

Chellberg Farm Plan Outline

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LAURA’S	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
CHELLBERG FARM ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

Laura's *Error! Bookmark not defined.*
Purpose of farm *Error! Bookmark not defined.*
What the farm should be *Error! Bookmark not defined.*

JUDES NOTES ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

Purpose of Farm(Chellberg) **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
 To preserve an historic farmstead in order to use it for: **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Introduction

This plan is design to provide direction for Chellberg Farm for the next 10 years. During this time period the plan should be reviewed every 2 years. During this review process the timetables should be updated to account for the fluctuation of staffing and budget. The overall goals and objectives should stay stable. At the end of this plan issues such as staffing, program evaluation and criteria are added. These are not part of the plan but management guidelines to assist in decision making that falls outside of the plan.

History & Purpose of the Chellberg Farm

During the late 1960's the National Park Service was developing the concept of living history farms as a way of preserving and teaching about rural development in the United States. When the national lakeshore was developed this concept was included in themes that could be presented at the park. The Chellberg farm was selected based on the fact that it was mostly intact and was adjacent to the Bailly Homestead, a site of early settlement in northwest Indiana also included in the lakeshores boundaries.

The Chellberg Farm became part of the National Park system as part of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in 1966 as part of the original land authorization bill. It wasn't until 1972 that the land was purchased from –Chellberg. The farm as we know it today developed to present a segment of time in the history of the Chellberg family owning and living on the land. This time period has been 1890 – 1905, a period that agriculture was well established in Northwest Indiana and the population was increasing with emigrants.

The present purpose of the farm is to teach, preserve and demonstrate many of the interactions and lifestyle of an Swedish immigrant family operating a farm in northwest Indiana during the turn of the 20th century. A time period when agriculture, commerce, transportation all were developing rapidly in this region

Significance -

Chellberg Farm Administrative History

- 1966 Lakeshore authorized, farm area includes in the boundaries
- 1972 Chellberg farm acquired
- 1974 Bailly Homestead trail opened
- 1977 First Duneland Folk Festival
- 1979 First Maple Sugar Time program
- 1980 Bailly/Chellberg Visitor Center opened

- 1985 First Duneland Harvest Festival
- 1987 exterior restoration of Chellberg Farmhouse
- 1989 interior restoration of 1st floor of the house done, opened to the public during Duneland Harvest Festival
- 1991 restoration and stabilization of barn started
- 1992 restoration of barn completed
- 1995 new heating system installed in farm house
- 1997 full time farmer hired

General site Information

The site currently has several buildings; a brick house, barn, chicken coop, corn crib, pole barn, grainary, pump house, sugar shack, and a modern storage building. Around the site there are 4 fields with a total of 10 acres, 3 pasture totaling 4 acres, a garden. The farm animals consist of 3 cats, 20 chickens, 3 horses, 1 pony, 1 cow, and 2 goats. The farm is operated mainly by the interpretive division with farm staff wearing period clothing while cultivating the fields and caring for the farm animals using equipment from the time period. The park maintenance division maintains the public grounds and building

The farm grounds are open 7 days a week with the exception of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years Day. During the growing season there is a farm staff is on the ground during the day with volunteers opening buildings on Sunday afternoons. During the non-growing season the farm staff visit every morning and afternoon for animal care.

Visitors visiting the farm will see mostly time appropriate activities. These activities could include; farming activities using horses such as plowing, planting cultivating and harvesting the field. People working in the farm garden, tending to animal care, and maintaining the different farm fences and building. During traditionally low visitation time they may experience the park maintenance staff using modern equipment in their duties around the farm. During different times of the year there is intense programming for organized groups. During these periods over 300 students visits the farm daily accounting for 75% of the 15,000 school visit annually The farm also host 2 festival periods Maple Sugar Time (5,000 visitors) and Duneland Harvest Festival (12,000 visitors)

There is 15 acres of the farm's 80 acres that is under cultivation,. 10 acres in crops and 5 acres in pasture. Crops grown are corn, wheat, oats, hay and garden crops. Seed saving does take place for those crops that period seed varieties can not be easily found. In farming the fields techniques are used that are consistent with the time period.

All the activities around the farm are part of a bigger program that is designed to demonstrate the lifestyle a family at the turn of the 20th century. This story takes 12 months to present and is continually repeated. During this program different parts of the story of the Chellberg family is brought out, all thou the overall program is not designed to mimic this family. Each year is not designed to represent a given year or are they exact copy of the previous year.

Research Status

There has been different studies conducted on different facets of the farm operation and the lifestyle of a farm family. One study that was conducted in 1996 by David Mann explored the Swedish-American community that the Chellberg's were part of. This study has provided some insight on the family life. Additional research is still needed.

Currently there is limited research being done on the Chellberg Farm. Most of the new research that develops is due to the need for documentation for new programs.

An ethniconograph study was conducted for the Lakeshore during the 1998 budget year. This study will provide some needed information about the surrounding community.

A historic structures report and possible National register report need to be done. There aren't any plans for these at this time.

Overview of Interpretive Themes and Objectives

The Lakeshore

1) DIVERSITY

Park ecosystems support an exceptional diversity of plants and animals.

2) PEOPLE AND THE LAND

People have lived in the dunes for many thousand of years; each group adapted to and modified their environment; the current landscape reveals the effects of this cultural succession.

3) SUCCESSION

Some of the earliest and most significant research on ecological succession was conducted early this century in the Indiana Dunes; succession is a major factor in creating the dune landscape.

4) GREAT LAKES

Lake Michigan has been a major factor in shaping the landscape of the Indiana Dunes.

5) CONSERVATION

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and State Park were forged from a history of citizens' commitment to preserving the area's unique and sensitive landscape, plants and animals; this commitment continues today.

6) SCIENCE

For more than a century, the Indiana dunes have been a focus of scientific research designed to understand, preserve, restore and benefit from our natural and cultural environment.

7) RECREATION

There are diverse, year-round recreational opportunities in the Park and surrounding areas; public support of low-impact and sustainable recreation is required for the protection of resources and the continuing availability of resource-related recreational experiences.

8) GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

The visible geology of the Indiana dunes derives largely from the Wisconsin glacial advance and post-glacial period.

Chellberg Farm Interpretive Themes and Objectives

Theses are based from the Chellberg Farm work team of January 1997

Goal of the Interpretive Program (themes from LRIP)

The Chellberg Farm is an example of the progression of human activities and impacts that took place as this Northwest Indiana area was inhabited and settled.

The ecosystem (geological features, weather, plants and animals) of the area helped shape farm life.

The Chellberg Swedish heritage influences their lifestyle in their new home and community. Being part of the large Swedish-American community of NW Indiana and Chicago influenced the Chellberg's acculturation.

Porter County's large Swedish-American community impacted the economically, socially, and culturally.

Specific Objectives are

Demonstrate the lifestyle and farming techniques of a Swedish-American farm family in the 1890's to 1900's in Northwest Indiana.

Provide a location for demonstration of crafts, skills, and arts typical of this period and of this rural farm community of Northwest Indiana.

Increase visitors understanding of the significance of Swedish immigration and acculturation of to the late 19th century early 20th century development of Northwest Indiana.

Provide opportunities for visitors to relate this story of immigration and its impacts on the people and the land to the larger cultural patterns of Northwest Indiana and the United States and their own cultural heritage.

Farm Facilities – Physical Inventory

List of the different farm buildings and locations, animals in general with a brief description physical description

- Farm buildings & locations
 1. Farm House
 2. Farm Barn
 3. Chicken Coop
 4. Granary
 5. Pump House
 6. Corn Crib
 7. Pole Barn
 8. Sugar Shack
 9. Modern storage building
 10. Visitor Center
- Animals
 1. Horses
 2. Goats
 3. Hogs/pigs

4. Chickens
5. Cow
6. Cats
- Other notable facility
 1. Farm Garden
 2. Kitchen Garden
 3. Orchard
 4. Fields
 5. Pastures
 6. Animal yards/pens

Operational Information

Staffing of Chellberg Farm

Role & Function of the Interpretive & Maintenance Staff

Farm Opening and Closing Procedures

All park staff and volunteers are ask to park both private and park owned vehicles in the parking area near the storage building while conducting normal business around the farm complex. During certain program periods parking in this lot is restricted to limit the visual intrusion. During these periods parking in the public lots is required. The parking of vehicles within the farm complex should be limited to less than ----minutes unless actively unloading/loading of the vehicle once loading is complete vehicle should be move to parking area. If items can be easily carried they should park in the lot and walk to the work site.

Opening: The farm grounds are open to the public everyday of the year that Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is open. The following is a standard opening procedure for the grounds

1. Survey the grounds upon arrival for abnormal activity. Ex. Trees down, damage to buildings, injured animal, etc. If any of
2. Proceed with morning animal chores – refer to list under animal care

Closing: The farm area is presently closing in two steps

1. Evening care of the animals
 - evening feeding
 - securing for the night
 - closing and alarming farm buildings
2. Closing of the grounds to the public
 - Securing the visitor facilities based from the public parking area(bathrooms)
 - Ensuring that all vehicles are out of the parking lot
 - Locking of the parking lot

Farm Security

- **Alarm System:** maintained by visitor protection division
 1. Farm House; system with door & window switches, room motions, heat and smoke sensors
 2. Storage Building,; needs a system to protect buildings
 3. Other Buildings,; presently no system connected
- **Locks:** there is a variety of locking mechanisms around the farm complex they are
 1. Pad locks – gates, barn chicken coop, corn crib, pump house, grainary

2. Door locks – modern; modern buildings, farm house, sugar shack
 3. Door locks – skeleton keys – farm house
- **Animals:** security for the animals is treated as close to the 1900 ways as practical additional security has been added due to the public visitation these include
 1. Adding locks to gates into animal areas
 2. Placing guards along barbed wire fences so the public doesn't get injured by the fence
 3. Protecting food and water sources from human contamination

Cultural Landscape

A review of the farmsteads historic landscape is underway. An effort is being made to maintain and return the landscape to the appearance of 1900 to the best that can be determined. In the absence of physical evidence of what the "Chellberg Farm" looked like, an average appearance of similar age/ethnic/regional farmstead will be applied

Farming the Land

– overview (what is the importance of crops then and now)

Crops, Crop Rotation, and Cultivation

List of the different crops with historical use, planting, and pest management. Also whose role it is to care for the crop
Include tree crops

The Kitchen Garden – *overview paragraph with who does what*

List of different vegetables, varieties, planting, care, & when to plant
Tips on Planting Various Crops & and planting locations

Preparing planting Locations,
including mulching/manuring/hotbedding

Planting Dates –

special note** some of the dates will appear out of line with the region at large, the lake keeps the farmstead cooler in the spring then areas as close as 10 miles south. On the average early spring dates are 2 – 3 weeks late, by end of may dates have caught up. The harvest season is also different. Summer harvest of grain crops are about 1 week later. Fall harvest can be as much as 1 month later. Killing frost at the farm is rarely before the 3rd week of October and has been as late as November 10th with the average date being October 25th

Historically Acceptable Seed Varieties –

list of crops w/varieties and growing days listed and research on their origins

Insects and Disease – Garden, Field Crops, Orchard

Crop Rotation –

some conflicts will occur due to the fact that some of the areas are used for special events

Farm Animals – overview---

plan notes: list the roles animals play on the farm and how they are generally handled

Animals (kind)

Historical Information
Recommendation
Breeding
Handling of surplus stock

Animal Feeding

Historical Sensitivity
Storage of different foods
Breakdown of what each kind needs by season

Animal Health and Safety

Animals in Historical Demonstration Work

Special Events

1. Maple Sugar Time – 1st & 2nd weekends of March
2. Maple Sugar Time School programs – 3 weeks based around #1
3. Walpurgis – last weekend of April
4. Midsommer – end of June
5. Duneland Harvest Festival – 3rd weekend of September
6. Autumn Harvest School Programs – 4 weeks starting 1 week after #5
7. Christmas in the Dunes(St Lucia Day) – Sunday closes to December 13th

Work Hour Estimates

Estimate of hours for different work/job functions around the farm and who would perform the function and time of year it would be performed.

Glossary of less common words

Attachment A

CHELLBERG FARM ANIMAL INFORMATION - UPDATED 3/2/98

DRAFT HORSES: (All mares)

PONY:

GOATS:
(had same father)

COW:

HOG:

PIGS:

GEESE:

CHICKENS:

CATS:
(all neutered, shots, etc.
annually)

(All animals at the Chellberg
Farm must be typical of a 1900 NW IN farm, no exotics. Hope to obtain a rare breed Cotswold Sheep).

Sue (white blaze)
Nelle

Lottie (White)

Ginger

Doc (large)

Gloria

Nikki

Bridget

4 live, 5 stillborn
born Feb. 15, 98

White Embden
Grey Toulouse

Plymouth Rocks
Rhode Island Reds

Rooster

Diana

Socks

Sandu (Sandy)

Tom

Percheron/Standard Bred Cross, Age: mid 20s

¼ Belgian, Morgan,
Age: 15 in March

Mountain Welsh/Shetland,
Age: mid 20's

French Alpine, Age: 3 (neutered)

Nubian/Alpine, Age: 2 in May

Brown Swiss, Age: 5 in Sept. 98. Had calf 8/96- Corabelle, sold to Hoosier Knoll Farm, Wolcott

Mostly Duroc, Age: 3-4
had 2 previous litters
Boar- Duroc/Spot

May have had an infection, trauma- 2 males, spotted
2 females, plain/stripping

Age: quite old, 20?
Started laying eggs Feb. 12

white and barred, some not pure, Ages: most are about 4, some are 10

Rhode Island Red, Age: 3 in Sept.

black and white female w/collar, Age: 13

black and white female, white feet, spot on chest,
Age: 4

long haired Dilute Calico,
Age: 3

grey male, Age: 4

Attachment B **IN THE BEGINNING...**

Corn/Sorghum hand planted every year. Corn, sorghum, crops, rotated back and forth every couple years. Manure hauled and spread every year

1980	Began garden 4-H Club	M. Nicholson \$100.00
1981	Started planting field corn and sorghum in lower field, (1 acre)	M. Nicholson Field work - \$295.00 <u>Festival- 32.50</u> Total- \$327.50
1982	Plowed, disked and planted Winter Wheat and Timothy seed in new pasture (east of barn). corn/sorghum planted in lower field with 13-13-13 fertilizer	M. Nicholson Field Work- \$150.00 Festival- 43.60 <u>Timothy- 8.25</u> Total- \$201.85
1983	Planted corn, sorghum, and Winter Wheat in lower field.	M. Nicholson Winter Wheat harvested by Clay Howard w/horses during Festival. \$340.00 <u>150.00</u> Total \$490.00
1984	Planted corn, sorghum and 12-12-12 fertilizer oats	Mr. Smiddy disked and planted Winter Wheat with horses. Festival \$63.00 Field Work 150.00 Festival 42.00 <u>Field Work 100.00</u> Total \$355.00

Attachement C

CHELLBERG FARM FIELDS 1985 - 1997

1985 – 1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
West Field	Corn, and sorghum, <i>East half of field</i> Winter wheat <i>west half of field</i>	Corn/sorghum <i>east side,</i> Fallow, <i>west</i>	Fallow, <i>east side,</i> corn and sorghum, <i>west</i>	Fallow, <i>east side,</i> corn and sorghum, <i>west side</i>	Corn/sorghum, <i>east side,</i> fallow, <i>west side</i>
East Field	Alfalfa Limestone applied, 4 tons/acre	Alfalfa 1 st crop	Alfalfa, 2 nd year	Alfalfa, 3 rd year	Alfalfa, 4 th year
South Field	Alfalfa, applied as in East Field	Alfalfa, 1 st crop	Alfalfa, 2 nd year	Alfalfa, 3 rd year	Alfalfa, 4 th year
North Field	Winter wheat Certified (Coldwell)	Sweet clover <i>Plowed down later, north</i> Winter wheat, <i>south side</i>	Oats, certified seed, <i>North side of field,</i> Oats, <i>south</i>	Barley (robust), <i>North side,</i> Barley, <i>south side</i>	Ogle Oats, (B in run), 3 Bu./acre, <i>North side,</i> Oats, <i>south</i>

1990 – 1994

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
West Field	Corn/ sorghum, <i>east side,</i> Fallow, <i>west side</i> <i>Fertilized w/ 10 bags of 19-19-19</i>	Oats <i>east side,</i> Fallow, <i>west</i>	Fallow, <i>east side,</i> corn/sorghum, <i>west</i>	Oats, loose, also, bought wheat from NIHPA	Wheat, good crop
East Field	Alfalfa, 5 th year	Alfalfa 6 th year	Alfalfa, 7 th year	Alfalfa, 8 th year	Alfalfa, 9 th year
South Field	Alfalfa, 5 th year	Alfalfa, 6 th crop	Alfalfa, <i>last year,</i> 7 th	Corn/sorghum	Corn/sorghum
North Field	Fallow, <i>North side,</i> Oats, <i>south</i>	Fallow, <i>north,</i> corn/sorghum, 46-0-0,(Nitrogen), <i>south</i>	Festival parking, <i>North side,</i> Oats, lalong w/alfalfal, <i>south</i>	Parking, <i>north side,</i> Alfalfa, <i>south side</i> (1st year, not too good)	Alfalfa, 2 nd year, some Timothy and clover, good cast

1995 – 1997

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
West Field	Wheat, <i>east side</i> , Spelt, <i>west side of field</i>	Sorghum, <i>east</i> corn, <i>west</i> , - failed –wet spring, (crop in late, end of June)	Sorghum, <i>north</i> , field corn, <i>south</i> , <u>good</u> crop		
East Field	Garden enlarged into east field, sorghum/corn, <i>north</i> , alfalfa, <i>south</i> , (10 th year)	Oats, <i>north</i> , Alfalfa 11 th year	Spelt, north side, hay (2 nd year), south side		
South Field	Fallow	Oats	Spelt, <i>pasture mix put in Sept-Oct.</i>		
North Field	Alfalfa mix, 3 rd year, good section	Alfalfa mix, 4 th year, <i>north side</i> , (best area)	Festival parking, <i>North</i> , pasture, <i>east</i> , hay, 5 th year, pasture used 1st time, fence is up		

Field and planting notes from 1985 – 1989

1985

Three year contract with Mr. Furness. Park paid for seed, fertilizer, and received part of crop. Mr. Furness prepared field, planted and harvested, and kept most of the grain crop for payment.

Fertilizer- Nitrogen, Phosphorous, and Potash -0-0-60, 18-46-0, 0-46-0

Field work.....150.00
Limestone.....216.00
Festival.....256.00
Alfalfa seed.....121.42
Festival + wheat seed.....439.73
Total.....\$1183.15

1986

Mr. Furness- field preparation and planted grain

Mr. Nicholson- planted corn and sorghum
Jeff Christensen- hay harvest

Festival + sweet clover.....172.00
Field work.....150.00
Oats.....150.00
Total.....\$472.00

1987

Fertilizer, 24-12-12, 0-46-0, 0-0-60 mixed

Mr. Furness- grain crop

Mr. Nicholson- planted corn/sorghum
Jeff Christiansen- hay harvest

Oats, festival.....579.13
Field work.....150.00
Total.....\$729.13

1988

Fertilizer- 0-0-60 Potash, 0-46-0 Phosphate for Alfalfa on East Field

Mr. Furness, Mr. Nicholson, and (Keith Simms, and Pete Walstra- hay harvest)

Festival + Alfalfa.....135.78
Barley, Clover, + Festival.....420.00
Field work.....150.00
Total.....\$705.78

1989

Fertilizer 19-19-19, 300#/acre

Mr. Furness, Mr. Nicholson, and Pete Walstra- hay harvest

Field work.....495.00
Oats + Festival.....532.43
Total.....\$1027.43

Field and Planting notes from 1990 - 1994

1990

Mr Nicholson planted corn and sorghum

Mr. Biggs harvested the hay

Jeff Christensen helped with hay harvest

Field work.....200.00
Fertilizer.....50.00
Fertilizer.....155.38
Total.....\$405.38

Field work.....200.00
Oat seed + fertilizer.94.50
2nd cutting, hay.....150.00
Total.....\$444.50

1991

Mr. Biggs prepared the fields, planted oats, and harvested the hay.

Mr. Nicholson planted corn and sorghum.

1992

Mr. Biggs- field work

Mr. Nicholson ?

Jeff – plowed garden with horses

Mr. Biggs - used hay loader from NIHPA to harvest oats

Dennis Small- applied lime

Garden plowing (Jeff)
Total.....\$100.00

North field

1 ton of fertilizer.....185.00
cert. Oat seed.....136.80
Alfalfa seed.....180.00
Total.....\$501.80

10 bags fertilizer for lower field

Total.....51.30

Dennis Small- lime application

Total.....204.00

Field work, John Biggs

Total.....450.00

Total.....
...\$1307.10

1993 - 1997 no additional notes

