

FINAL
FILE

**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 Wood, John, Farmstead
other names/site number _____ 139-003-50041

2. Location

street & number 5255 West County Road 900 South N/A not for publication
city or town Milroy N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Rush code 139 zip code 46156

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] 1/25/00
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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 6 | 2 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 3 | 1 | structures |
| 1 | 0 | objects |
| 10 | 3 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTE Storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTE Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: I-House

OTHER: Transverse Frame

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other

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)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT _____

AGRICULTURE _____

ARCHITECTURE _____

Period of Significance

1831 - c.1920 _____

Significant Dates

N/A _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Unknown _____

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:

Wood, John, Farmstead
Name of Property

Rush IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 35

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Zone | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | | |

3

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| 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Zone | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | | |

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 Laura Thayer, Historic Preservation Planner
organization Storrow Kinsella Partnership date 3/2/99
street & number 546 South Meridian Street, Studio 604 telephone 317-639-3460
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46225

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 Harry F. McNaught, Jr.
street & number 36 South Pennsylvania telephone 317-655-3112
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46204

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.

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John Wood Farmstead

Rush County is located in southeast Indiana. Once heavily timbered, much of the county was cleared by early settlers. Most of the county's land is classified as prime farmland.

The John Wood Farmstead is located near the village of Moscow in Orange Township in southwestern Rush County (see Drawing 1). The farm was established in 1822. There are six contributing buildings: the 1831 brick I-house (Photo 2, Drawings 2 and 3), an early nineteenth century summer kitchen, two transverse frame barns dating from 1863 and c.1900 (Photos 10 and 14), a late 19th/early 20th century cattle barn (Photo 17), and a scales shed (Photo 16). The three contributing structures are a milk house (Photo 13), a silo (Photo 17), and a corn crib (Photo 15). A water trough is a contributing object (Photo 13).

Noncontributing buildings are a c.1935 house and a shed. The house was moved onto the property and has been extensively altered. The shed is of an indeterminate date and has also been altered. The one noncontributing structure is a grain storage structure of recent vintage (Photo 12).

The house faces west and is located along a drive which extends from County Road 900 South (Photo 1). The house is some distance from and perpendicular to the road. The barns are located south, southeast, and east of the house. The summer kitchen is just southwest of the house. It was originally located to the rear of the house, but was moved at some point. Other outbuildings include a scales shed with added wings for wagon and auto storage (Photo 16), a corn crib (Photo 15), and a milk house (Photo 13). There is currently a small house which was moved to the property in recent years. This building, which reportedly dates from the 1930s, has been altered extensively and does not contribute to the character of the property.

The farm house is a two story structure with a side gable roof (Photo 2). The foundation is stone. The house has two rooms on each floor and interior end chimneys. A late-nineteenth century, wood frame, L addition extends from the rear of the north room (Photos 4 and 5). One-and-a-half stories in height with a gable roof, the addition has an interior chimney at the east end.

The main (west) facade is three bays wide (Photo 2). The entry is located in the center bay. The entry door is a paneled wood and glass door. A wood portico was added here in the late nineteenth century (Photo 3). This is supported by square posts and has small, scroll-sawn brackets on the frieze. First floor windows had been enlarged around the turn of the twentieth century, but have recently been restored to their historic proportions, based on evidence: brick soldier course lintels that defined the original width, and shutters found on the property that revealed the original length. Second floor windows are small, plain openings with double hung wood sash. The original sash for these two windows had been replaced with one over one wood sash. New sash was fabricated to match the original, four over four, sash in the window on the north side in design, dimensions, and muntin profile.

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John Wood Farmstead

The gable ends are plain except for a small window on the second story of the east side of the north end (Photo 4). This window has a double hung wood sash with four lights in each sash. The lintel is like those on the main facade. This window and sash are original to the house and provided light to a stairway. A small square window on the first story of the east side of the south end was not historic and has been bricked up.

On the rear facade of the brick part of the house along the southern half, there was historically a door on the first level and a window above. These had been blocked in and covered by an unsympathetic, c.1920 addition. This was a one-story, lean-to addition that filled in the open part of the L footprint of the historic house. It had been sided in aluminum siding. Small, square windows extended along both of the exposed facades. There was a doorway near the south end of the east façade. Recently, the addition was removed. Clear evidence of the original proportions of the window and door that had been covered on the original rear façade of the house could be discerned. The window opening has been restored and a new wood, double hung sash installed based on the design of the original window on the north side of the brick section of the house. The door has also been reopened.

A new, one-story, wood frame addition has been built in the location of the earlier addition to house a bathroom and kitchen (Photo 5, Drawing 1). This addition is sided in clapboards. There is a small porch on the south side. A door here access the new kitchen. On the exposed facades are double hung wood windows with six lights in each sash. Corner boards and porch posts have detailing similar to the nineteenth century addition.

The nineteenth century wood frame addition has its original clapboard siding. On the north side, there is a entry with a paneled wood and glass door and transom above (left in Photo 4). A portico similar to the one on the main facade shelters this entry. Flanking the door are tall, double hung windows with six lights in each sash. These are original windows. On the second story of the east gable end are two windows similar to those on the first story of the north side of this addition. These windows, which flank the chimney, are also original. Two new windows, similar to the historic windows above, have been added on the first level (Photo 5). Decorative corner boards enhance the corners of the addition. Like the original part of the house, there is a wide frieze which extends around the addition. Carved brackets on the frieze are similar to those on the porticos.

The main entry to the house accesses the largest of the two first floor rooms (the hall), located on the north side of the house (Photos 6 and 7). The original stair was a U-shaped stair adjacent to the fireplace in the northeast corner of the house. It was removed at some point in the past. Evidence along the east wall of the room revealed the rise of the stair. A simple, new stair similar to the original stair in configuration, will be installed at this location.

There is a doorway between the two rooms. There are fireplaces in each room on the first floor on the outside end walls. The wood mantels of these fireplaces were removed at some point

and are stored in outbuildings on the property. The mantel for the hall fireplace is elaborate, with carved decorations and moldings. The other mantel is fairly plain. The mantel for the third fireplace in the house, located in the second floor of the south end, is in place. It is similar in design to the hall mantel but smaller, as the fireplace is smaller. John Wood was a cabinetmaker before coming to Indiana, and it seems likely that he fabricated the mantels himself, as well as other woodwork in the house.

There is evidence of historic moldings in the original house. These were base and chair moldings and a higher molding with pegs in some rooms (for hanging clothes). When, at some point in the past, most of these moldings were removed, some were left intact in closets which had been added on either side of fireplaces. The extant moldings are in good condition and provide a basis for recreating the removed sections of moldings.

The nineteenth century addition to the house has wide base moldings and pedimented window heads on the second level. The fireplace mantel on the first level of this addition has been removed but is stored on the property. Plaster walls and ceilings throughout the house are in fair to good condition. Original wood floors are intact throughout the oldest part of the house. On the west wall of the addition, a new stairway was built in the early 20th century. This was a narrow, enclosed stairway. It was in poor condition and has been removed.

Other major buildings on the farmstead include the three barns. The barn closest to the house (Photo 10) was built in 1863, according to Mildred Benson, who lived in the house at the time the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory was conducted in Rush County. (Mrs. Benson remembered this date through oral tradition as the year Morgan's Raiders came through southern Indiana.) This is a transverse-frame, timber-frame barn with mortise and tenon joinery. The barn has vertical board siding. There are small, square windows on the east and west sides and sliding doors at each end. Inside the barn, there is a central, north-south aisle (Photo 11). The east side is lower than the aisle and has an entry at the rear (south end) for livestock. There is a hay mow on the second level.

The east barn (Photo 14) is also a transverse frame, timber frame building which dates from around the turn of the twentieth century. It is similar on the exterior to the 1863 barn, with sliding doors on the ends, vertical board siding, and small square windows on the sides. It has a central, north-south aisle flanked by cattle stalls.

The cattle barn (Photo 17) appears to date from the nineteenth century, but has been altered and added onto to a great degree. In the northernmost part of this barn is a hay hood, constructed of hand-hewn timbers. There are early twentieth century wings on both sides of this part. The south part of the barn dates from the early twentieth century. This part was built to house cattle. There is a concrete silo at the southernmost end.

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John Wood Farmstead

Other resources on the property include a milk house, a concrete trough, a scales shed, and a corn crib. The milk house is a small, wood-frame structure located to the south of the house (left in Photo 13). Just to the south of the milk house is a concrete trough (right in Photo 13). The scales shed is located northwest of the house (Photo 16). The central section of this building houses a drive-through scales, which is intact. Added wings were built for wagon and automobile storage. To the east of this building is a corn crib (Photo 15). All of these buildings are in fairly good condition retain their integrity. The summer kitchen, now located southwest of the house, is a timber-frame structure. It is in poor condition and has been altered to some degree and enlarged over the years.

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John Wood Farmstead

The John Wood Farmstead is significant in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Agriculture, and Architecture. The farm was founded in 1821 by John Wood, who came to Rush County from Adams County, Ohio with his brother-in-law, David Query. Wood moved his wife and children to the area from southwest Ohio in 1823, after establishing his farm and constructing a mill on nearby Flatrock River. He founded the town of Moscow around the mill site and hired William Laughlin to survey it in 1830. In 1831, he built a brick house (Photo 2), the present dwelling on the farm. The three extant barns, as well as several other outbuildings, were later constructed by the Woods or subsequent owners.

Land in the area which would become Rush County was ceded to the United States government by Native Americans through the 1818 Treaty of St. Mary's. Land sales began at the Brookville Land Office on October 1, 1820. Rush County was organized in 1822. Settlers were attracted to the area around Flatrock River, the location of rich, fertile soil and excellent drainage. A large number of pioneers first traveled through the county on the Whetzel Trace, an early route followed by present-day State Road 244. This would have been the route John Wood and David Query used when they came to Orange Township. The Whetzel Trace traversed the township a mile north of the land that would become the Wood Farm. Moscow, on Flatrock River a short distance downstream from the Whetzel Trace, served as a regional market in the pioneer era, but decreased in importance after it was bypassed by the railroads, which first came through Rush County in 1850.

Exploration/Settlement

In Rush County, the settlement period generally extends from the date that land first became available for sale (late 1820) to the beginning of the Civil War. The earliest settlers were from southeast Indiana, southwest Ohio, and northern Kentucky. In the 1820s and 30s, this group started the foundation for an agricultural way of life, established the first churches and schools, built the first mills and stores, and routed early roads. Later arrivals came from southern states, chiefly North Carolina. Settlement continued with immigrants from Western Europe, including Germany, who arrived in the 1850s.

The Wood Farmstead is an outstanding representation of the settlement era. The 1831 house (Photo 2) may be the oldest house in the township and is among the oldest of farmhouses in the county. Also dating from the settlement period is the summer kitchen. This structure originally was located to the rear of the house, but was moved to a short distance southeast of the house at some point.

Agriculture

As was the case for Indiana as a whole, farming was the principal occupation in Rush County during the pioneer era. Prior to the arrival of white settlers, the county was covered with dense forests. The pioneers faced the arduous task of clearing their land, which often took several decades. The early era of farming coincides with the settlement era.

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John Wood Farmstead

During the pioneer era, the main crop of the typical Rush County farm was corn, which supported swine. Hogs were driven on foot to large markets like Cincinnati and sold. The 1850 Census of Agriculture revealed the Wood Farm had 100 cleared acres, as well as 60 unimproved acres. Livestock on the farm included five horses, five milk cows, three other cows, 16 sheep, and 113 swine. Crops produced included Indian corn (500 bushels), wheat (72 bushels), Irish potatoes (18 bushels), and hay (four tons). Also produced were butter and honey.

The earliest barns and other agricultural outbuildings in the county were of log construction. It does not appear that any of these survive. On the Wood Farm, the buildings which represent the early period of agriculture are the 1831 farmhouse and associated summer kitchen.

The period of agriculture from the beginning of the Civil War to 1900 was characterized by continuous educational and technological advancements. The improvements of the late nineteenth century may be seen in the construction of many large barns and farmhouses in Rush County. Improvements were made on the Wood Farmstead during this period as well. John Wood died in 1851. By 1860, his farm was under the ownership of his older son, David. Wood's second son, Benjamin, had also acquired a farm of 160 acres by this time.

The 1860 Census of Agriculture recorded an increase in crop production on the farms of the sons and less of an emphasis on raising hogs. This followed trends on other Indiana farms at the time. In the early period of agriculture, fattening up hogs and driving them to market had been the easiest way to sell the corn crop. With the coming of the railroad, farmers could get crops to market more easily. With improvements in seed and treatment of the soil, as well as better farm equipment, the yield per acre was greatly increased, thereby making growing of corn and other crops more profitable. The 1863 timber-frame barn to the east of the house was built during this period (Photo 10). Part of the southwest barn (Photo 17) also dates from the late nineteenth century, though it has several early twentieth additions.

The 1879 atlas for Rush County recorded the owner for the Wood Farm to be J. Owen. David Wood would have been in his late 60s by this time, so possibly he had retired and sold the farm. Owen was another pioneer name in Orange Township. The 1908 atlas showed that the farm was still owned by the Owens, specifically Joseph Owen (possibly the same as J. Owen recorded in the earlier atlas). Owen held the farm during the so-called "Golden Age of Farming" in Indiana, the first twenty years of the twentieth century. Farming had evolved to be a technologically advanced business. Favorable domestic and international markets during the period resulted in increased profits. European recession in the post-World War I era ended the prosperity and plunged Indiana farmers into financial difficulties in the 1920s. During the 1900-1920 period, however, several improvements were made on the Wood Farm. Among buildings constructed during this time were the east barn (Photo 14), the scales shed (Photo 16), the milk house (Photo 13), and the corn crib (Photo 15). The large cattle barn (Photo 17), largely

developed during this era, suggests that cattle became an important component of the farm's operation in the early twentieth century.

Architecture

In addition to its significance in the areas of Settlement and Agriculture, the Wood Farm is significant for its Architecture. The residence is an outstanding example of an early pioneer type. The barns are important representations of the increasingly rare timber-frame structures once common throughout the state.

The house (Photo 2) is one of the oldest structures in Rush County included in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. It is an early I-house. Characteristically, I-houses are one room deep and two rooms wide, as is the Wood House; or they are one room deep, and have a central hallway with a room on either side. I-houses have side gable roofs. Usually, there are no openings on the end facades. The main facade typically has a central entry, with a window on each side of the door. End chimneys are typical. The I-house was a popular type in the Upland South and Lower Midwest. It derived from an English house form.

The Woods' house, built in 1831 after John Wood had owned the farm for 10 years, was constructed of brick which was reportedly made on the property by Wood and his brother-in-law David Query. A well-built, substantial house for its time, it has survived over the years with a comparatively high degree of integrity.

The south and east barns (Photos 10 and 14) are transverse frame barns, a type which evolved from early log crib barns. A transverse frame barn has doors on the gable ends, a center aisle, and areas for grain storage and/or livestock on the sides. The earliest of the barns is near the house to the south and dates from 1863 (Photos 10 and 11). It was built of hand-hewn timbers using mortise and tenon joinery. The east barn dates from the turn of the twentieth century. The southwest barn is a cattle barn which was built in stages (Photo 17). The oldest part is the center part of the north side, which appears to date from the late nineteenth century. Wings on the sides of this section, a rear addition and a concrete silo, are early twentieth century additions.

Comparable Resources in Orange Township and Rush County

Rush County, largely rural in character, has a population of about 20,000. Approximately 90 percent of the county's land is tilled. The county seat and largest settlement is Rushville, which has a population of about 6,000. Rush County was surveyed in 1987 for the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. A large percentage of the properties surveyed were rural resources, specifically farmsteads. The Wood Farmstead was identified as "notable" in the Inventory.

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John Wood Farmstead

Among important resources that comprise the Wood Farmstead is the farmhouse. It is an excellent representation of a once common pioneer house type in the county. As noted above, the Wood House is a vernacular type known as an I-house.

Ten early nineteenth century houses I-houses in Orange Township were identified as "outstanding" or "notable" in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Besides the Wood House, these are the Huffman House, built c.1850 (50023); the Steward House, built c.1845 (50026); the Spohn House, built c.1840 (50037); the Schull House, built c.1840 (50042); the Reyes House, built in 1832 (50055); the Apple House, built c.1840 (50056); a house built c.1845 (50056); and the Stevens House, built c.1840 (50071).

As is the case in most of Rush County, the vast majority of Orange Township remains rural. The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory identified 34 properties in the township as significant in the area of agriculture. Six of the properties that dated from the early nineteenth century were rated "outstanding" or "notable." Besides the Wood Farm, these were the Stewart Farmstead (50026); the Spohn House and Barn (50037); the Schull House and Barn (50042); the Grubb-Reynes House and Barn (50053); and a farmstead on 1050 S. Road (50066).

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John Wood Farmstead

Arnold, Eleanor, Editor. *Rush County History, 1822-1972*. Shelbyville: Tippecanoe Press, 1972.

Atlas and Directory, Rush County, Indiana. Rushville: Rushville Publishing Company, 1908.

Gary, Abraham Lincoln and E.B. Thomas, Editors. *Centennial History of Rush County, Indiana*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Publishing Company, 1921.

Grubb, Marden J, "John Wood, Rush County Pioneer," Shelbyville, IN, nd.

Historical Atlas of Rush County, Indiana. Chicago: J.H. Beers and Company, 1879.

History of Rush County, Indiana. Chicago: Brant & Fuller, 1888.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources and Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. *Rush County Interim Report*. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1988.

Kiefer, Wayne E. *Rush County, Indiana: A Study in Rural Settlement Geography*. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Department of Geography, 1969.

Rush County Land Records.

U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1850-1880.

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John Wood Farmstead

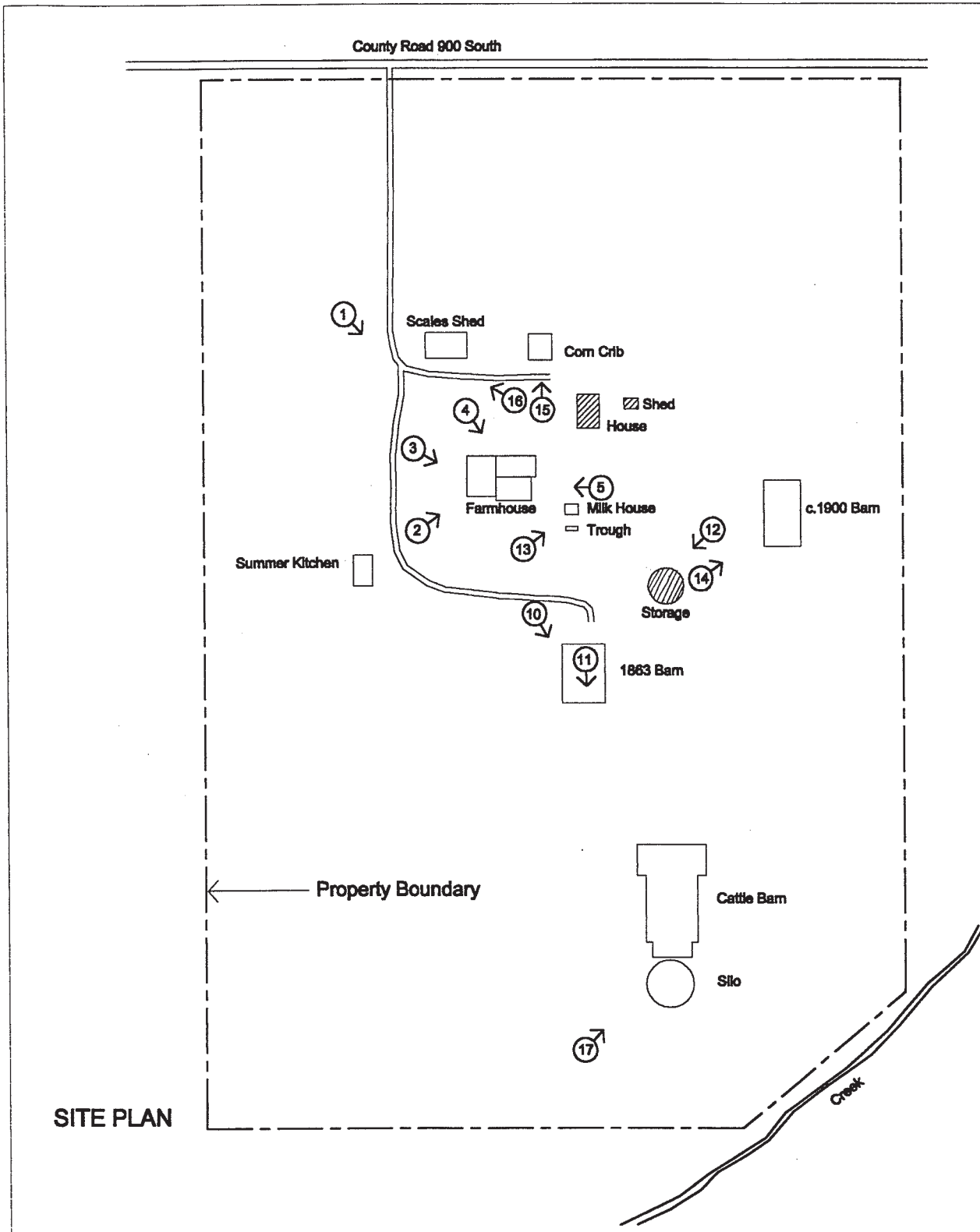
Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the south side of County Road 900 South 3,250 feet east of the northeast corner of Section 20, Township 12 North, Range 9 East; thence south 2,000 feet; thence east approximately 750 feet to the northwest bank of a creek; thence northeast along said bank to a point 4,000 feet east of the west boundary of Section 20, Township 12 North, Range 9 East; thence north to the south side of County Road 900 South; thence west along the south side of said road to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is sufficient to include all the resources associated with the John Wood Farmstead and included in the nomination.

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Drawing No.

1

John Wood Farmstead

Moscow, Rush County, Indiana

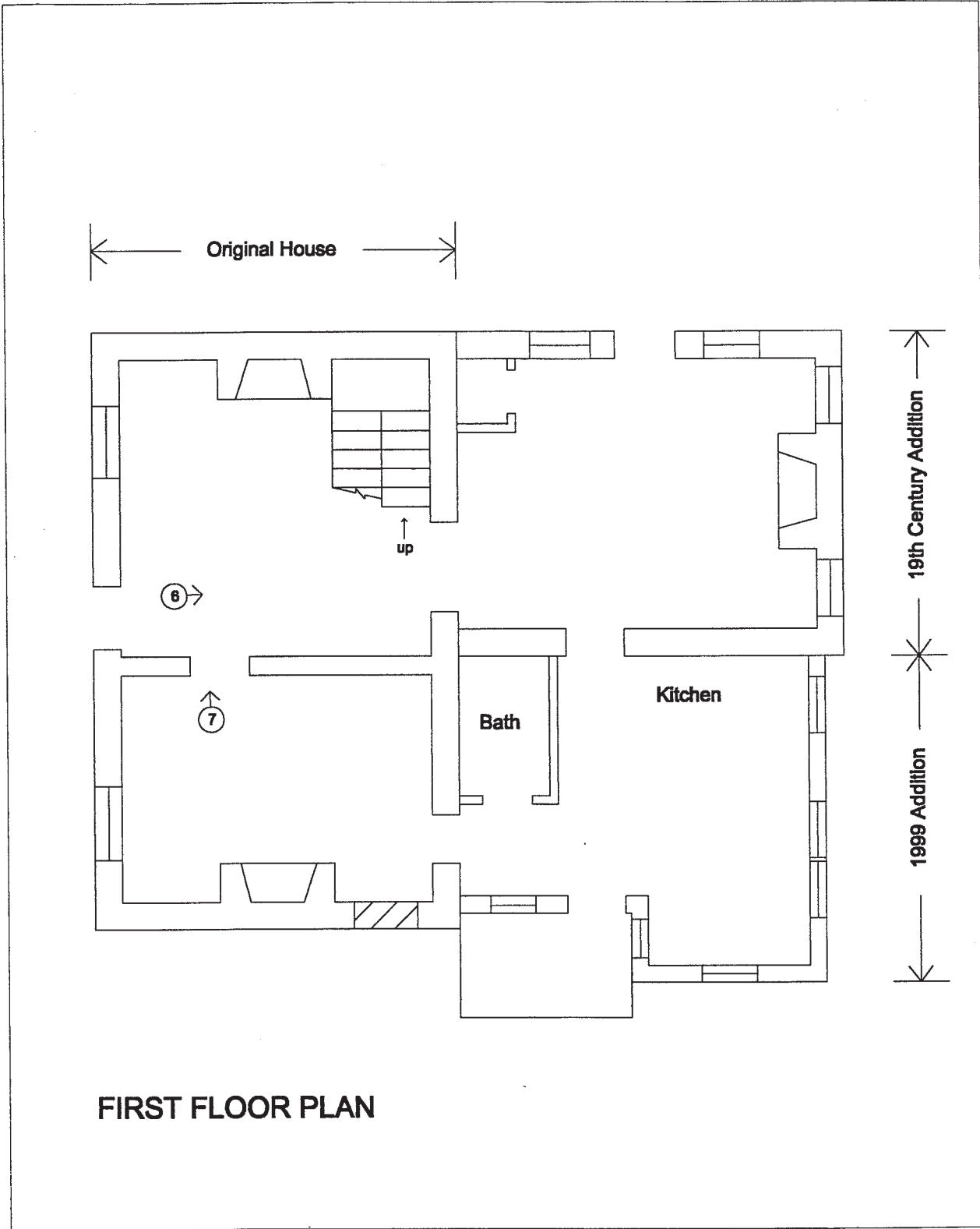
Consultant
Storrow Kincaid Partnership Inc



North

39

Photo View



Drawing No.

2

John Wood Farmstead

Moscow, Rush County, Indiana

Consultant
Storrow Kinsella Partnership Inc



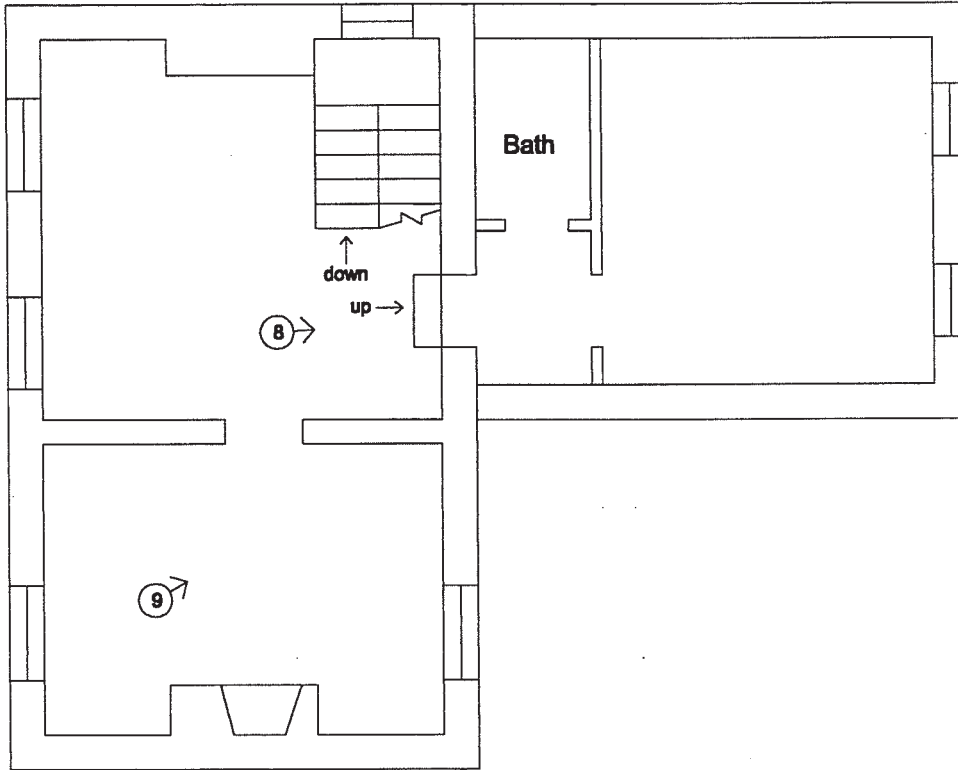
North

39

Photo View



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Original House



19th Century Addition

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

| | | | |
|----------|--|--|---|
| 3 | John Wood Farmstead Moscow, Rush County, Indiana |  North |  Photo View |
| | Consultant Storow Kneella Partnership Inc | | |