

FINAL

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 Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by SR 334, I-865, Old Hunt Club Rd & CR 850E. N/A not for publication

city or town Zionsville vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Boone code 011 zip code 46077

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 considered 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:

- 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(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property (To Come)

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
34	20	buildings
18	1	sites
7	7	structures
0	0	objects
59	28	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Rural Historical and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township (Boone County) and Pike Township (Marion County, Indiana 1820-1956.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions) (See Continuation Sheets)

- FUNERARY/cemetery
- RELIGION/religious facility
- TRANSPORTATION/road-related
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ outbuilding
- LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions) (See Continuation Sheets)

- FUNERARY/cemetery
- RELIGION/religious facility
- TRANSPORTATION/road-related
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ outbuilding
- LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch
- MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY/Greek Revival
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone
- walls brick
- wood : weatherboard
- roof asphalt
- other stone
- metal
- concrete

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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

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):

- 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

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1847 - 1958

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property +/- 709 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 6 | | 5 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 |

3 | 1 | 6 | | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 0 | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 0 |

2 | 1 | 6 | | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 0 | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 0 |

4 | 1 | 6 | | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 0 | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

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 Camille B. Fife

organization The Westerly Group, Inc. date January, 2008

street & number 225 East Main Street telephone (812) 273-8826

city or town Madison state IN zip code 47250

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 various

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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.

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Section 6: Functions

Historic Function: SOCIAL/Clubhouse

Current Function: SOCIAL/Clubhouse

Section 7:

Architectural Classification (continued)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER/ gabled ell

OTHER/concrete slab

Description

The Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District is located between State Road 334 and Interstate 865 in the southeastern part of Boone County, Indiana. The district encompasses approximately 709 acres. The land is in Eagle Township, encompassing parts of Sections 4, 5, 7 and 8 in Township 17N, Range 2E. The boundaries were selected to include key landscape features, including vistas, as well as agricultural complexes, especially those related to fox hunting. The gently rolling topography and open pastureland make the land highly suitable for such pursuits.

Natural features include Fishback Creek which runs through the district in a north to southeast meander. Fishback Creek is one of several secondary waterways which feed into the Eagle Creek Reservoir, south of Boone County in northern Marion County. Tertiary drainages also feed into Fishback Creek along its length from north of the district into the Eagle Creek basin. These smaller waterways include part of Sink Creek and Royal Run. The district is a part of the larger Eagle Creek watershed, located west and northwest of the city of Indianapolis.

The district is traversed, from the southeast to the northwest sections by Old Hunt Club Road (also called Hunt Club Avenue) which connects midway to Salem Road (also called North 88th Road, Kissel Road and Salem Avenue). Both meet at the center of the district with Hunt Club Road (also known as W. 106th Street) which runs in an east-west direction. At the northern border of the district, Salem Road intersects State Road 334, then continues north as N. 86th Road. There is no access to Interstate 865 from Salem Road. The local road continues south, passing under the Interstate.

Low rolling pastures are typical of the vegetative landscape of the district. This land has been known for its stock production since the Mid-1800s. This part of Boone County is filled with equestrian farms and contains some of the original Traders Point Hunt trails. Today, virtually all of the land in the district has been zoned RE (Rural Equestrian) in the Boone County area plan. Throughout the district, and beyond, pastures, barns and training rings necessary for equestrian activities are prevalent. The district contains several large farms dedicated to equestrian activities, including the clubhouse of the Traders Point Hunt, the oldest remaining accredited fox hunting association in Indiana.

The district is primarily rural in character, located considerably east of the developed suburban area west of the town of Zionsville. The northern boundary of the district, State Road 334, leads directly into Zionsville. Over the years, the town has grown. Today there is considerable development pressure in the areas surrounding

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the town. Thanks to the presence of several Interstate highways, and the continued growth of Indiana's capital city, Indianapolis, commuters have found a haven in the small town and its surrounding shopping amenities.

The architectural resources within the district are primarily residences and subsidiary buildings connected with the agricultural and equestrian activities of the region. Residences include styles from early nineteenth styles such as Greek Revival to vernacular forms and bungalows of the early to mid-twentieth century. In nearly every case, these are also associated with an agricultural complex. There is a large, historically important church and two cemeteries which are related to the early settlement of the county. The church is a vernacular form influenced by the Queen Anne style. Two bridges are engineering structures which carry roads over Fishback Creek. These are both concrete structures from the mid-twentieth century.

The following descriptions provide examples of the diversity of resources and the district's historical and cultural significance. However, it is the rural landscape that defines its character, and recommends it as a rural historic district. The Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District contains elements that illustrate all of the characteristics of a rural landscape (except archaeological resources) as defined in the National Register Bulletin *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. These include: land uses and activities (farming and equestrian); patterns of spatial organization (historic road systems, land divisions, farm patterns); response to natural environment (use of land for pasture, waterways for stock, bridges); cultural traditions (especially fox hunting, a continuing tradition); circulation networks (historic roadways, waterways); boundary demarcations (defined by fencing, drainages, etc.); vegetation related to land use (pasture, woodland, cropland); buildings, structures and objects (architectural resources including domestic, agricultural, and religious); clusters (farm complexes); and small scale elements (board fences). Viewed together, these elements create a cohesive collection buildings and land that reflect the occupational activities of people engaged in agriculture and the related equestrian industry as well as resources that recall early settlement patterns. The proposed district provides resources that are linked by the continuity of historical and present uses, and natural features.

Resources

There are 86 resources in the district. As might be expected in a Rural Historic District, there are large tracts of acreage related to the historic themes. However, except where individual pastures or crop lands are particularly significant to the character of the property, these sites have been counted together as one or two. Thus, the actual resource count does not reflect the size of the district. Of the 86 resources, 33 are contributing buildings, 21 are non-contributing buildings. Structures include silos, coops, bridges and roads. There are thirteen structures, six contributing and seven non-contributing. Of the latter, three are either modern or moved bridges. Of the nineteen sites, two are non-contributing and seventeen are contributing.

The properties within the district are described below, with a general description of the character defining features at the beginning. More detailed descriptions follow, including the buildings, sites and (if significant) structures which give the property its contributing qualities. Buildings are numbered and can be seen on the Supplemental Sketch Map coded to indicate their contributing or non-contributing status. Sites, for the most part are either, pastures, crop or wood lands. Unless they are individually important to the significance

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of the site, they are counted together as one contributing (or non-contributing) resource. Structures which relate to a specific farm are shown in the map for that farm and described with it. Those which are related to general transportation themes are separately listed, but shown on various sketch maps.

7190 Old Hunt Club Road. (See Supplemental Sketch Map 1, Figures 1 & 2) This stock farm is graced with a series of pastures, all enclosed with white, four-board wood fences. Within the area nearest the highway are a group of barns. The farmhouse dates to c. 1960.

The farm has retained a continuity of agricultural land use since at least the end of the period of significance and probably since the first decades of the twentieth century.

The character defining features of the farm include a response to the stream which runs through the property. The farm has been organized around this feature, retaining the stream in the pastures, to provide watering access to the stock.

Circulation on the farm includes the access road, Old Hunt Club, which has been retained. In addition, some remnants of the farm lane are still visible (See contemporary aerial, Figure 2).

The vegetation related to the land use includes pastures and other land, such as crops which are related to functions needed for the feeding and care of stock.

The most important of the character defining features on this farm are the outbuildings, which include several barns and smaller buildings including a silo. Six of the outbuildings contribute to the district and one, built later is non-contributing. These, along with the residence (which is the eighth resource and is non-contributing) are described below.

The clustering of the buildings is key to its significance as a traditional rural resource. This arrangement of barns, located within easy proximity of pastures has been consistent during the period of significance.

The character defining features mentioned above retain integrity and help define this farm as a contributing resource to the Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District.

Buildings and structure

1) The Main house was constructed c. 1960 of brick in an ell plan. It is a ranch style home typical of those constructed after WW II throughout America. It has some of the features of the earlier ranch style, including windows located close to the eave line. The double garage door is located at front left. The roof is a low gable with plain fascia and frieze. There is a circular drive from Old Hunt Club Road which leads to the house and back to the Road. (Photo No. 03) **1N/C**

2) Large barn with hay hood and cupola. Like the other buildings on the site, this barn is painted white. There is a composition roof. This barn has vertical board siding, and is approximately two and a half stories. It is oriented approximately north-south, in close proximity to the other buildings. There is a stock door on the lower level, leading to the central part of the farm complex. Two smaller silos are additions to this barn. C. 1930. **1C**

3) Smaller barn, with vertical board siding, a medium gable roof and cupola. This building is located to the north of the main barn and contains several small windows. C. 1930. **1C**

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- 4) Stock barn, similar to the large barn, with a cupola and a shed roof addition. This barn is located to the east of the large barn, and oriented, like the other buildings on a common grid. It contains a cupola and, like the other barns is painted white. C. 1930. **1C**
- 5) Small dependency. This small building is associated with the large barn, located just to the north and probably served as a milk house. C. 1930. **1C**
- 6) Round silo. This is a small silo with metal bands to hold the staves in place. As with the other buildings on the farm, this has been painted white, c. 1930. **1C (Structure)**.
- 7) Horse barn, c. 1930. This barn is located east of the large barn, and is oriented in an east west direction. It has a medium gable roof, vertical board siding, a sliding door in the gable end and a row of square, 4-light windows on the sides. It also has a cupola. **1C**
- 8) This modern metal frame barn has a combination gable and shed roof. It is extremely large and is located north of the large barn and complex, with an enclosed yard adjacent to the south side. c. 1970. **1N/C**.

Sites (7190 Old Hunt Club Road)

There are approximately six pastures, each enclosed with four board fencing. The pastures are located on the north and south sides of Old Hunt Club Road. To the east of the farm is a crop/pasture area with a heavily wooded buffer between the land and the Interstate. There is also an irregularly shaped pond on the land. **1C** (See Photos No. 01 and 02 for the above resources).

7295 Old Hunt Club Road, Salem Valley Farm (Supplemental Sketch Map 2, Figures 3 & 4)

Like most of the farms in the Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District, this farm maintains a continuity of agricultural use during the period of significance. Raising of livestock has been a consistent use. This farm contains a number of buildings, some old, some new. However, the response to the natural environment is clear when one compares the pattern of buildings with the topography. At the southern side of the property, above I-865, the land drops off dramatically. This natural feature obviously affected the areas for construction of the farm buildings. Circulation on the farm has been maintained during the period of significance, especially the relationship between the main house, the horse barn and the secondary barns to the southeast of the house. In this case, the circulation system includes two access roads, off Old Hunt Club Road. One of these leads to the horse barn the other to the house and there is a transverse lane between, as well as a lane leading south to the secondary buildings. An unusual feature on this farm is the obvious longevity of several vegetative features. The crop field north of the new barn in the northeast section of the property has continued for at least 50 years, according to the 1956 aerial. Other similar vegetative features include the wooded areas south of the house, the horse barn and in the pasture, as well as a wood lot to the extreme northeast. The woods have probably persevered for considerably longer, yet, given the transient nature of vegetative features, this longevity is notable.

The primary buildings, structures and objects visible on the site include the main house, a garage, a large horse barn, two secondary buildings and a large, modern barn. In addition there are at least six fenced pastures and the previously mentioned cropland. (The buildings are described in more detail below). The farm plan is not

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typical of most nineteenth century endeavors, where all of the agricultural buildings are often clustered in reasonable proximity, or around a farm yard. Here, the horse barn and the main house, as well as the secondary agricultural buildings are separated in a parallel scheme, (for the house and horse barn), while the latter buildings are located to the south. This pattern is not unprecedented, but differs slightly from the eastern seaboard farms, where it was advantageous to provide close access between buildings.

The existing buildings, the interesting cluster patterns, the land use and configurations of vegetative features combine to give this farm adequate integrity to contribute to the district. As with the previous farm, stock activity, in particular the association with equestrian life is significant.

Buildings

- 1) This large horse barn has a gable roof with a cupola. The walls are of wood vertical board siding. This building is located at the end of the southeastern farm lane, just south of the crop land. c. 1920. **1C**
- 2) A secondary barn, transverse frame, is located south of the barn described above. It has a gable roof with a hay hood. **1C**
- 3) A small, board and batten chicken coop or shed is located near the northernmost of the two barns described above. (See aerial) **1C**
- 4) Located east of the barns described above is a large, metal sided modern barn with clerestory and three louvered cupola vents. C. 1980 **1 N/C**
- 5) The main farmhouse on the property, c. 1930/1980, has a rectangular plan. In a colonial revival style, it contains 6/over/6 windows, gabled roof and a front, open porch with bracketed posts. (See Photo No. 04) The building also faces Old Hunt Club Road, and the front elevation is located on the north side. The building has been remodeled with extensive Neo-traditional styling. **1 N/C**
- 6) Southwest of the house and adjacent to it is a small, two car garage, with horizontal clapboard siding, and a modern hay hood. There is a window in the gable, with double battened wood shutters. **1 N/C**
- 7) This large horse barn contains six bays, (five dutch doors and one personnel door) in the east elevation. The building is graced with a high pitched, gable roof and an octagonal cupola. The cupola has vents all around an a high finial. C. 1920. The barn also has 6/over/6 windows. The barn has been adapted, on the west side as a residence, with wings attached by a link to the barn. Also connected to these structures is a pool. Thus, it is a single resource. (See Photo No. 05 and aerial) **1C**

Sites

There are approximately six fenced pastures on this farm. In addition, there is at least one fenced crop land area. **2C** (1, crop land; 1 all pastures)

Traders Point Hunt Clubhouse and Course (Supplemental Sketch Map 3, Figure 5)

1) Located on the north side of the Old Hunt Club Road, this property features a long entrance road and includes the Traders Point Hunt club house (c. 1960) as well as the hunt jumping course. The land connected with the club house is fenced and contains equipment for hunter/jumper training including several gates. The

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land has been traditionally used as pasture and is associated with the historic equestrian theme of the district. (See Steelwater Site Map, p. 80, *Rural Resources of Eagle and Pike Townships*). 1C (site) 1 N/C (building). (See Photo No. 06 and Supplemental Sketch Map 3)

7420 Old Hunt Club Road (See Supplemental Sketch Map 3, Figures 5 and 6)

This property shares a continuity of land use with others in the area. Horse pastures have been a part of this farm for a long part of the historic period. Other character defining features include circulation: the farm road continues to connect the farm in a lineal fashion, from Old Hunt Club Road, although the extension to the south west is no longer used. Edges are marked by wire fencing, separating the property today from the adjacent Traders Point Hunt clubhouse. Vegetation, which has persisted from the historic period includes open pasture to the west of the farm lane, woodlot to the east of the lane and north of the main house, as well as an additional pasture to the northeast (see Figure 6, 1956 aerial). Buildings on the farm include an English barn with vertical board siding, as well as a central passage house and modern garage.

Buildings

- 1) An English style horse barn is located at the rear or north part of the property, at the end of the farm lane. It has a gabled roof and vertical siding. The area immediately around the barn is separated from the open pasture with a wood board fence. C. 1940 1 C
- 2) The main part of the farm house is a c. 1880 central passage building. The main façade, facing the road, has three bays, a central door with windows flanking. The building is one and a half stories with a side gabled roof. There is a small attic window in the side gable. The cobblestone chimney and fireplace is probably newer than the house, but may represent a similar, earlier feature. The full porch across the front elevation has a shed roof, and is supported by simple board posts on a concrete foundation. An extension to the rear, has a low gable roof and double hung windows. Although the farm house has experienced changes, it retains adequate integrity of form and location to contribute to the district. 1C
- 3) Also on the property, behind and to the north of the farm house is a clapboard sided barn/garage with a low gable roof, two garage doors and two windows on the side. C. 1960 1N/C

Sites:

The horse pasture to the west of the farm lane has wire fencing on the road side and adjacent to the drive. There is also a wood lot and a separate pasture to the north northwest. These pastures and wood lots contribute to the district. 2C (1 wood lot; 1 pasture)

7400, 7410, 7540 Hunt Club Road, Wild Air Farm (Supplemental Sketch Map 4, Figures 8 & 9)

This is one of the largest farms in the district associated with equestrian activity. The central part of the present farm demonstrates a continuity of association. The land use is continuous from the period of significance, including agriculture and equestrian activities. The farm, as represented today is in the Johnson family and represents a combination of several historic farms. The complex contains a number of buildings, numerous

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fields and other facilities. Today, this important farm is the home of the Traders Point Hunt kennels and Norman Sipes, club Huntsman. Wild Air Farm is part of the original Traders Point Hunt area (Steelwater, p. 44) and continues today as one of the venues for the hunt, as well as hosting various equestrian events, including an internationally known hunt show which attracts hundreds of competitors and thousands of viewers. The character defining features which distinguish this farm include land use, circulation, vegetative life related to land use, buildings and structures, and farm clusters.

The property boundaries or farm edges include, to the east: the Kissell or Salem Road; to the north, (with the exception of a square of residential development, see sketch map) State Road 334; to the south, Hunt Club Road, the farm lane and a shelter belt of trees running along the south property line, as an extension of Hunt Club Road. The western boundary is comprised of a barrier, and the property lines of a large development. With the exception of the western boundary, all of the other edges are consistent during at least the latter part of the historic period. The association with the Salem Road, the part of Hunt Club Road which borders the southeastern sector and the crossing of Fishback Creek through the farm and under the road can be traced as far back as 1876, according to a map of that period (See Figure 7).

Buildings

- 1) House. This notable farmhouse is the home of the club Huntsman Norman Sipes (Steelwater, P. 44). The main wing of the house is a wood-framed double-pen form. The 4-bay main façade (facing east) has two tall, narrow doors on either side of two long windows. The walls are covered in narrow wooden clapboard siding. The building contains Greek Revival details, notably the square corner pilasters with simple bases and capitals. An exterior chimney is set into the gable end. The house was expanded at least twice. The latter has been attributed to c.1910.¹ Two gabled wings are attached at the west side of the original house and there is a shed roof room at the west end. Together they form a T-plan. There is a long, open porch on the south side with turned posts and brackets. This porch covers entrances to the main wing as well as the later extension. The house is designed in the Greek Revival style, c. 1840/c. 1910. (See Photo No. 09) 1C
- 2) Large horse barn. This is a modern metal frame building with very wide extensions on the sides. Similar to and styled like a western barn, it has vertical siding and a three bay plan. There are three entrances in the gable end which faces west: A high sliding door in the center and two side sliding doors of lesser height. The roof has skylights over the main barn area and the extensions, which probably contain stalls for the horses. The barn has direct access to fenced pastures on the south side. (See Photo No. 11). C. 1970 1N/C
- 3) Gambrel roofed horse barn. This building is a variant of the round-roof barn. It was popular just after World War I, but was more expensive than other types, thus fewer were built.² This example has horizontal board siding, and small, fixed pane four- light windows. The high-pitched roof features a slight projecting hay hood, sometimes called a hanging gable, and lightning rods on the ridge line. The emblem and name of the farm are shown in the gable end. Entry to the main part of the barn is via a sliding double sized door with a shed roof for

¹ Steelwater, p. 45.

² Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone, The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures*. Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

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- weather protection. The personnel door is also a sliding door, in the right bay. A double cross-hatched door decorates the upper gable end. (See Photo No. 10) **1 C**
- 4) Tenant house. (7540) C. 1930. This cottage is a simple one-story rectangular plan building with very wide clapboard siding. The vernacular plan is similar to a shotgun, but the extensions to the south and southeast create an L-plan. Filling in the crotch of the "L" is a shed roof addition, and a second addition, with a low gabled roof. The front of the cottage contains two openings, a door to the right and a multi-light window. The open porch extends across the front of the gable end and has square posts and a shed roof. (See Photo No.13) **1C**
- 5) TPH Kennels c. 1950 This building serves as the kennel for the Traders Point Hunt and is actively used during the fall and early winter season. The building is constructed of concrete block with two access doors in the east façade and a central door with two fixed light windows on either side. The kennel exercise yard is fenced on the north and west side. (See Photo No. 12). **1C**
- 6) Loafing Shed. A rectangular plan, metal roofed and sided building, opening onto the adjacent pasture to the south. C. 1960 **1 N/C**
- 7) Gable front tenant house. C. 1940. This is a vertical board sided gable front house with the main door on the first floor gable end, flanked by two double hung windows. A double hung window and vent decorates the attic floor above the main entrance which faces west. A simple, pedimented hood supported by two angled braces protects the front door. (See Photo No. 14) **1C**
- 8) A large, rectangular, gable roof barn, with metal siding and roof is located south of the tenant house. C. 1940 Circulation is managed with a round, metal vent in the center of the roof which is secured to the ridge line. The building contains a sliding equipment door in the north elevation, along with a personnel door. The interior walls and roof are supported by large, wide timbers. (See Photo No. 14) **1C**
- 9) A complex of four open metal roofed pole construction sheds and a pole construction storage shed, used for public events, such as the horse show. In addition, fields to the west of these barns (where vendors locate their tents) are part of the facilities which relate to current equestrian activities. None of these buildings have foundations. (See Photo No. 15) **1 N/C**
- 10) A modern home, (7400) serves as the home of one of the owners of the farm. Modern. C.1994. **1 N/C**
- 11) There is also a modern, gable roofed metal barn on this property. C. 1994. **1 N/C**.
- 12) A large, two story three-bay clapboard house with 6/over/6 windows, two front oriel windows, a central entry with a Georgian influence porch and an external chimney on the right gable end. There is a sun porch on the left side of the house. This building is located at the extreme north terminus of the farm lane which runs in a north/south direction past the equestrian facilities. (See Photo No.18) c. 1920 Colonial Revival **1C**
- 13) Horse Barn. A rectangular plan one and a half story barn with a shed roof addition on the south side and an open, shed roof loafing area on the west. This building is located to the north of the Colonial Revival house described above. C. 1940 **1 C**
- 14) To the west of the farm lane is a modern, two story, wood clapboard sided house, stained brown. C. 1980. (See Photo No. 19) **1 N/C**
- 15) A large vertical board sided English barn is located to the north of the farm lane running in an east/west direction, north of the equestrian facilities. This rectangular plan barn is oriented in a north/south direction and

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has a high pitched gable roof. (See Photos No. 16 and 21) The equipment entrance on the east side has a double leaf door and there are two additions. The addition on the northeast is a shed roofed two story chicken coop with metal sheathing. The one on the southeast has vertical board siding, a shed roof and a personnel door with a single, upper fixed window. This barn is located on a rise west of a modest farm house. C. 1920. **1C**

16) A low gable front, metal sided barn, set close into the ground, with corrugated metal siding. C. 1950 **1C**

17) Located near the above barn is a board and batten shed with a steep shed roof, and a gallon fuel tank attached. C. 1920 **1C**

18) Boathouse, lake and viewing stands. There are several features in this area which have been considered one modern element. They function together as a unit, part of the facilities for the modern equestrian activities. C. 2007 **1 N/C**

19) Farmhouse, c. 1920. This is a vernacular, gabled ell building with clapboard siding and a medium gable roof. The front protruding wing contains a single window. The main door is at left in the ell of the house. (See Photo No. 22.) **1C**

Sites

There are at least twelve individually fenced pastures and croplands on this farm. All are related to the equestrian life of the farm and associated with the hunt. Most have been in the same or similar use for at least 50 years. All are counted as one site. **1 C**

One fenced ring or exercise area, located immediately south of the Gambrel roofed horse barn (#3) is notable. This site has been in this location, with the same configuration for at least 50 years (see 1955 aerial, Figure 9). The land use continues to be related to the equestrian theme of the district. **1 C.**

Small Scale Features

Wild Air Farm contains many smaller elements, such as exercise and jumping facilities, small buildings and sheds which are related to the hunt and/or to equestrian showing and demonstrations. These include a pyramid roofed kiosk in conjunction with a fenced ring just east of the north-south farm lane, several smaller rings, sheds and an exercise area in the grassy field north of the east-west farm lane. Most, if not all of these features have been installed within the modern era(See Photos No.16 & 17). **1 N/C (Site)**

Old Salem Church Road (Kissel Road)

6701 S. 800 E. Road, Salem Church and Cemeteries (Supplemental Sketch Map 5, Figure 10)

The character defining features of this resource include a continuity of land use. The cemetery has been in use since 1847. The present church was built c. 1885. This is an excellent example of the cemetery and church ensemble which is prevalent in the rural landscape. In addition, the relationship of the church and cemetery to the adjacent road and to the surrounding farms contributes to the integrity of the historic landscape. The building itself defines the character of the site and there are excellent examples of a range of objects, small scale features in the cemeteries, including markers of a variety of styles. The boundaries are classic edges in the landscape, marked in some places by fencing, along with fencerows of mature trees which clearly define the property edge and surround the older of the two cemeteries.

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Building

1) Salem United Methodist Church, c. 1885/ 1914. This is a Gothic Revival building, with an ell plan sanctuary and large square tower with pointed spire. The stained glass windows are opalescent with central roundels in the upper lights. The main entrance is in the square bell tower, with double leaf doors and an upper transom containing a stained glass window. The foundation is of cast block and the siding is wide aluminum. There is a low; basement level addition. (See Photo No. 23 and Figure 10) **1C**

Sites

2) Salem Cemetery. This is a c. 1935 cemetery, with a rectangular drive and modern metal gate. There is a slight rise in the land and the road is lined with trees. The markers are primarily of granite, and the cemetery is active. This is the new section of the Salem Cemetery. Small scale features include a metal, decorative bench and one of carved limestone, located at the center west section. **1C**

3) Old Salem Cemetery – 1847 – 1934. This cemetery is located adjacent to the church, on the south and west. It is filled with mature vegetation, including both evergreen and deciduous trees. The grave markers include a rich variety of shapes and styles. Simple, early sandstone markers can be seen as well as urn-and-garland obelisks, gothic-arched obelisks and other stone memorials. The cemetery is located on a side facing hill and there is a black metal fence surrounding it. (See Photo No. 24 and Figure 10). **1C**

7201S. 800E. (Supplemental Sketch Map 5)

This property is located between the Salem Church and Cemetery and the farmstead described below. It is indicated as the property of B. Luros on an Eagle Township plat map. The property consists of fairly flat land continuing east from the Salem Church Road, to a wooded gulley, a drainage which is probably a former meander of Fishback Creek. In agricultural use, it provides continuity for the routes of the hunt, as well as the rural landscape. It is a contributing site. **1C(Site)**

6895 S. 775 E. (Salem Church Road/Kissell Road) Crose Farm (Supplemental Sketch Map 5, Figure 11)

This farm dates to c. 1920 and includes traditional symmetrical farmstead clustering with several related buildings which contribute to the district. The buildings are laid out in a grid with the main living accommodations nearer the road. The character defining features include a continuity of land use during the historic period, the circulation, which includes a linear farm lane running east from the road, between the house and the garage to the barns and then north, barns and other outbuildings. The farm is located just south of Fishback Creek as it meanders in a southeast direction from under Salem Church Road. The location of the farm in this position, demonstrates a response to the natural environment, providing water for stock and residence in a settlement situation. The farm edges include a prominent four-board wood fence on the south side, which separates the farm from the adjacent crop land.

Buildings and Structures

1) Main Farm house, C. 1920. This is a gable front craftsman cottage with large dormers on the south side of the roof and a roughly rectangular plan. The dormer allows light into the upper attic story through a row of five windows. The main part of the house has a front porch, with a gable roof and brick piers. There is lattice brick

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work on the walls of the porch. The foundation is rock faced cast block. There are several extensions on the house, at the side and back, two with shed roofs and one with a gable roof at the southeastern corner of the building. The windows are primarily 1/over/1 double hung with wide plain surrounds. The main door is at the center of the front porch with an upper multi-light and a wide plain surround. The house is sided with medium wide, wood clapboard. (See Photo No. 26) **1C**

2) Small tenant house. This is a rectangular building, c. 1915, with a gable front roof, and exposed rafters at the eaves. The entrance is at left in the two bay front, with a small gable-roof over the main door. There are several fixed 6- light windows and a small extension at the rear, also gable roofed. The siding is comprised of narrow, vertical boards. (See Photo No. 27) **1C**

3) Garage. This c. 1950 concrete block building, serves as a double car garage. It has a gable front roof and clapboard siding in the gable end. It can be seen in Figure 11, immediately south and east of the main house. **1C**

4) Small, open sided crib with wide main entrance door and gabled, standing seam metal roof. Located just south of the large metal barn described below. C. 1930. **1C (Structure)**

5) A large gable roofed metal barn, is located at the eastern part of the farmstead. This has an attached addition to the west. C. 1960 **1 N/C**

6) Several other smaller structures remain on the farm, including a small chicken house, slightly deteriorated, and two other farm sheds. **3C (Structures)**

Sites

The farmstead and its associated pasture . **1C**

7950, 8000 Hunt Club Road (Dr. & Mrs. Luros) (Supplemental Sketch Map 5, Figures 12 & 13)

These two properties are described together, as they are recorded under one ownership. This property has a large wood lot as well as a fenced pasture and a significant barn. Other features of the property include several modern houses, barns and recreational facilities. Character defining features include the land use of the barn and pastures, as well as the wood lot, all of which have been present during the period of significance. The association with equestrian activities, from at least the 1950s is demonstrated by the fenced pasture immediately to the north of the large barn, and the second field which is a long narrow configuration, typical of an exercise course. Buildings, structures and sites are described below.

1) Main House. This is a modern estate, built c. 1980 in the French Chateausque style. It is a two story building, with a symmetrical plan and high pitched gable roofs. The walls are of stucco with stone quoins at the corners. There are long narrow windows with narrow shutters. The roof is of slate and the guttering and other details are of copper. The roof contains dormers which feature roundels and double windows. There is an attached garage with similar styling. The high style building is set back on the property. (Note: Owner refused to allow photographs of the home). Modern Estate. **1 N/C**

2) Also on the property is a large farm barn. This is a five story basement barn with narrow clapboard siding. Below the eaves is an ornate frieze of decorative narrow board siding, cut sawtooth, along with scrolled brackets and pierced work in the upper gable end. The window in the gable end is a 4/over/4 light double hung

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light. Other openings consist of narrow louvers, as well as two fixed pane windows in the lower, basement floor, along with a central personnel door. On the east side of the barn are several narrow louvered openings as well as a double leaf large barn door on the upper level and on the lower level a sliding door with two multi-light windows. There is an extension to the north, with a shed roof. This opens onto a three-board fenced pasture. As discussed in the Multiple Property Listing, this barn maintains integrity in its farm setting, and illustrates by its size, and workmanship the pride a farmer could have felt in such a solid emblem of prosperity.

³(See Photo No. 34). **1C**

3) A modern U-Plan horse barn is located on land designated as 7950 Hunt Club Road to the west of the barn (See Figure 12.) c. 2000 **1 N/C**

4) A modern, Neo-traditional home is located to the southwest of the U-plan barn, on land designated at 7950 Hunt Club Road. C. 2000 **1 N/C**

Sites

1) As previously mentioned, there is a wood, three-board fenced pasture immediately to the north of the barn. This is a nearly square area which has traditionally served the barn. **1 C**.

2) To the north of this feature is a long narrow field which has been associated with the farm and has served for at least since 1955 as an exercise ring or course. (See Figures 12 & 13.) **1 C**

3) Wood Lot. This feature served the original farm which was once associated with the August Barn. It has been retained between the modern, Chateausque home and the area around the barn as a protective buffer. **1C**

Structures

1) There is a small stone bridge over the drainage ditch. This structure appears to be less than fifty years old. It is used to carry the farm lane which leads from the main house to the barn over a small creek. C. 1970. **1 N/C**

2) A swimming pool is located behind the modern home (7950 Hunt Club Road) and connected to it by a concrete walk. C. 2000. **1 N/C**.

3) Tennis Courts. A modern tennis court facility is located to the west of the swimming pool (7950 Hunt Club Road). **1 N/C**.

7350 S. 775 E., (Kissel Road), Bit Whip Farm (Supplemental Sketch Map 6, Figures 14 & 15.)

This large farm is associated with the equestrian activity of the district. The character defining elements of the landscape include a consistency of land use for agricultural and equestrian pursuits during the period of significance. The farmstead features reasonably gentle topography, with a third order stream ultimately feeding into Fishback Creek south of the district. Thus, the property is reasonably well-watered and appropriate for the type of pastures and crop land which it has fostered. The seminal farmstead is located in the south central part of the property and contains a main house and several related outbuildings which contribute to the district. The clustering pattern is typical of farms of this region, with the main house located close to the road and the agricultural buildings arranged behind, accessible via a linear farm lane. A modern horse facility has been

³ Steelwater, P. 57

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constructed quite recently and is not visible in contemporary aerial photographs. Extensive board fences related to this operation are also recent. Both are shown in the photographs. Historic boundaries of the farm included Kissel (also called S. 775 E.) Road to the east and Hunt Club Road on the north. The wood lots to the west and south have been present and the growth about the same for at least fifty years. They form a natural edge for the pastures which comprise much of the vegetative aspects of the farm.

Buildings and Structure

- 1) A large, T-plan modern horse barn. This barn has brown metal siding, multi-light windows, gable roof, metal sided roof and multiple square cupolas as vents. The barn houses an active equestrian operation. (See Photo No. 28) **1 N/C**
- 2) Main House c. 1890/1914. The core of this building is a gabled ell form with a front addition, c. 1914. The front wing is faced with wide aluminum siding and contains an enclosed, glassed in porch in the crotch of the ell. There are scrolled brackets at the eave lines and a pierced work vent in the gable end. The windows are 1/over/1 over lights, with a wide plain surround. There is a projecting bay off of the sun porch. The foundation of this part of the house is of early, rock-faced cast stone block. The rear part of the house dates to the nineteenth century. There is a low, one story, clapboard sided addition at the rear. (See Photo No. 30) **1C**
- 3) English barn: This is a high gable roofed, wood sided barn with clapboard siding and shed roof extensions on two sides. The windows are small, fixed panes and there is a double leaf sliding main barn door. A small fenced paddock is located behind the barn. The main entrance to the barn is accessed from the farm lane. The rear of the barn, which gives access to the paddock is located on a slightly lower level. C. 1890. (See Photo No. 29) **1 C**
- 4) Small Garage. Located immediately behind the farm house, this is a c. 1920 rock-faced cast block building with a clapboard sided front access door and a front gable roof. **1C**
- 5) Located between the farm house and the large barn, this is a 1/1/2 story, gable roofed small barn and tack room. The central part of the building is a high gabled rectangular plan structure. Shed roof extensions on the north and south sides create a nearly square plan. This building dates to c. 1910/1950. **1 C**
- 6) Gable roofed chicken shed, small outbuilding. This is located to the south and west of the main house. C. 1960. **1 N/C (Structure)**

Sites

The farm contains many fenced horse pastures at present. The pastures on the north part of the farm are outside the historic period. However, there are two fenced pastures which are related to the historic functions of the farm. **1 N/C; 1 C**

7905 Hunt Club Road (Supplemental Sketch Map 7, Figure 16)

This farm contributes to the district as an example of an equestrian related agricultural facility. The character defining features include a continuity of land use during the historic period. In addition, the farm demonstrates a response to the natural feature of Fishback Creek, which winds through the property and provides adequate watering for stock and pasture. The topography of the site includes an extreme rise in grade from the area near the stream, to the eastern section. Barns and residences are located on the higher elevation, away from the danger of flooding. There is a continuity of vegetation in the fields and the wood lots which comprise the farm.

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Circulation consists of a curvilinear farm road which enters the property in the north from Hunt Club Road, follows the stream, the curves up the hill and back toward the south west to reach the barn and house. This road appears in the same configuration at least as early as 1955. The buildings and structures on the farm are listed below.

Buildings and structures

- 1) Salem Crossing, wood bridge. This covered wooden bridge appears to have been newly erected here or moved. **1 N/C (Structure)**
- 2) A large wooden, rectangular plan, vertical board sided horse barn with several two-part Dutch doors. The south façade contains three projecting bays with front facing gable roofs. The basic plan is a long rectangle with a low gable roof and a double leaf sliding door at one end. The foundation is brown painted concrete block. C. 1960 (Photo No. 32) **1N/C**
- 3) A small garage with room for three cars is located west of the barn described above. The walls are sheathed with narrow vertical board siding and the garage doors are decorated with cross boards. The building is side gabled with an asphalt shingled roof. C.1956. **1 C**
- 4) House and garage linked with a walk. This is a split level, rectangular plan Ranch home, faced with tan brick with an upper floor covered with vertical board siding. Windows are grouped in threes along the main elevation. There is a recessed door and a central fireplace separating the two wings of the house. C.1956. **1 C**

Site

The site contains three fenced pastures, enclosed with split rail fences. **1 C**

Transportation Related Structures

- 1) Bridge carrying Old Salem Church Road/Kissell Road over Fishback Creek
This slab construction concrete bridge c. 1960 has a cast concrete rail, and two large concrete piers supporting a road bed with an asphalt road surface. (See Photo No. 25 and Supplemental Sketch Map 5). **1N/C**
- 2) Bridge on Hunt Club Road. C. 1970.
The bridge crosses over a drainage which feeds into big Eagle Creek south of Zionsville.
A simple slab, with two flat concrete piers and concrete abutments. The rails are standard galvanized posts and rail. (See Photo No. 31, and Supplemental Sketch Map 7). **1 N/C**
- 3) Old Hunt Club Road/Salem Church Road. This feature was truncated by the introduction of I-865 in modern times. However, the portion of the road which continues from the farmstead at 7190 Old Hunt Club Road, north to the intersection of State Road 334 has been in the same location, with approximately the same roadway width since at least 1876 (See Figure 7). The road maintains integrity of location, association and setting and thus contributes to the district.(See Sketch Map and Supplemental Sketch Maps 1, 2, 3, and 4) **1C**

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

Summary:

The Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with historic events, especially the settlement of this part of Eagle Township in Boone County, and the rise of agriculture. Most of the resources in the district gain significance from their association with the recreational sport of fox hunting. The Wild Air Farm, and Bit Whip Farm are both key locations in the history of the Traders Point Hunt, the only remaining such activity in Indiana and the only hunt in the state to be recognized as a member of the Masters of Foxhounds Association of North America. In addition, there are a few rural agricultural buildings which are excellent examples of their type and thus represent a significant architectural element within the district. Although vernacular buildings, they portray particular trends in barn design and construction appropriate to the area and the period of significance.

In addition, the district was described in the recent, "Rural Historical and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township (Boone County) and Pike Township (Marion County), Indiana, 1820-1956. (Steelwater, 2006). It contains a preponderance, concentration and continuity of eligible properties. In addition, the properties contribute to the themes set forth in the MPL. The boundaries of the district have been set to maximize the concentration of contributing properties. Obvious modern elements, such as Interstates, and residential developments have been excluded. Thus, the district meets the requirements for registration, as defined in the MPL.

Narrative:

The Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District is located in the south central half of Eagle Township in Boone County. This part of central Indiana saw organized European-American settlement later than the southern part of the state, where the Ohio River served as a migration artery beginning in the late eighteenth century. Traversing by land, farmers and speculators began buying land in the central part of the state a few years after statehood was granted in 1816. Patents for lands in Eagle Township were offered first in 1822. As settlement increased, a move toward county organization formed and Boone County became a reality in 1831.⁴

Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District can be closely associated to early settlement patterns in Eagle Township and Boone County. One of the earliest purchasers of land was Patrick H. Sullivan, who bought land in Section 11, to the east of the district. By 1827, he had also bought an 80 acre tract in Section 5, most of which was in the present district, just south of present day SR 334. Other early landowners with ties to the settlement of Eagle Township were members of the Harmon family, including James, William and John. An early tract book shows the purchase, in 1836, of 95.2 acres in the west quarter of Section 5 by Jno. P. Harmon, within present day Wild Air Farm.⁵ Today, Eagle Township is served by the booming town of Zionsville, but this village was a relative latecomer to county settlement, tracing its origins to the advent of the Indianapolis,

⁴ Steelwater, p. 3/

⁵ Rosemary Peterman, (Compiler). *Tract Book, Boone Co. IN*. Lebanon, IN: Boone County Historical Society, 1992, p. 74.

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Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad in 1852. When Eagle Township was being settled, in the 1830s, the town of Eagle Village held prime sway.⁶ Today it is a part of Zionsville. Both are well to the east of the district.

Named in honor of the Kentucky woodsman Daniel Boone, Boone County claims the geographic center of the State of Indiana, located in Eagle Township. The county is on a ridge between the White and Wabash Rivers. The water is said to flow in almost every direction. Although blessed with a generous amount of streams, most of the land (especially in Eagle Township) is dry and fertile. The soil is black loam and well suited for agricultural purposes. At one time, like much of Indiana, it was densely forested. Swamps were extensive in the county during the early years after formation, but none were located in the area of the rural historic district.⁷ Then, as now, the gently rolling land was well suited to raising crops and stock. According to a contemporary source, the county was endowed with a richness of streams. Primary among them were Sugar Creek, Eel River, Big and Little Eagle Creeks, Prairie Creek, Brown's Wonder, Mud Creek, Raccoon, Bushback, Mounts Run and Spring Branch Creeks. These provided energy for mills and machinery in the nineteenth century, helping boost considerable growth. When organization began in 1830, Boone County could number only 622 citizens. Within ten years, that number had grown to 8,121. By 1860 it had doubled, to 16,733 and in 1880, 31,778 people were living within its boundaries. Some of this growth was encouraged by the advent of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad which entered in 1852 at the southeast corner and traveled northwesterly, leaving the county just north of Whitestown.⁸ While the railroad didn't run through the district, its proximity would have been helpful for marketing and transportation of farm goods. Farther to the east, the Michigan Road, laid out in 1830, brought produce and people from the southeastern corner of the state, in Madison, through the capital at Indianapolis and north to Lake Michigan at Michigan City, Indiana. Although located to the east of the district, this roadway helped settle all of central Indiana, including Boone County.

A contemporary account boasts of county agricultural activity in the late nineteenth century. In 1880, 838,311 bushels of wheat, 87,350 bushels of oats and over 1.3 million bushels of corn were produced. There were 499 mules and 6,317 horses. 7,292 acres were in clover, 27,971 in blue grass and in 1870, 11,905 tons of hay were grown. The farmers of Boone County also produced barley, tobacco and a whopping 76,000 bushels of Irish potatoes.⁹ During the late nineteenth century, Boone County saw growth in manufacturing. By 1878 there were 150 such establishments, including mills, wagon shops, hub and spoke factories as well as tile works. Most of these were located in or near the major cities, Zionsville, Lebanon, Jamestown and Thorntown.¹⁰ Nonetheless, the county retains much of its agricultural character, even today. Farms such as the Wild Air Farm, the Bit Whip Farm, the farm at 7190 Old Hunt Club and the Salem Valley Farm can trace their origins to the early years of agricultural development in Eagle Township and Boone County, or are compilations of smaller farms which date to this era. An imposing building which remains to vividly demonstrate the rising

⁶ Harden & Spahr. *Early Life & Times in Boone County, Indiana.. With Biographical Sketches.* Lebanon, IN: Harden & Spahr, 1887 (Reprinted 1973, Repro-graphics.), P. 16 and Baskin, Forster & Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana.* Chicago IL: Baskin, Forster & Co., 1876.

⁷ Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Boone County Interim Report*, p. Xvi; Harden, pp. 7-12; Peterman, pp. 65, 74.

⁸ Harden, Pp. 10- 11.

⁹ *Ibid.*, P. 12.

¹⁰ *Interim Report*, P. XVI.

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agricultural economy of the latter part of the nineteenth century is the large barn on the property at 8000 Hunt Club Road. While some changes have occurred over the years, this barn retains a high degree of integrity and fabric. Tall and well-made, its decorative architectural elements manifest the successful farmer's pride in his land and industry. Much of the district can be seen to be associated with the theme: Rise and Fall of Agriculture, 1852-1924, as described in the Multiple Property Listing (MPL).

The Salem United Methodist Church cemeteries can be associated with the early settlement of the county. While the building dates to the early twentieth century, the church can trace its history to the first few years of Boone County history. A devoted group began meeting in private homes as early as 1834, with the aid of a Methodist Circuit Rider. Soon, George and Elizabeth Wood, one of the founders of the group, agreed to sell a plot of land for a church for \$10. In addition, Mr. Wood agreed to donate the funds for the first church building. In return, he was allowed to provide the name. He chose "Salem", after his former home, a town in Washington County, Indiana of the same name.¹¹ Mr. Woods had also lived in Salem, North Carolina. The first church was built on this land in 1849. It was 30 feet wide, 36 feet long and 12 feet high. Among some of the early Boone County families associated with this church and cemetery are several members of the Harmon family, John Wolf and Dane Wolf as well as Daniel Lewis and his wife Francis.¹² The second church was built in 1885 on the site of the first church which was sold and relocated. The members of the church must have been enjoying substantial economic success, because the same year they purchased the first organ for their house of worship. By 1914, the new part of the cemetery was opened, with land given by Billy and Lillie Crose. The third church, the one which is presently located at the site, was built at this time. The dedication, held in June of 1914, featured eloquent speakers and much congratulatory rhetoric, as well as singing and poetry.¹³ The Salem United Methodist Church and cemeteries contribute to the district. The cemetery, as part of the Initial Euro-American Settlement 1822-1851 (Theme 1, Steelwater, MPL), and the church and later cemetery as evidence of the increased agricultural economy of the region: Rise and Fall of Agriculture, 1852-1924 (Theme 2, Steelwater, MPL).

A large part of the resources in the Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District relate to the theme and sport of fox hunting, a part of the Estate Era 1925-1956 as described in the MPL (Steelwater p. 42). As a recreational sport, this activity falls under the area of significance, Entertainment/Recreation, but it is also related to the social movement of wealthy, successful entrepreneurs from Indianapolis to parts of Eagle Township in Boone County and Pike Township in Marion County. Here, these families purchased large acreages and partook of the advantages of the natural environment, to pursue farming and recreational sport as an avocation. As defined in the MPL, this movement began c. 1925 and continued well into the latter part of the twentieth century. The Traders Point Hunt continues to bring thousands of fox hunting enthusiasts to the area through its Charity Horse Show and other events.

As described in the MPL, fox hunting moved from its geographic base in Maryland, Virginia and other British colonies, where it was pursued, beginning in the 17th century by English colonists. In 1650, Robert

¹¹ Boone County Historical Society, *History of Boone County, Indiana*. Lebanon, IN: Boone County Historical Society, 1984., P 95.

¹² Committee on History, "A History of Salem United Methodist Church", Unpublished MSS, 1984. Boone County Geneology, Internet, www.rootsweb.com. Accessed February 2008.

¹³ Ibid.

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Brooke arrived in Maryland with his family and hounds, the first imported to this country. The earliest surviving record of American foxhunting, what is now known as an organized hunt was formed in 1747 in northern Virginia. The pack was instituted by Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax. George Washington, the first president of the new United States, was an ardent fox hunter. Much of what we know about early fox hunting in this country is derived from his diaries. The oldest established "foxhound clubs" were the Montreal Hunt in Canada, 1826 and the Piedmont Foxhounds in Virginia, 1840.

North American fox hunting has evolved its own distinct style, noticeably different from its British origins. American hunting focuses on the chase, rather than the kill and many hunts chase coyotes rather than foxes. This was the case for at least one of the three known hunts in Indiana. Today, the Traders Point Hunt, which is the only remaining organized hunt in Indiana, pursues a scent quarry. By 1907, the Masters of Foxhounds Association of North America was established to set and maintain high standards for the sport. To be a member of the Association, a hunt must have the necessary number of qualified hounds, proper kennel facilities and a hunt country of a sufficient size that does not conflict with another hunt. The Association provides standards for organization and individual roles, including Master huntsmen, field masters, and whippers-in. These persons take responsibility for the proper care and handling of the hounds, maintaining cordial relations with the owners of lands over which the hunt rides and other duties. Since 1907, the MFHA has kept track of all hounds bred by member hunts in the United States and Canada. There are three classifications: English, American and Crossbred. Hound pedigrees are an important aspect of hunt standards.¹⁴ The Traders Point Hunt has been a member of the MFA since September, 1934.

The Traders Point Hunt flowered in the atmosphere of two complimentary movements that began to appear toward the end of the nineteenth century and the first few decades of the twentieth. One of these, the Country Life Movement, grew out of a concern that out-migration from the farm would weaken a nation that had always been associated with rural life. America was a country whose, "...institutions, government, traditions, even the very character of its people had been shaped in a rural environment..." Some advocates of the movement were also early activists in the new conservation movement. Among them was Gifford Pinchot, founder of the U.S. Forest Service and principal organizer of Theodore Roosevelt's County Life Commission of 1908.¹⁵ In 1915, another advocate, the American academic horticulturist, Liberty Hyde Bailey, wrote his book, *The Country-Life Movement in the United States*. He carefully distinguished it from a contemporary "back-to-the-land agitation" which he deemed a, "primarily city or town impulse, expressing the desire of townspeople to escape or of cities to find relief,..." While not discouraging this motivation, he saw a greater need to make rural life more effective and satisfying to those who currently lived in the country.¹⁶ Bailey was instrumental in beginning agricultural extension services, the 4-H movement, parcel post and rural electrification.

The second "movement", the Country Place Era, is more properly viewed as a philosophy and style of landscape design. With immense fortunes earned during the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century,

¹⁴ Steelwater, p. 42; Masters of Foxhounds Association of North America: History, Hunt Organization and Hounds. www.mfha.com/abfo.html. Accessed February, 2008.

¹⁵ Dennis Roth, "The Country Life Movement" P. 1.

¹⁶ L. H. Bailey, *The Country-Life Movement in the United States*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company, 1915., P.1.

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wealthy citizens of the United States seeking the clean air and rural life, built country estates within driving or rail distance of major cities. Between the end of the nineteenth century and the first few decades of the twentieth, numerous such gentlemen's farms sprung up. The influential magazine *Country Life* published several articles extolling the beauty of such as Gwinn, the country home of Cleveland's iron-ore magnate, William Gwinn Mather, designed by Charles Adams Platt and Warren Henry Manning between 1907 and 1910.¹⁷ The Country Place Era owed much of its design influence to the great World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. The plan for the fair grounds had been devised by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. The classical repertoire continued to be a part of Country Place estates designed by the firm, and former Olmsted employees, Warren Manning and Charles Adams Platt.¹⁸ Continuing this tradition in the 1920s, Percival Gallagher of the Olmsted Brothers firm designed the gardens and grounds of Oldfields, a country estate northwest of Indianapolis. The 22-room mansion and grounds were once the home of J. K. Lilly, Jr., the late businessman, collector and philanthropist.¹⁹ As described in the MPL, the Lilly family had intimate ties to the founders of the Traders Point Hunt.

The families who purchased land in Eagle Township in Boone County and in Pike Township in Marion County which figured prominently in the development of the Traders Point Hunt would have been aware of the Lilly family estate at Oldfields, as well as the Country Life movement and Country Place Era design and planning. As Eliza Steelwater described the phenomenon in the MPL: "...Estate farms were not usually the main source of livelihood for the owner... Because of their relative freedom of choice, estate farmers were more likely to focus on a particular crop or livestock breed ... than on market considerations. ... They favored the permanent meadow and the agricultural field as seen against a backdrop of woodland... Into this landscape and its population, the gentry pastime of fox hunting fitted easily in the same way that it did in historical England."²⁰

Resources in the Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District encompass some of the earliest hunt country used by the organization. In the fall of 1930, the first thoughts of organizing a hunt were entertained by Indianapolis businessmen, Thomas Ruckelshaus and Russell Fortune Jr. The Ruckelshaus family were well known lawyers and the Fortunes (both senior and junior were founders of the hunt club) were successful businessmen, also related by marriage to Eli Lilly, Jr. By 1931, a series of meetings were held to talk about a drag hunt and additional adherents were sought. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. George Bailey who had hunted in Virginia. Throughout 1931, several informal meetings and events were held. By the spring of 1932, the group was determined to organize a formal hunt club. The organizers included some of the most influential people in Indianapolis: George M. Bailey, Thomas Ruckelshaus, Russell Fortune Sr., Russell Fortune Jr., C. O. Alig Sr., Ralph Lockwood, Wells Hampton, Kiefer Mayer, Nate Davis and Charles Mayer. With the addition of Samuel B. Sutphin, the Traders Point Hunt was formally organized. During these early years, hunts were held throughout the territory shown on the map, Figure 17 (following Section 10.) By 1934, the Traders Point Hunt was officially recognized as a member of the Master of Fox Hounds Association of North America. The club

¹⁷ Robin Karson, "The Age of the American Country Place" *The Magazine Antiques*. 10/1/2000.

¹⁸ "The Country Place Era in American Garden Design. www.gardenvisit.com/history (accessed February, 2008)

¹⁹ "Lilly House", www.imamuseum.org. (February, 2008)

²⁰ Steelwater, P. 26.

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had begun breeding their own hounds and a kennel was built on the premises still occupied by the THP kennels today. These are located on present-day Wild Air Farm, within the Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District, as shown on the sketch map of the district. The first Blessing of the Traders Point Hounds was held at the Salem (United Methodist) Church in November of 1936.

By 1933, women were among those who wore the colors of the Traders Point Hunt. By 1936, Mrs. Bailey was made Joint Master with her husband. When the Baileys moved to Cincinnati, in 1937, C. O. Alig Sr. became Master of Fox Hounds, a position he would hold for 17 years. Over the years, the masters of the hunt changed, including Mrs. Conrad Ruckelshaus, among others. By 1965 the present hunt house was under construction. It was dedicated in 1966. During the 1970s, Mr. Burford Danner celebrated 31 years of participation in the Traders Point Hunt, including six years as the midwest representative for the MFHA, in charge of all hunts in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio. The Traders Point Hunt had become a leader among Midwest hunts. In the 1980s, Mr. Hamilton and Mrs. Sylvester Johnson served as Joint Masters. Norman Sipes served as huntsman beginning in the 1960s, and still serves in this capacity. His home is located on the grounds of the present-day Wild Air Farm.²¹

The farm which is known today as Wild Air is a combination of land owned by Louis Schwitzer, Sr. and Dr. W. D. Gambill. The combined acreage has been in agricultural use, especially equestrian activity during the historic period, however. In the 1970s, the Sylvester Johnson's, owners of the combined farm land, proposed a Class A horse show in cooperation with the Traders Point Hunt. They had every reason to believe that this event would be an outstanding success. The show manager would be Pat Steck (Mrs. William F. Steck, Jr.) who had successfully managed the hunter/jumper events at the State Fairgrounds for many years. Their course designs and show grounds would be in the capable hands of Stanley Rheinheimer. Nick Frenzel, a highly-respected leader in the banking industry, had secured the prize money from the Merchants National Bank. Finally, the enthusiasm and support of the Traders Point Hunt was invaluable. Not surprisingly, the Traders Point Hunter Charity Horse Show received rapid national recognition. Through the years, the show grew from a three-day event to five days. In the 1980s there were more entrants than could be accommodated and the show had to develop a waiting list. In 1984, the show was selected by the magazine, *Chronicle of the Horse*, as one of the five best shows in the United States, putting it in the company of shows like Devon, Pennsylvania National, Washington International and Madison Square Garden. With the addition of several popular events, the show's attendance swelled into the thousands.²²

The Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District is significant for its association with all three historic themes outlined in the Multiple Property Listing: "Rural Historical and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township (Boone County) and Pike Township (Marion County). These include: First Euro-American Settlement, 1822-1851; Rise and Fall of Agriculture, 1852-1924; and the Estate Era, 1925-1956. The resources within the district, especially the pastures and equestrian courses, retain integrity of location, setting, workmanship, materials, association and feeling. While many of the built resources are modest, their association with the various historical themes is strong. Finally, the rural historic district demonstrates the

²¹ John Hoerner, *The First Fifty Years, The Traders Point Hunt*. Indianapolis, IN: Traders Point Hunt, Inc. 1984. Pp. 16-22.

²² Ibid. Pp 28-31.

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character defining features in NPS Bulletin 30, McClelland, L. F.; Keller, J.T. and G. P, Melnick, R. Z.:
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UTM References (continued)

- 5) 16/ 557990/ 4420440
- 6) 16/ 556480/ 4420270

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the south west corner of Salem Church Road and State Road 334, continue south along the west side of this road to a point opposite the northern boundary of the property at 7201 Salem Church Road and turn immediately east, following this property line to the northern property line of the property at 8000 Hunt Club Road, turning south at the eastern boundary of this property and continuing to Hunt Club/ Sprong Road, thence turning west along the north side of the road to the eastern boundary of the property at 7905 Hunt Club Road. Turn south and follow the east boundary of this property to its southern boundary, turn west and continue along this southern boundary to Kissell/ 775 E Road, crossing to the west side and turning south along this road to the southern boundary of the property at 7350 S. 775 E. Road. Turn west along this boundary, following the northern side of the right-of-way boundary of I-865 to the western boundary of the farm at 7190 Old Hunt Club Road and turn north along the west boundary of this property, continuing to the northern boundary and turn east. Continuing along the northern boundary of 7190 Old Hunt Club Road, follow it east, jogging north along the west boundary of the parcel (No. 0030024001[15]) north of Old Hunt Club Road to the intersection of the southern boundary of the property at 7420 Old Hunt Club Road. Turn west along the southern boundary of this property to its western edge, and then turn north, continuing along the western side of this boundary, to its northern edge. Turning east, continue along this property to its intersection with the property at 7400, 7410, 7540 Hunt Club Road (Wild Air Farm). At this point, turn north, following the western boundary of this property to the southern boundary of the property at 7255 E. SR. 334. Turning east, follow this boundary to the western boundary of the property at 7400, 7410, 7540 Hunt Club Road (Wild Air Farm), (Parcel No. 0030819000[32]) continue north along this boundary to the intersection with State Road 334. Then, turning east, follow along the south side of SR 334, jogging south, east, and north around parcels surrounded on three sides by the Wild Air Farm, then continue east along the south edge of SR 334 to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains nearly all of the extant farms associated with the Traders Point Hunt in this vicinity. It was drawn to encompass a series of contiguous farms, especially those associated with the three historical themes previously identified and with the families of those who founded the Hunt in the early 1930s. The properties which lie within the district represent an intact collection of such farms and are capable of expressing the values and cultural landscape which was present during the period of significance. On the south, the major boundary is the modern Interstate highway, I-865. This busy artery represents a clearly defined edge for the district. On the east, the presence of a considerable number of modern residences creates a boundary which defines the district. Although high-style and related to the equestrian life of the district, these modern homes and the significant developments presently being installed between the western edge of Zionsville and the Rural

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Historic District create a barrier of resources which are outside the acceptable period of significance. On the north, State Road 334 is a modern artery which forms a natural boundary. At some time, prior to 1955 (according to the historic aerial of that date) a portion of the original section was excerpted for a farm and residence, located along SR 334. This property now contains modern homes, having been re-subdivided into smaller lots. To the west of these homes are two large parcels of land, presently devoted to crop land but owned by a development company active along SR 334 from this location and to the west where there is a burgeoning commercial center evolving around the access road to I-65. Slightly to the south of these parcels, the western edge of Wild Air Farm is defined by a modern sub-division located just west of a shelter belt of trees and shrubs.

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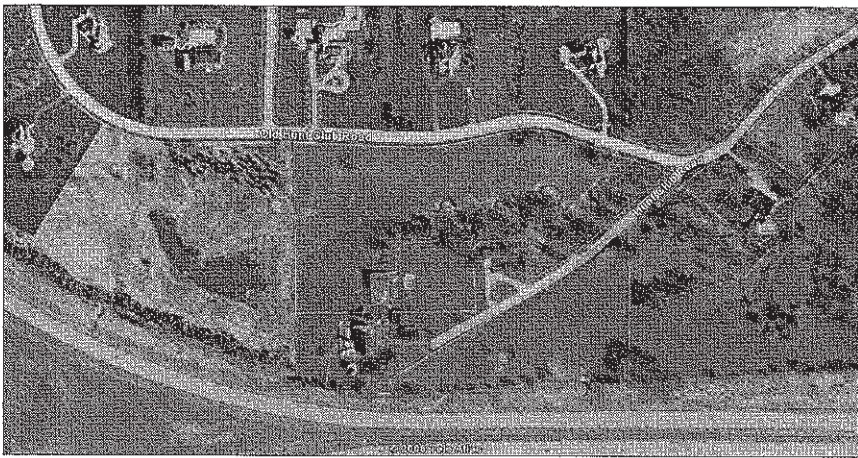
Traders Point Hunt Rural
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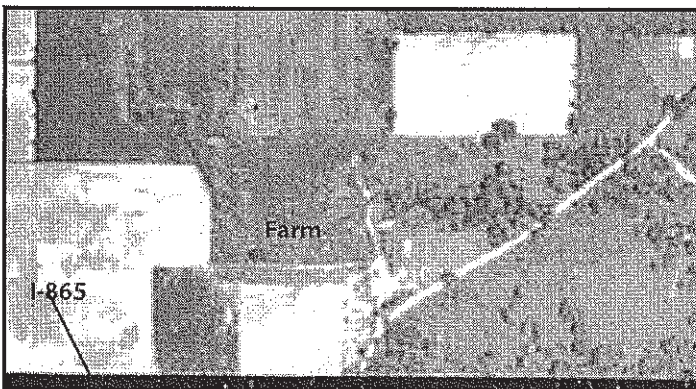
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11. Additional Documentation Figures

Below Figure 1: Current aerial map of the farm .7190 Old Hunt Club Road



Below Figure 2: 1956 aerial of the farm at 7190 Old Hunt Club Road, showing the barns. note cleared area left of farm lane. This is the approximate location of the farmhouse. (Indiana State Archives, Indiana Commission on Public Records.)



Below: Left, Figure 3, 1956 aerial of the Salem Valley Farm , 7295 Old Hunt Club Road, (Indiana State Archives, Indiana Commission on Public Records.); Right, Figure 4, current aerial.

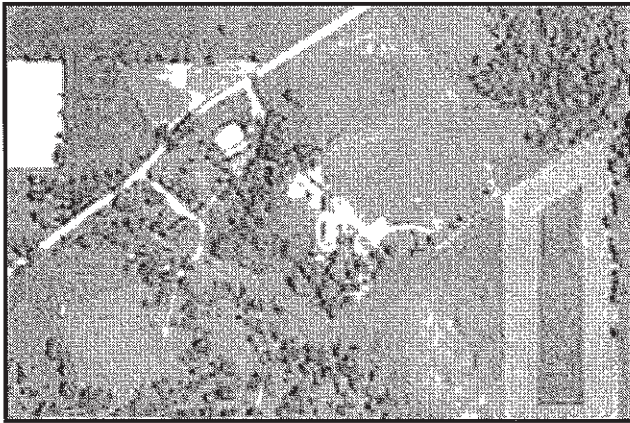
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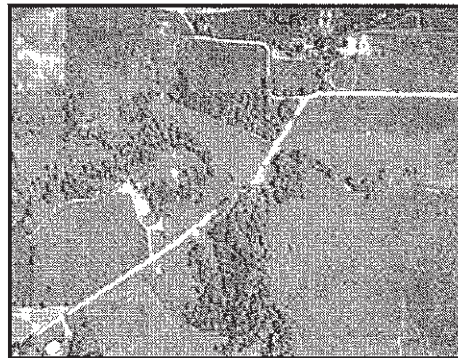
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At Left: Figure 5, Current map of Traders Point Hunt clubhouse and course. This aerial also shows the property adjacent at 7420 Old Hunt Club Road.



At Left: Figure 6, 1956 Aerial of property at 7420 Old Hunt Club Rd. (Indiana State Archives, Indiana Commission on Public Records.)

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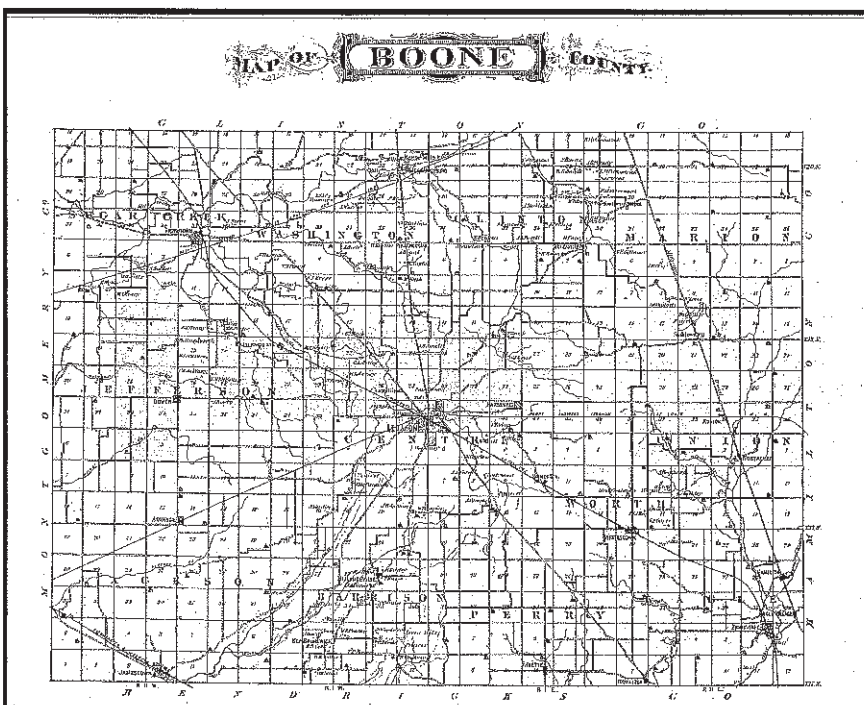
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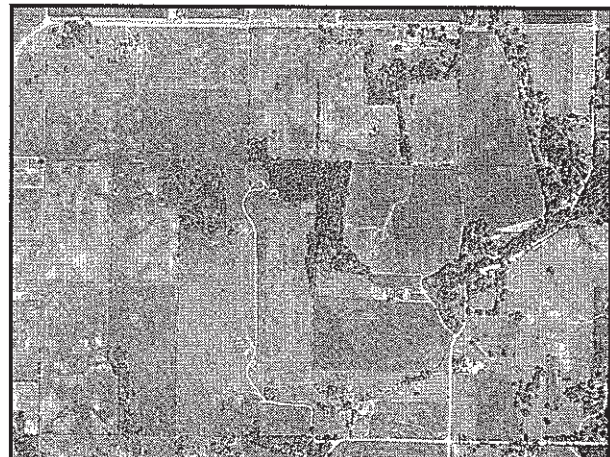
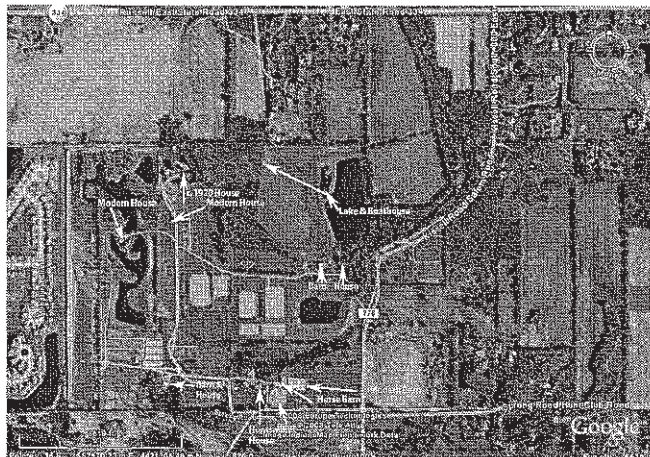
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Below: Figure 7, Map of Boone County in 1876. The rural historic district is located in the lower right hand, in Eagle Township, and encompasses parts of Sections 5 and 8 with smaller amounts edging into section 4 on the east and 7 on the west. Wild Air Farm is encompassed within section 5.



At left, below: Figure 8, contemporary aerial of Wild Air Farm, with arrows indicating several of the key features.

At right, below: Figure 9, 1955 aerial of the farm. (Indiana State Archives, Indiana Commission on public Records.)



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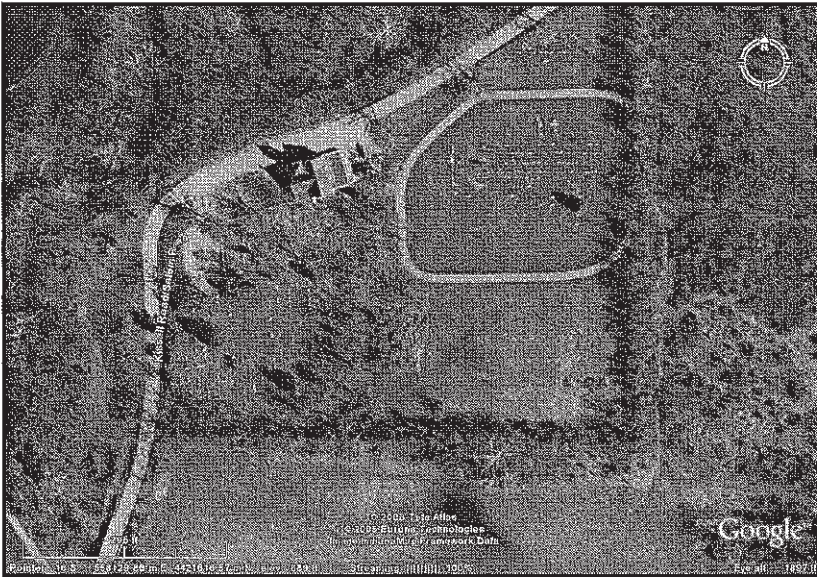
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Below, Figure 10, Contemporary aerial of Salem church and cemeteries. The metal and limestone benches are located near the prominent tree in the cemetery located east of the church.



Below: Figure 11, contemporary aerial showing the Crose farmstead and nearby Fishback Creek. The cluster pattern of the farmstead adheres rigidly to the symmetrical grid typical of farms in the Great Lakes area.



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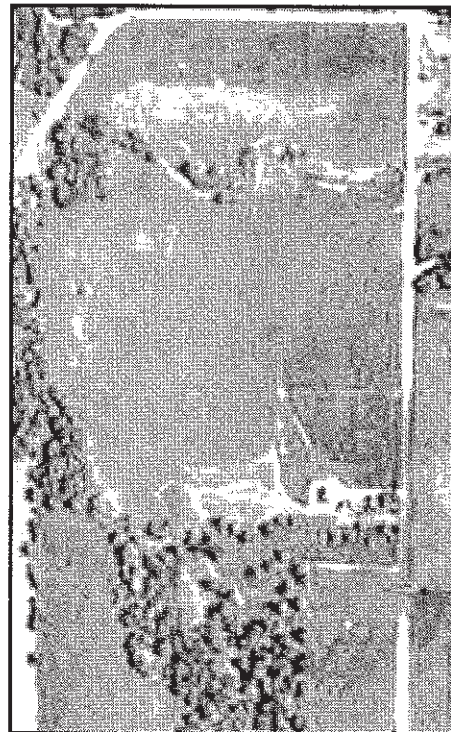
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At Right: Figure 12, contemporary view of the Luros property, including the home, barn, wood lot, modern barn and house, tennis court, pool and pond. Note: property ownership is as indicated in the most recent Eagle Township printed plat map.

Below: Figure 13, 1956 aerial showing the large farm barn. The larger of the two long narrow fields, located immediately north of the original farm lane on the north side of Hunt Club Road is still maintained as a fenced area, planted with pasture grass. (Indiana State Archives, Indiana Commission on Public Records.)



Large Barn



At Right: Figure 14, section of 1956 aerial showing Bit Whip Farm as it appeared at that time. (Indiana State Archives, Indiana Commission on Public Records.)

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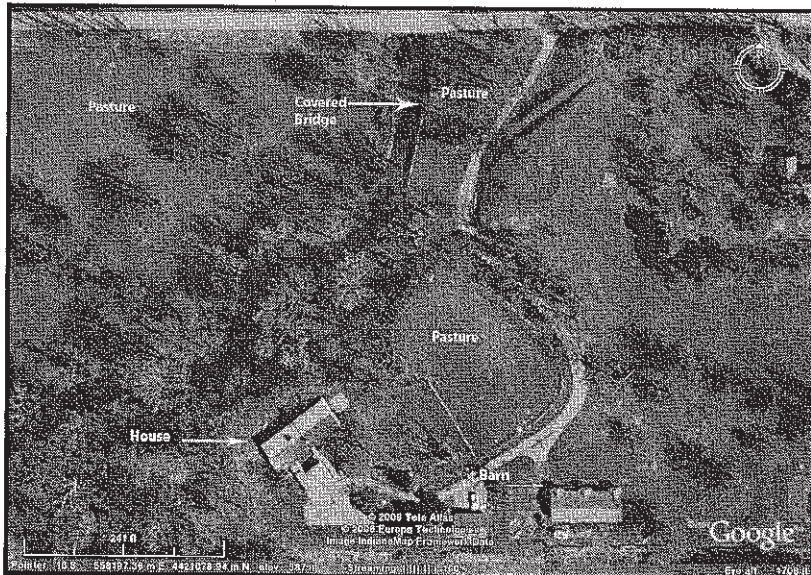
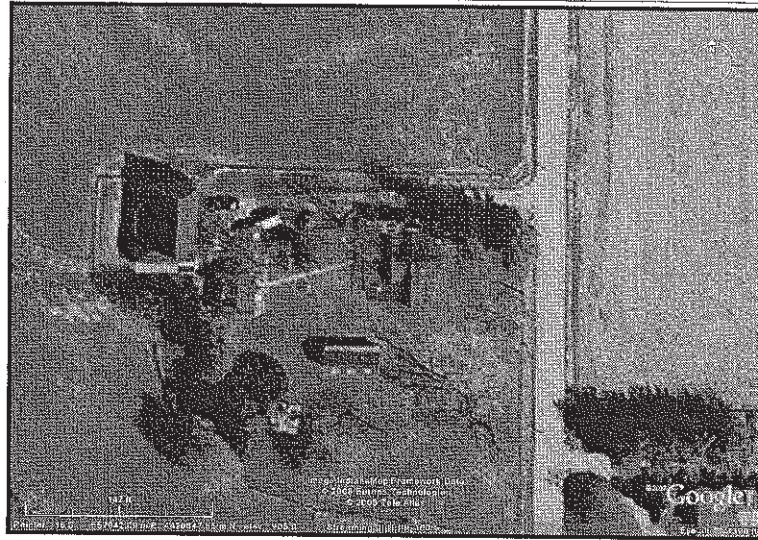
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At Right: Figure 15, contemporary map of the Farmstead, Bit Whip Farm



At left: Figure 16, a contemporary aerial of the farm at 7905 Hunt Club Road with features pointed out.

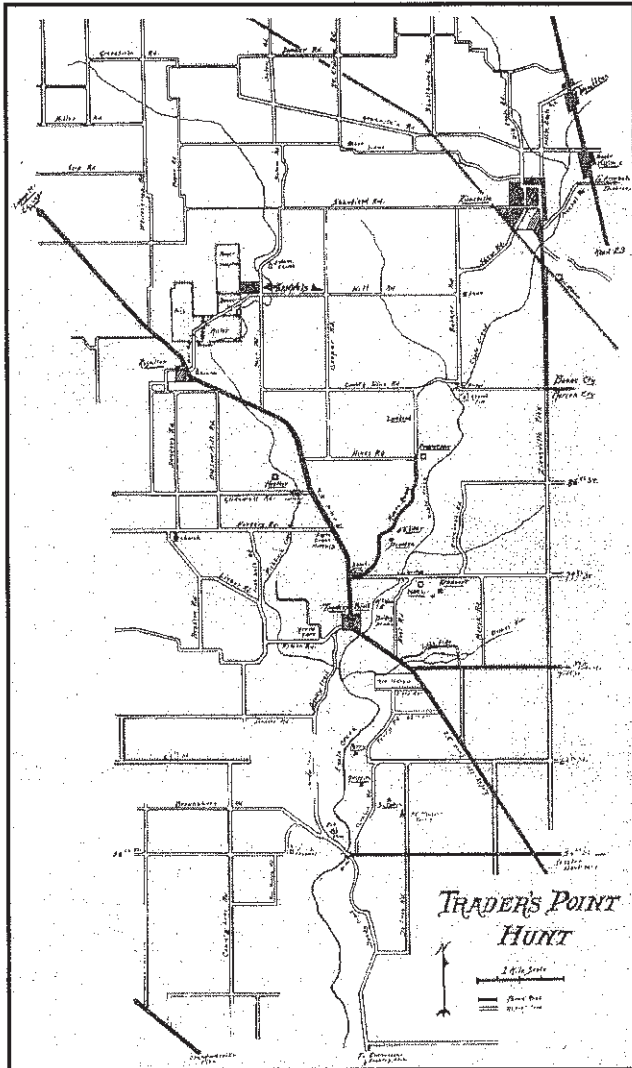
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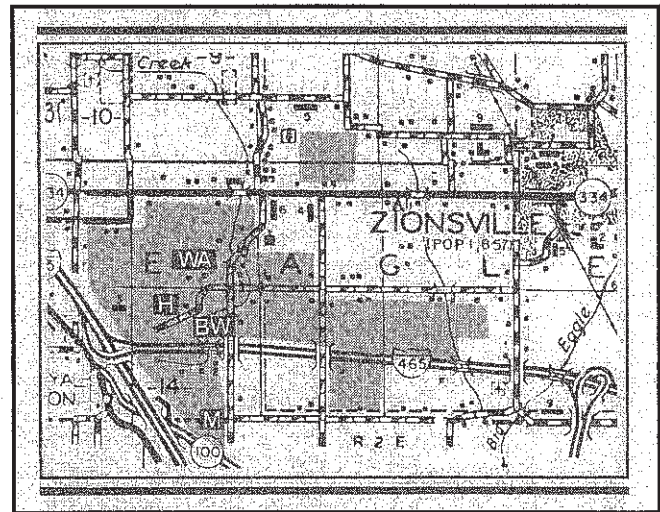
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At Left: Figure 17, First known map of the Traders Point Hunt Country as it existed in 1935 (Hoerner, "The First Fifty Years" P. 39.) Note the dark triangle in the upper center. This is the original kennel location, the same as it is today.

Below: Figure 18, Map of the Traders Point Hunt country, c. 1984. The highways are in place and the gray area is the area hunted. WA= Wild Air Farm; BW= Bit Whip Farm; H=Hunt House. (From Hoerner, p. 40)

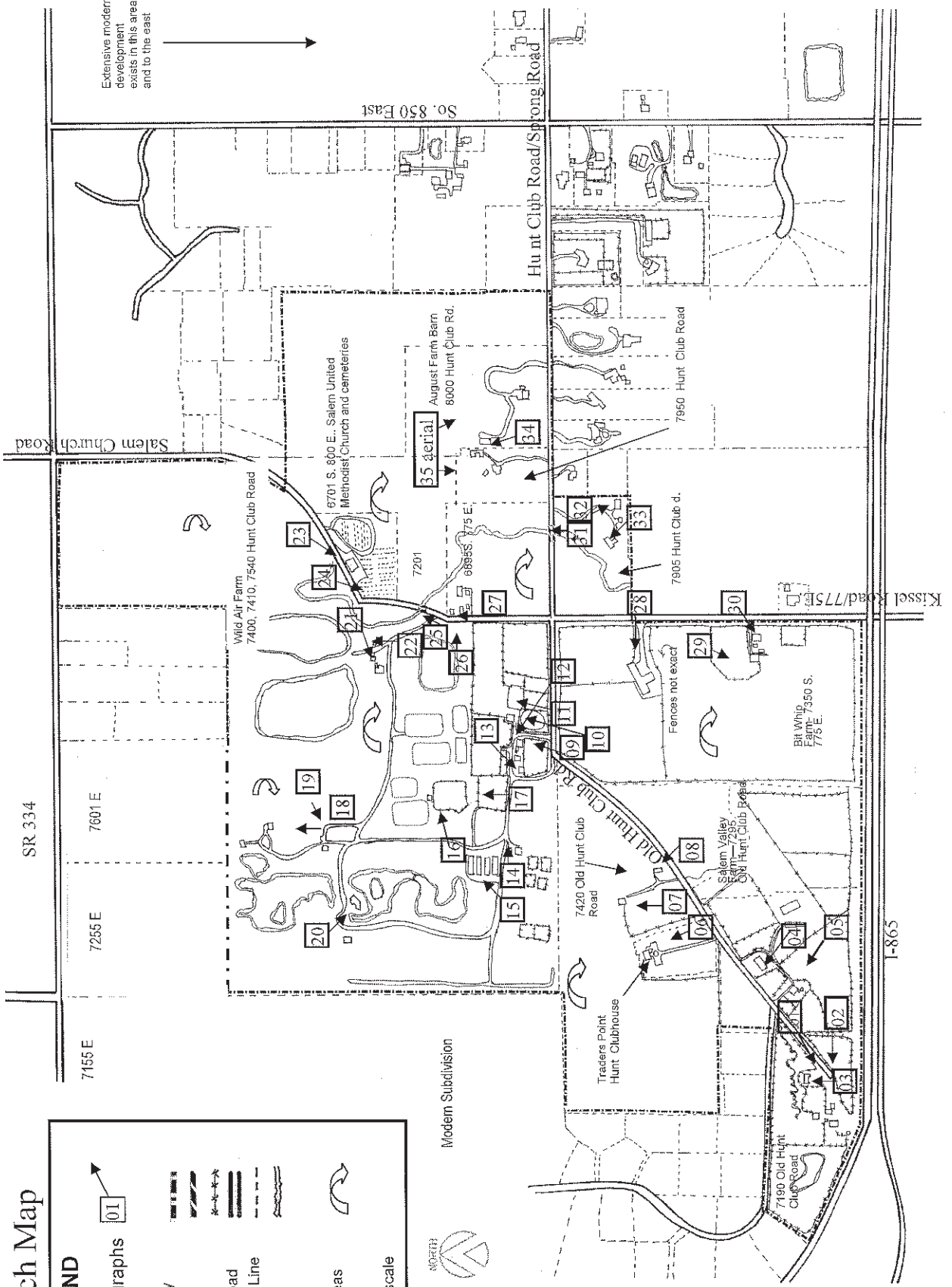


Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District Sketch Map

Prepared by:
The Westerly Group, Inc.
Madison, Indiana

LEGEND

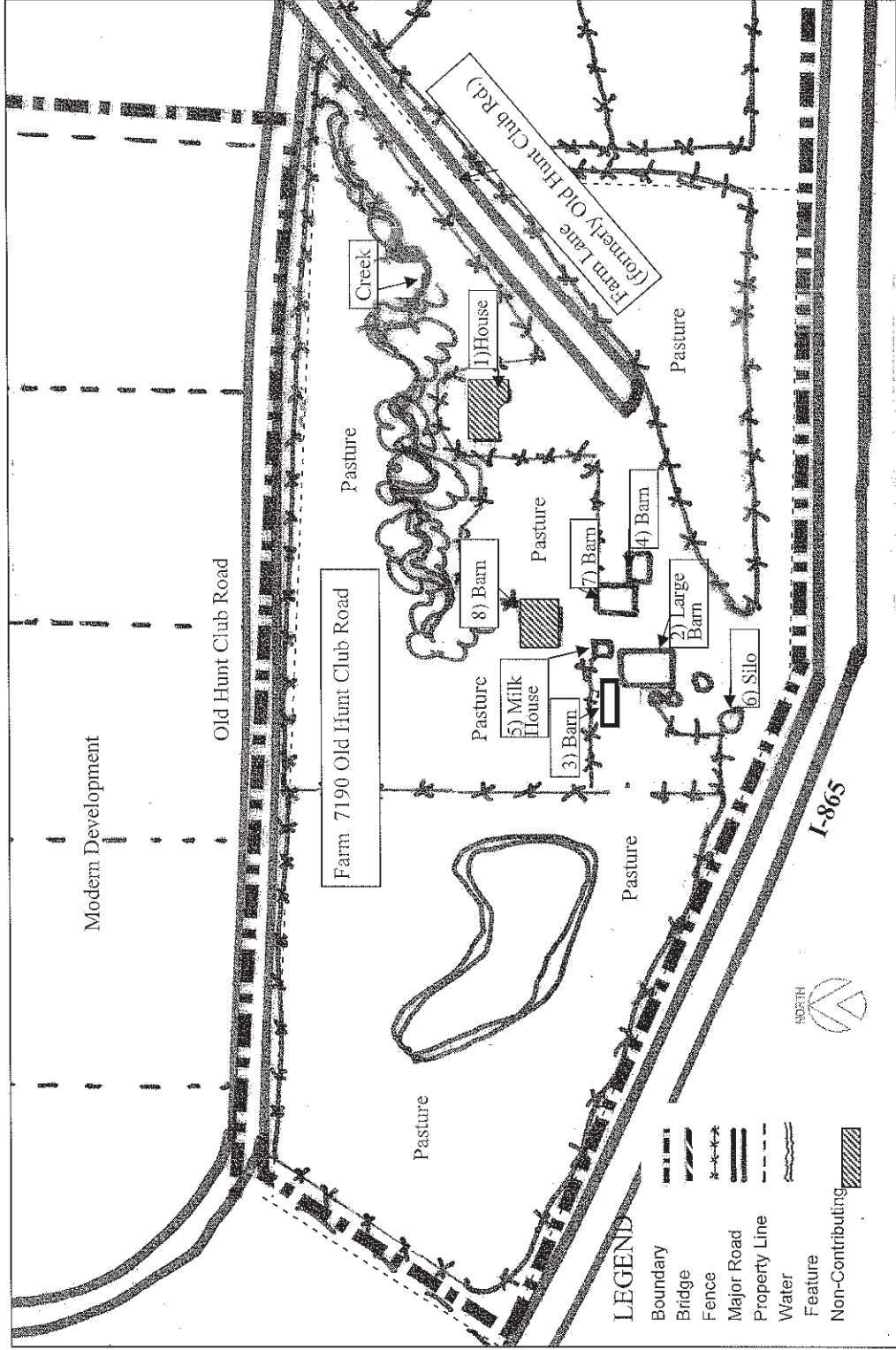
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- Bridge
- Fence
- Major Road
- Property Line
- Water
- Feature
- Hunt Areas
- Not to scale



Traders Point Hunt Supplemental Sketch Map 1 7190 Old Hunt Club Road

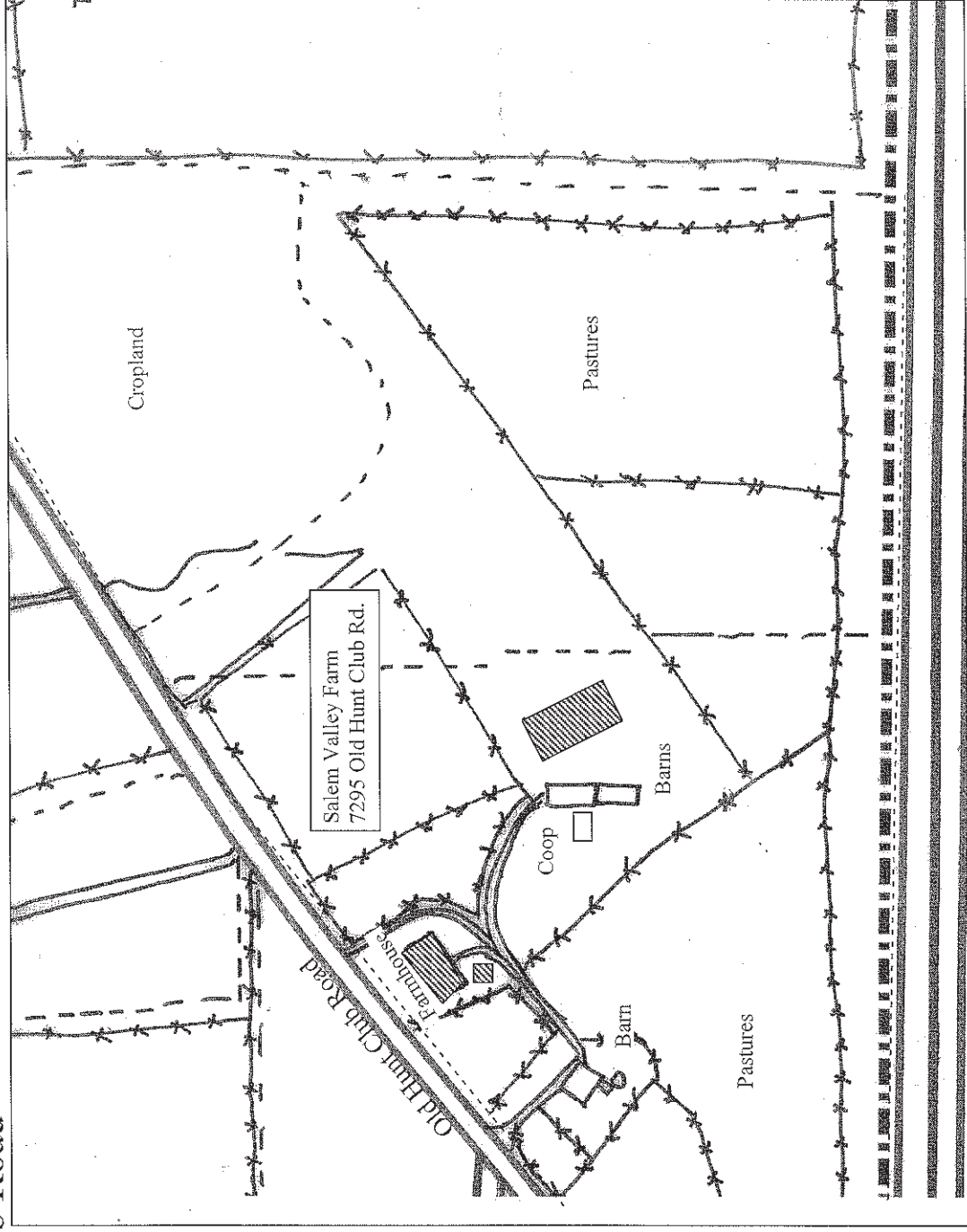
Prepared by:
The Westerly Group, Inc.
Madison, Indiana

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Traders Point Hunt Supplemental Sketch Map 2 7295 Old Hunt Club Road

Prepared by:
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Madison, Indiana



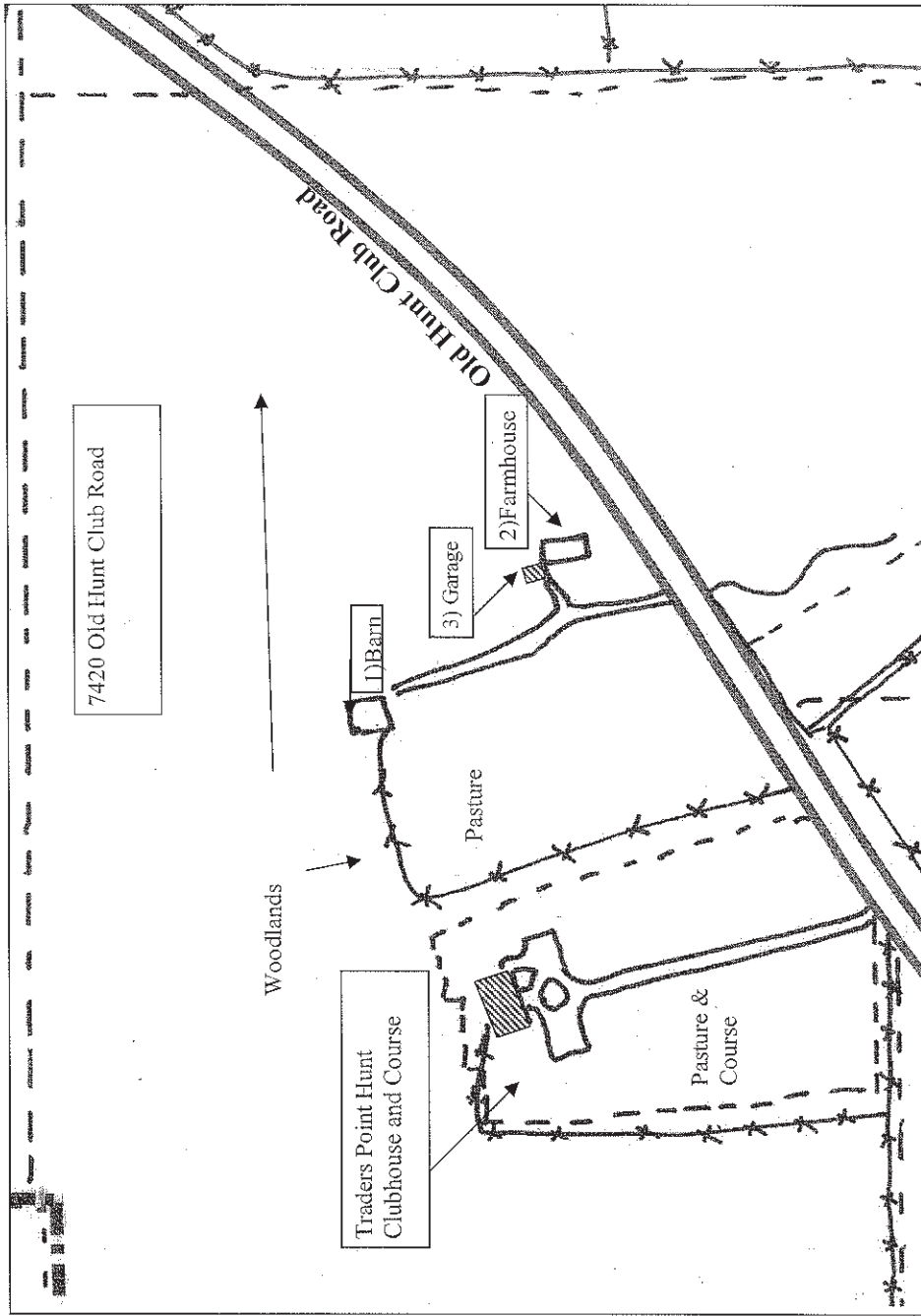
LEGEND

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Traders Point Hunt Supplemental Sketch Map 3 TP Clubhouse, 7420 Old Hunt Club Rd.

Prepared by:
The Westerly Group, Inc.
Madison, Indiana

Not to Scale



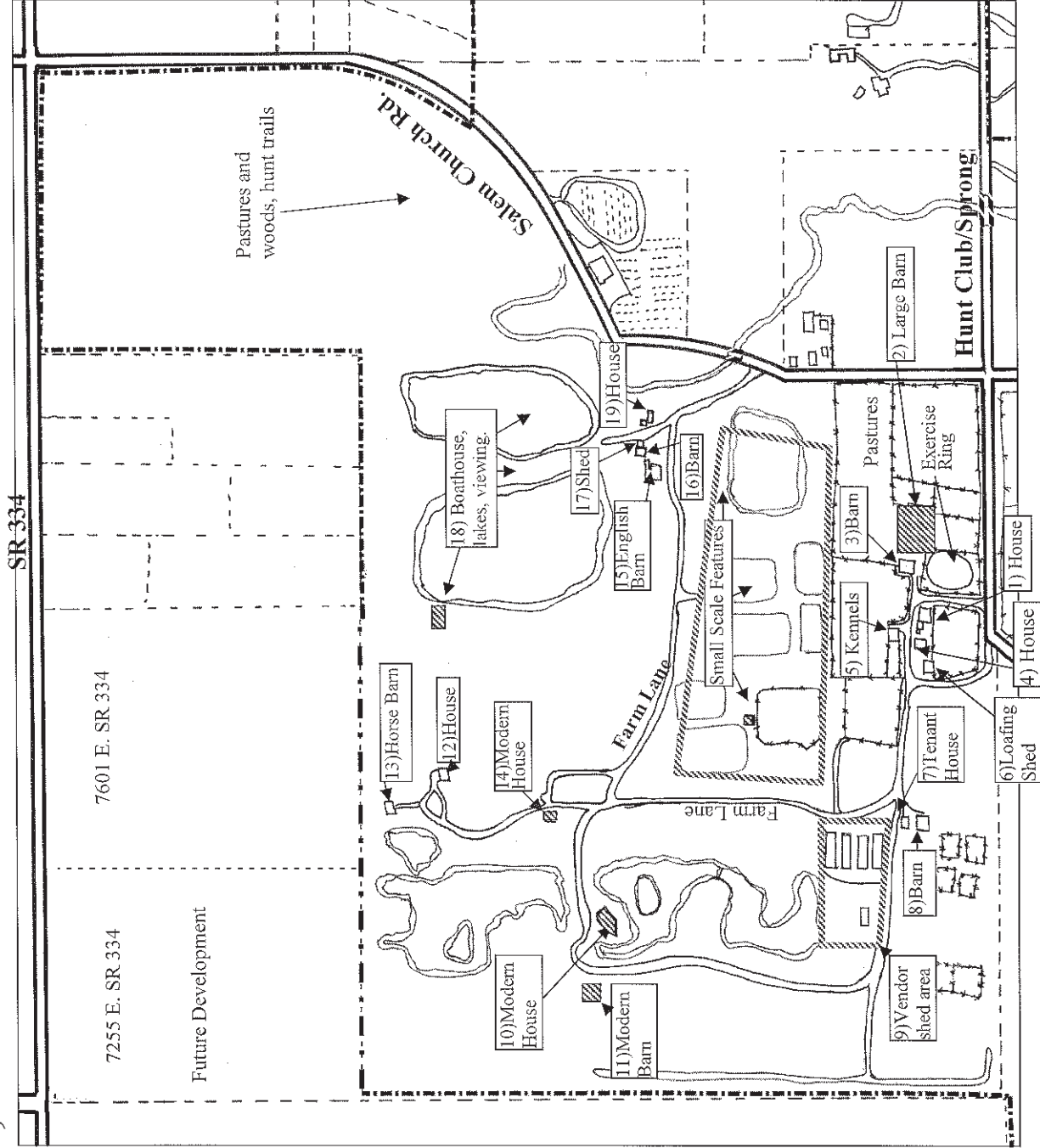
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Traders Point Hunt Supplemental Sketch Map 4- 7400, 7410, 7540 Hunt Club Road, Wild Air Farm

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The Westerly Group, Inc.
Madison, Indiana

Not to Scale



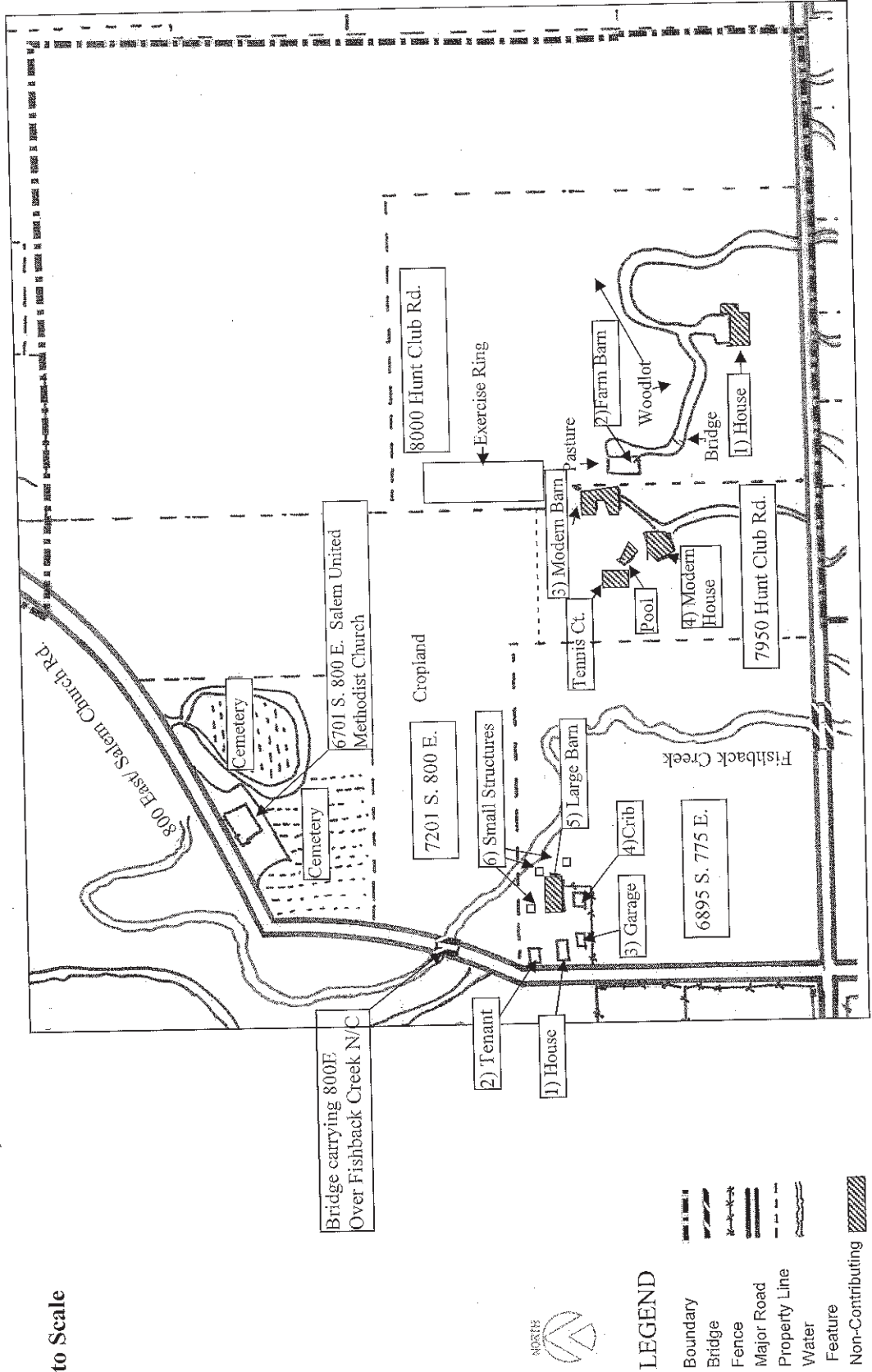
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Prepared by:
 The Westerly Group, Inc.
 Madison, Indiana

Traders Point Hunt Supplemental Sketch Map 5- 6701 S. 800 E. Rd, 7201 S. 800E., 6895 S. 775 E., 8000 Hunt Club Rd.

Not to Scale



LEGEND

- Boundary
- Bridge
- Fence
- Major Road
- Property Line
- Water
- Feature
- Non-Contributing

Traders Point Hunt Supplemental Sketch Map 6 7350 S. 775 E. Bit Whip Farm

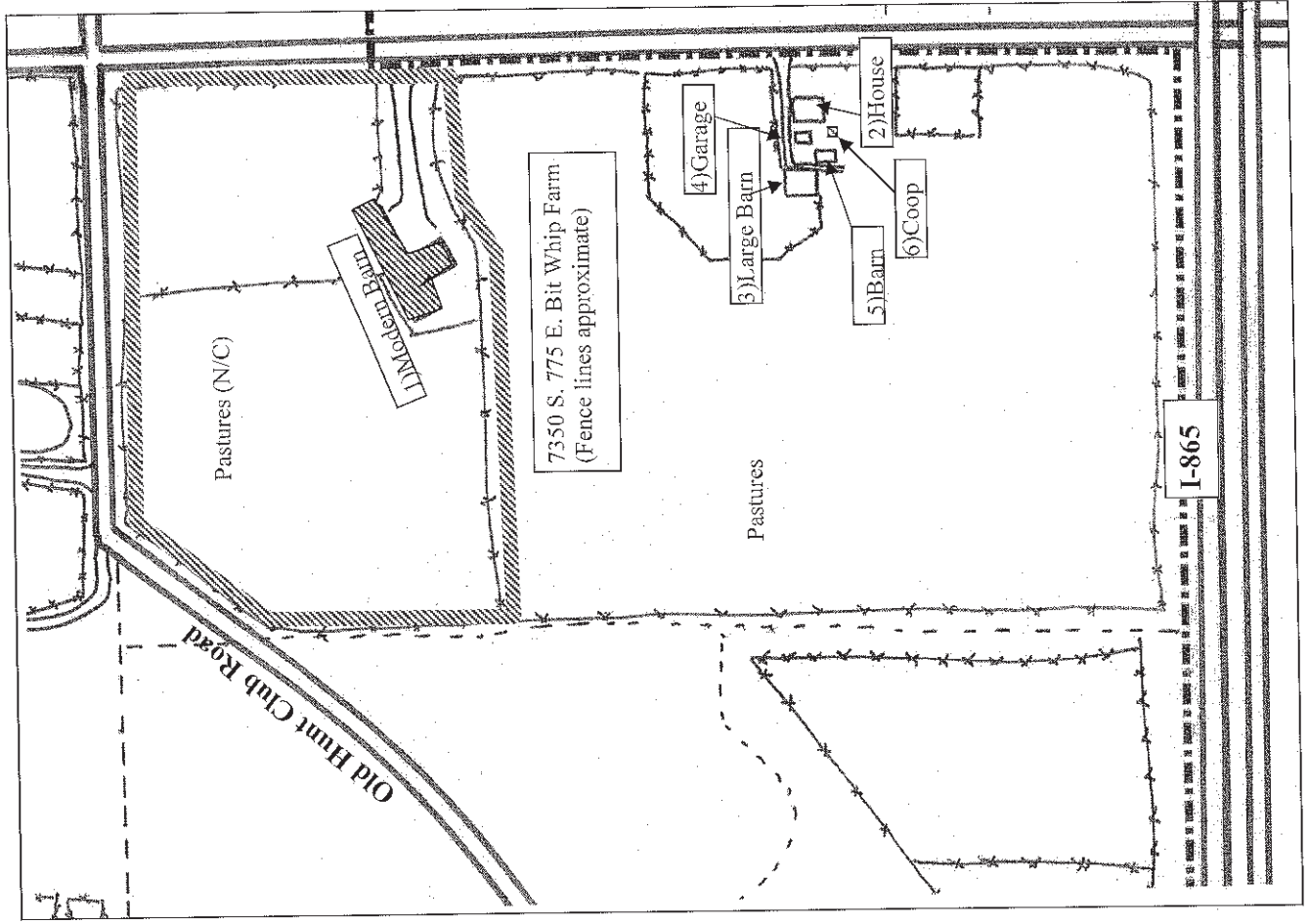
Not to Scale

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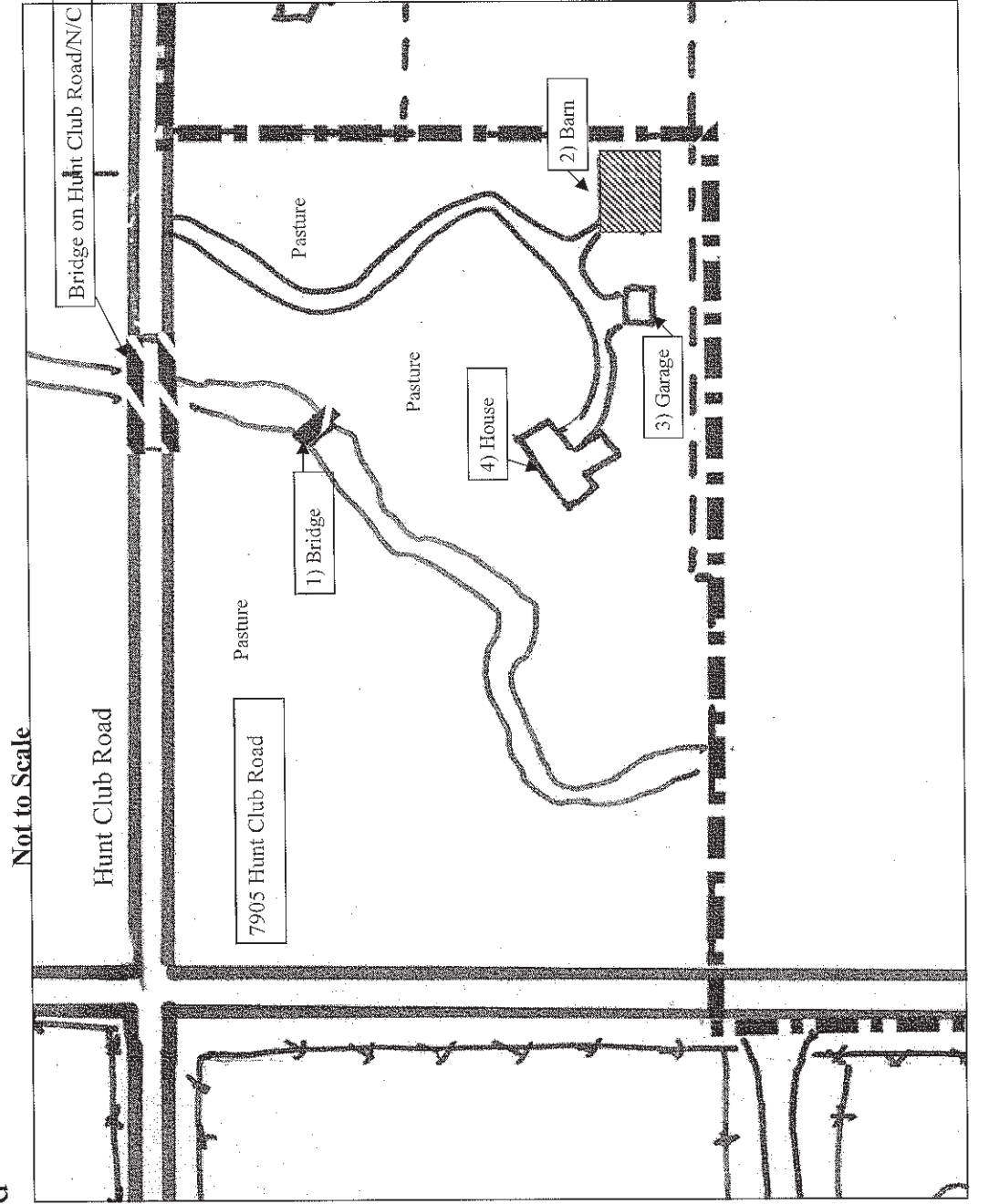
LEGEND

- Boundary
- Bridge
- Fence
- Major Road
- Property Line
- Water
- Feature
- Non-Contributi...



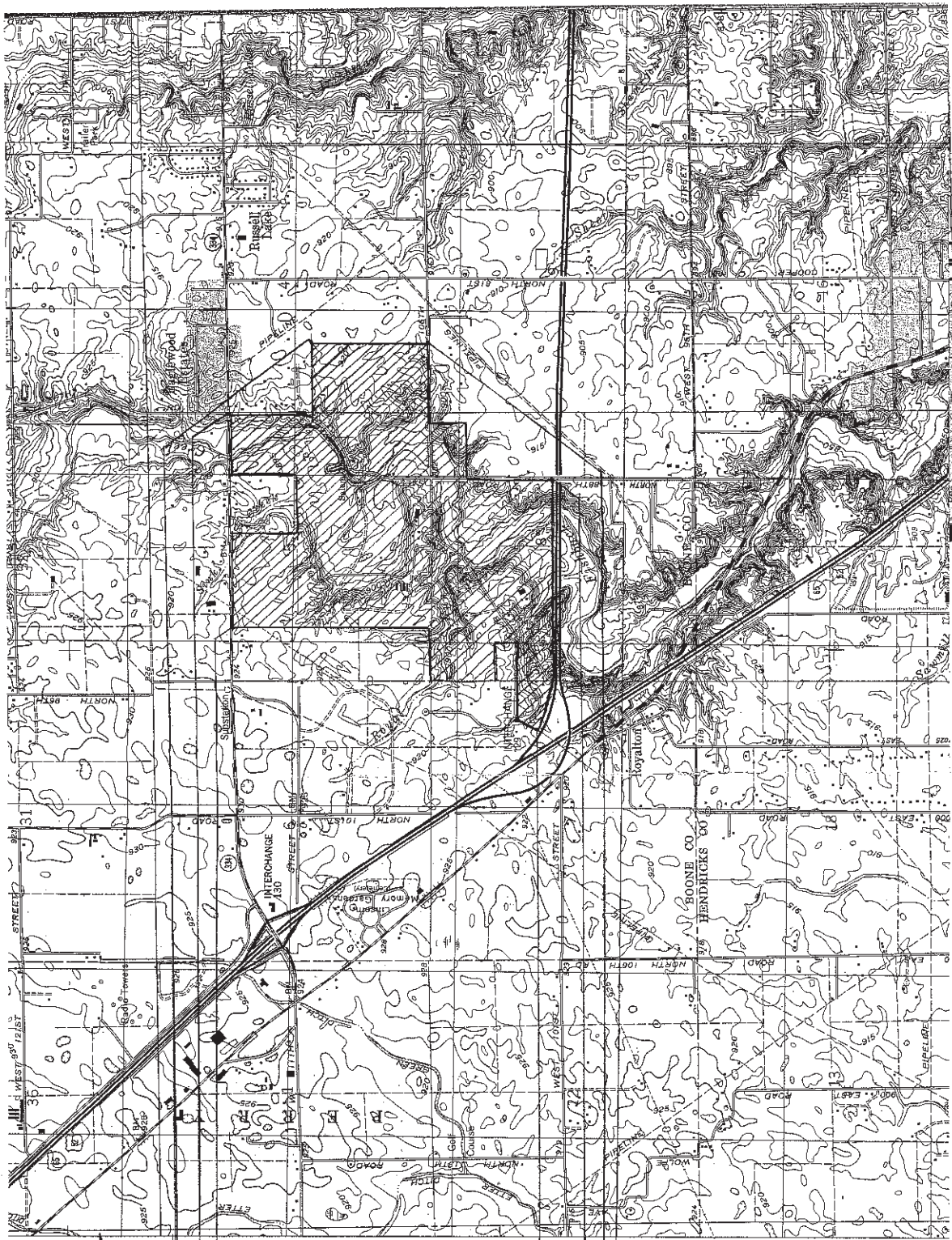
Traders Point Hunt Supplemental Sketch Map 7 7905 Hunt Club Road

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Madison, Indiana



LEGEND

- Boundary
- Bridge
- Fence
- Major Road
- Property Line
- Water
- Feature
- Non-Contributing



TRAILS POINT 5730'
 HUNT RURAL
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 BOONE CO., W.V.
 T 18 N
 ③ 19/5558810/4421890
 ② 14/558260/4422590
 ① 16/557080/4422370

⑥ 16/556480/4420270
 ⑤ 14/557990/4420442
 ④ 16/558810/4421200

Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District Sketch Map

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LEGEND

- Photographs 01
- Boundary
- Bridge
- Fence
- Major Road
- Property Line
- Water
- Feature
- Hunt Areas

Not to scale

