate with the door opening extending almost to the ceiling and inset panels in the wood trim in the doorway. The other opening on the east wall, which leads to the dining room, is not as high, but matches the height of the other doorways in the house. The trim on this door is the same flat lintel and sideboards as can be seen around the window and door openings in the rest of the room, and, in fact, throughout the rest of the house.

The south elevation of the living room only contains a door opening, which has the same trim as mentioned previously, but a paneled door is also present. On the other side of the door is a bedroom. Upon entering the bedroom, a small water closet, which contains only a stool, is located on the north wall, west of the door leading from the living room. The floors in the bedroom are the historic hardwood, modern wallpaper covers the plaster walls and a compressed fiberboard tile covers the plaster ceiling. Windows are found on the south and west walls, and a door opening on the east elevation leads to a short hall, which contains a door to a dirt-floor cellar to the south and another entrance into the dining room to the east.

Description (continued)

The dining room and kitchen are located in a rear wing to the east of the "I" part of the house. Building materials and stylistic features show that this wing was either an original piece of the house, or otherwise built within the first several years of the I-House.

The dining room can be accessed from several locations. Two of the entrances are from the west, either through the short hall, which leads from the bedroom, or through the door opening, which leads from the living room. At the south end of the west wall, a single step leads to a paneled door, which then leads to a stairway to the second floor. The north elevation of the dining room contains a built-in china cabinet, which appears to be a later addition. The china cabinet is located just as one enters the dining room from the living room. East of the china cabinet a door opening leads into the kitchen. A fireplace is located on the east elevation, and while the firebox is currently covered with a temporary wood covering, to keep drafts at bay, the brick, which lines the firebox opening, can be seen. The fireplace and surround is of simply carved wood, common in a house of this time period. A four-panel wood door is located south of the fireplace, and leads to a closet, while a window is located north of the fireplace. A built-in bookcase, probably added c. 1940, runs along the east wall from the fireplace and extends around the north wall to the kitchen entry. The south elevation contains a picture window as well as the side entry. The dining room has an interesting, low chair rail of wood around most of the perimeter. The floor covering is the same orange carpet found in the living room, and the plaster walls are covered in modern wallpaper and the ceilings are plaster.

The kitchen can be accessed, as previously mentioned, through the living room to the west, or the dining room from the south. A picture window is centered on the north elevation, with a sink directly below. Wood upper cabinets flank the window, and lower cabinets and laminate countertop flank the sink. A laminate backsplash covers the wall between the counter top to the bottom of the upper cabinets on this wall. Modern floral wallpaper is found on the south wall and on the upper third of the west and east walls, while the lower two-thirds of these walls are covered with sheets of synthetic material molded to look like square ceramic tile. A rounded-arch opening leads to a small laundry room to the east. This room has a small window on the north elevation, and c. 1940 sink on the east wall. The walls in the laundry room mimic the kitchen and both the kitchen and laundry rooms have beige carpet and the same ceiling tile found in the first floor bedroom. A door, which leads to the enclosed back porch, is located south of the sink on the east wall. The porch is a long narrow room, with divided steel windows on the north, east and south elevations. The floors are covered in blue carpeting, the walls were paneled around the same time the porch was enclosed (1940s/1950s) and the ceiling tiles from the laundry room are carried over in here.

Heading up the stairs, located off the dining room, one will be heading north as he/she ascends the stairway. The stairway includes modern beige carpet, plaster walls, and synthetic ceiling tiles. Upstairs, a door is located on each elevation. The doors on the "I" part of the house all include a transom window, which is divided by a single muntin in the center of the window. The four-paneled doors seem to have a wood-grain painted on them. The door to the north leads to a bedroom, which has windows on the north and west elevations and a knotty-pine built-in cabinet/closet, which was probably added c. 1950. Another bedroom is located to the south and has windows on the west and south elevations, and a closet on the east wall. Both of the bedrooms in the "I" have hardwood floors and plaster walls and ceilings. A full bathroom with modern fixtures is located to the west, and has a carpeted floor and plaster walls and ceiling. A third bedroom extends out over the rear wing to the east. This room does not have any windows, but a divided light door leads out to a balcony over

Description (continued)

the porch. Small doors lead to storage behind the knee walls on both the north and south elevations. The flooring in this bedroom is c.1940s linoleum and the walls and ceiling are plaster.

There are some unanswered questions regarding the floor plan of the house. For example, the area on the exterior of the north side of the wing has a small section that is now contains a vinyl-sided wall, and seems to be capped with a flat lintel, which has also been covered in vinyl. Recently it was found that there is not a foundation under this portion of the house. It is the writer's opinion that this may have been a porch, with an entry into the current living room. A porch in this area was a common feature on this style of house. This could also account for the elaborate entry leading from the living room to the kitchen, as the current kitchen area would have been the porch. Therefore, the elaborate doorway would have been an entrance.

Another scenario is that the current kitchen was originally the dining room, which could also account for the elaborate entry. Dr. Jennings remembers when he was a child that the current kitchen was a bedroom and the kitchen was located where the dining room is now. This, however, does not explain the different wall material seen on the exterior.

Another thought on the interior floor plan is that there may have originally been a central hall, where a stair leading to the second floor was located, and that the current stair was either used as a back stairway, or added later. None of these theories could be proven without doing abrasive testing on the building, and it is the writer's feeling that all changes to the floor plan are not only historic, but probably occurred either before the turn of the century or soon after, especially considering the memories of Dr. Jennings being taken into account.

Description of Outbuildings:
Just to the rear of the house, and slightly to the south, is a well house which was built in the late 1800s. Like the house, this is a west-facing structure, but the walls are of horizontal wood siding. The door is wood-paneled, and a small, square, four-paned wood and glass window is located on the south side of the door. Each of the other three elevations also has one window matching the description of the west elevation's window. The roof is standing seam metal. This building houses the well access and pump, which is the outdoor water source.

Located further south of the house, just north of the driveway, is the wood house. This is also a west-facing structure, built in the late nineteenth century. This building has narrow vertical wood siding on the north, south and west sides, and wider board and batten siding on the east wall. Two doors, located on the west elevation, blend in with the siding as they are of the same material. Paired windows, like those on the well house, are located on the north elevation, and single windows flank the doors on the west elevation. The south elevation has a square opening with a hinged door, but at window height. The roof is green asphalt shingle, identical to the house. The inside of this structure is divided into two sections. Originally one side housed wood and large equipment while the other side housed smaller tools and woodworking equipment.

The garage is located further east of the three previous buildings, and is located on the south side of the driveway. This is a pyramidal-roof structure with horizontal wood siding, and was probably built in the 1930s. Ribbons of three small, square, four-paned divided light windows are found on the west side, one window is located on the east side, and two sets

Description (continued)

of paired windows (one for each bay) are located on the south side. Two wood sliding garage doors are on the north elevation. A small brick chimney can be seen coming up through the roof on the east side of this structure. This is because the garage was divided into two sections for use as a single car garage and a woodworking shop that had a wood-burning stove.

Located further east, and slightly north of the garage, is a drive-through corn crib. This is a west facing structure with vertical wood siding. Unlike the other wood structures mentioned thus far, which are painted white, this building is painted red, with white arches around the doors. This building was also used to house sheep and process maple sugar.

A chicken house is located to the west, between the drive-through corn crib and the garage. This is a simple wood structure with windows like those on the other outbuildings on three sides and a hinged door.

A bank barn is located at the southeast corner of the farmstead. Built in 1870, heavy timber framing from hand-hewn poplar (cut from the property) supports the structure. The barn is gabled to the east-west, with large sliding doors on the north elevation. The exterior of the barn has been sided with vertical red aluminum siding, and the words "SHADY BROOK FARM 1835" are written in large, white, block letters on the west elevation.

A deteriorated, yet standing, wood privy is located at the rear of the barn.

Statement of Significance

The Chenoweth-Coulter Farm is a Greek Revival style, three-bay I-House, which meets National Register Criteria A in the area of agriculture and Criteria C, in the area of architecture. According to the Second Edition of the *Huntington County Interim Report: Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, this farm is only one of three farms in the county, with a Greek Revival style farmhouse that received an "outstanding" rating. The Chenoweth-Coulter Farm is the only farm in the southern half of Huntington County with this house style and rating.

The farm includes eight contributing resources, including, the house, a well house, a wood house, a garage, a chicken house, a drive-through corn crib, a bank barn, and a privy. The farmstead, developed from 1866 through c. 1930, retains its historic integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, location, feeling and association. Therefore, the Chenoweth-Coulter farm lends the community an excellent example of a Greek Revival style, three-bay I-House, as well as an example of how a late nineteenth-century farmstead developed through the early twentieth century.

Background:
Wayne Township in Huntington County, Indiana was first settled in March of 1835. It was later organized as a township in 1844, and named Wayne Township in honor of the Indiana County of the same name. Anderson Leverton and his family were the third family who settled the township. The land on which the Levertons settled was originally part of a 160-acre quarter-section, issued by the US Government in 1835. Oral history, passed on by the Chenoweth-Coulter family, states that a log cabin was constructed on the site.

Statement of Significance (continued)

We know from an undated (c. 1965) Huntington Herald-Press newspaper article, that church services were held in the Leverton home. The article states:

"Evolving from the first Protestant group, established in Huntington, the First Methodist Church dates back to 1836 when services were recorded as being held in the home of Anderson Leverton in Wayne Township."

Mr. Leverton died in 1856, and his wife, Phoebe, passed away in 1861. In 1864, the Leverton's son-in-law, Joel Chenoweth, and Elizabeth, Joel's wife and the Leverton's daughter, took ownership of the property.

It was the Chenoweths who constructed the three-bay Greek Revival style I-House that presently stands on the property, and 200 additional acres were purchased during their forty-four year ownership. Chenoweth-Coulter family history states that the home was built in 1866 and the barn in 1870. Most of the other buildings were also probably built during their ownership, except for a few that are mentioned below. The farm housed livestock and produced grain.

The farm was sold to the Chenoweths' daughter, Anna Jane, and husband, Hiram Coulter in 1908. The Coulters most likely added the hog house (now demolished) and chicken house during their ownership, which lasted until 1925, when the Coulters' daughter, (Susan) Elizabeth, and husband, Charles Kierstead purchased the property.

The Kiersteads owned the property until 1967. It was also under the Kiersteads ownership that the garage was most likely built (1930s) and they made several changes to the interior such as lowering the ceilings (not a drop ceiling). They also made changes to windows, enclosed the rear porch and added a half-bath on the first floor. In January of 1948 the Kiersteads were awarded the Indiana Historical Society's "Certificate of Recognition of a Centennial Farm," as the farm had been in the same family for over 100 years (a copy of the award is attached). Mr. Kierstead began working in Marion in the 1950s and so farming was hired out beginning at that time. By the end of their ownership, the land was rented for crop production.

Continuing the long tradition of passing the property on to a daughter, the Kiersteads' daughters, (Donna) Willodene and Betty, and their husbands, Noel Dillon and Vernon Nightenhelser, respectively, took ownership in 1967, and in October 1973, the Dillons took full ownership. Livestock continued to be raised until 1975 and land continued to be rented for crop production. During the Dillons' ownership, some of the acreage was sold to a neighbor, and some was put into classified forest and classified wildlife programs, leaving around 122 acres. Upon the deaths of the Dillons, ownership was passed on to both of their daughters, Rebecca Steinmetz and Jennifer Hernandez in 2004. In August of 2006 the owners were presented a Sesquicentennial Farm Family award. The buildings and land are rented.

At some point in the farm's history, it became known as "Shady Brook Farm." It is not known when the tradition began; however, it dates back to at least 1948, as it shows in an aerial photo from that year (a copy of the photo is attached).

The continuous family ownership of the Chenoweth-Coulter Farm is rare, as is the well-preserved collection of outbuildings. This collection is what is special about the property and makes the property eligible for the National Register under Criteria A for agriculture.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Architectural Significance:
An I-House is simply a two-story, single-pile house with three or five bays and a centered entrance. In the case of the Chenoweth-Coulter house, the house is a three-bay I-House.

Greek Revival style houses were commonly built beginning around 1830 and through the 1860s and the style was so popular that it was referred to as the "National Style." Greece made a good model for Americans because in 1822, the Greeks won their independence from the Turks after fighting for eight years, and after having won their independence from the British, Americans strongly identified with this. Imitating the architecture of classical Greece, also symbolized the democracy that the still new country, America, modeled off of Greece. Buildings built in the Greek Revival style often took on the look of a Greek temple, while many farm houses used a porch with columns in the Greek Classical order to identify with the trend.

Carpenter's guides and pattern books contributed to the wide-spread use of the Greek Revival style. Homes built in this style were specifically seen in areas that were being settled during the 1830s-1860s, and, therefore, it is a common early architectural style in Indiana, as much of the state was being settled during this time period.

The Greek Revival style is characterized by gabled or hipped roofs, low in pitch. Entry or full-width porches were common and were generally supported by Classical columns. However, Greek Revival houses that were more vernacular in nature often had simpler square columns as they were less expensive and easy to construct. The Chenoweth-Coulter house does have a nearly full-width porch, which may be original or added within the first ten or so years of construction. However, it reflects Gothic Revival and Italianate design, rather than Greek Revival, which adds another stylistic dimension to this home.

The front entryway is often a main feature of a Greek Revival style house. Doors usually had one, two or four panels, and a narrow transom window and sidelights were often incorporated into a door surround. This surround was often incased in a larger masonry or wood frame. While the front entry door is of a later period, the transom, sidelights, and door surround, and a wooden frame, still adorn the front façade of the Chenoweth-Coulter house. Large cornices resembling those on a Classical entablature are often seen on houses of the Greek Revival style. This home has a simple wide frieze, which wraps around the house under the eaves, but being a vernacular example, lacks the molded trim and return cornices that are seen in many examples.

The windows of Greek Revival style houses were often six-over-six, double-hung windows. Although the windows of the Chenoweth-Coulter house have been replaced, the modern windows on the first floor retain the six-over-six configuration, while the second floor replacements are one-over-one. Simple window surrounds and trim were common, and flat stone lintels and sills were the most common in masonry examples of the style. However, the Chenoweth-Coulter house does not have this element.

According to the Second Edition of the *Huntington County Interim Report*, there are a total of nine "outstanding" rated domestic examples of the Greek Revival style in Huntington County, including the Chenoweth-Coulter Farm. Two are high-style residences, located in historic neighborhoods adjacent to the commercial area of downtown Huntington. These

Statement of Significance (continued)

include the Samuel Purviance House, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the area of architecture, and the other is the Loughridge-Grayston House, located on North Jefferson Street. While these examples are the same in style as the Chenoweth-Coulter Farm, they are high-style examples, and more elaborate than the vernacular I-House on the farm.

West of downtown Huntington, yet still in the city limits, the Dr. Bartlett House sits high on a hill, overlooking West Park Drive/Old State Road 24. Like the others, this house is "outstanding" in rating, but is quite different from the Chenoweth-Coulter Farm as it is a one-and-a-half story, Central passage in the Greek Revival style.

The Chief Richardville House, located outside the City of Huntington on the Forks of the Wabash, is also a Greek Revival style house listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its association with Chief Richardville, as well as in the area of architecture. Like the Chenoweth-Coulter house, the Chief Richardville house is a Greek Revival style three-bay I-House. However, this example is of wood construction, and has an end entrance, rather than the typical centered-entry. The setting of this house is also quite different, as it is located in a park with other early-Huntington County buildings, which recognize the Miami Indian tribes that once resided there.

The Henry Dustman house, which is similar to the Chenoweth-Coulter house as it is a Greek-Revival style, three-bay I-House is located at the opposite corner of the County in Jackson Township which is the north-easternmost township in Huntington County. This example has a two-story rear wing, which was probably original to the house. Another "outstanding" Greek Revival Style home is located in Roanoke, not far from the Dustman House, but it is a gable-front example.

According to the Second Edition of the *Huntington County Interim Report*, The other farms associated with a Greek-Revival house are the A. Moore Farm in Dallas Township and the Plum Farm in Huntington Township, both in Northern Huntington County. The A. Moore Farm also retains historic integrity with an outstanding I-House and wonderfully preserved outbuildings; however, it does not compare to the home on the Chenoweth-Coulter Farm. While the house associated with the Chenoweth-Coulter Farm is a simple brick I-House, with little decoration other than the front porch, the A. Moore Farm is a five-bay I-House. Also, the A. More Farm house is a wood structure with lapped siding, and it is quite grand with a two-story front porch, a two-story rear wing, and has ornate Italianate details such as brackets in the eaves. The Plum Farm, on the other hand, also features a brick three-bay I-House, but the outbuildings are modern or modified to look modern, as they resemble pole barns. The only exception is one outbuilding behind the house, which probably once served as a well house. Therefore, the Plum Farm does not compare to the Chenoweth-Coulter Farm in respects to serving as an example of a historic farmstead.

The John and Minerva Kline Farm in Union Township can be compared to the Chenoweth-Coulter Farm. While it is not listed as a Greek Revival style house in the Second Edition of the *Huntington County Interim Report*, it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as such. This house on the Kline Farm is the most similar to the Chenoweth-Coulter Farm in Huntington County. Like the Chenoweth-Coulter Farm, the Kline Farm has a Greek Revival style three bay I-House with an ornate front porch and one-story rear wing. However, the Kline Farm does not have outbuildings, so, again, it does not serve as an example of a historic farmstead.

Statement of Significance (continued)

The integrity of the house on the Chenoweth-Coulter Farm, as well as the fact that the farmstead remains intact, is unique within Huntington County, and is the reason that this property is eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Starting from the northwest corner of the house, head thirty (30) feet to the northwest, to the east edge of Etna Road. Head four hundred and fourteen (414) feet to the east, two hundred and fifty-eight (258) feet to south, four hundred and fourteen (414) to the west, and two hundred and fifty-eight (258) to the north, ending approximately thirty (30) feet northwest of the northwest corner of the house.

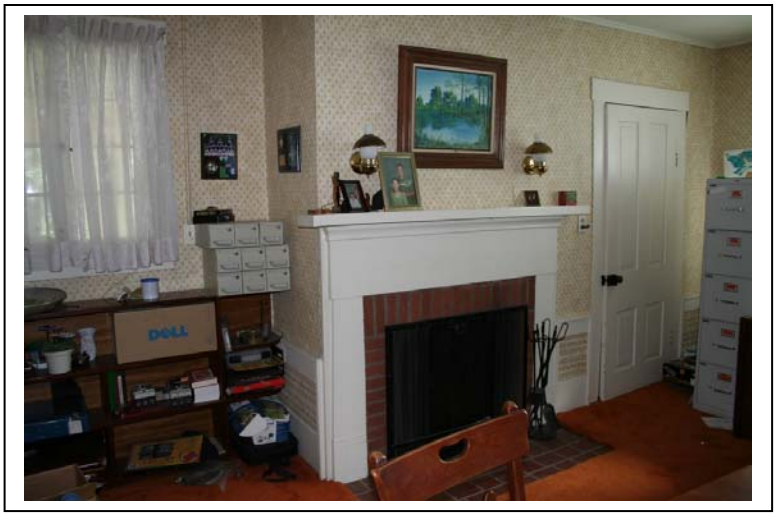
Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property contains the land immediately surrounding the Chenoweth-Coulter house, including the outbuildings.

Chenoweth-Coulter Farm, Huntington Co., IN, photo 2

Chenoweth-Coulter Farm, Huntington Co., IN, photo 9

Chenoweth-Coulter Farm, Huntington Co., IN, photo 11



Chenoweth-Coulter Farm, Huntington Co., IN, photo 17