NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 Eagle Creek Rural Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Roughly, between I-865, I-465, and Lafayette Road, Indiana N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Indianapolis ☒ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Marion & Boone code 097, 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 consider significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☑ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
109	104	buildings
40	1	sites
12	8	structures
0	0	objects
161	113	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

-0-

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)
FUNERARY/cemetery	FUNERARY/cemetery
RECREATION AND CULTURE/campground	RECREATION AND CULTURE/campground
TRANSPORTATION/road-related	TRANSPORTATION/road-related
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ agricultural field	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ agricultural field
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ animal facility	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ animal facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ outbuilding	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE/ outbuilding
LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land	LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/ Federal
MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY/ Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/ Queen Anne
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival
(See continuation sheets)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	STONE
	CONCRETE
walls	BRICK
	WOOD:clapboard
roof	ASPHALT
other	STONE: slate
	STONE: marble
	METAL: steel

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.)

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1830 - 1956

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Osler, Willard

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 #_____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property +/- 1,489 Acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	559600	4420340
2	16	562870	4419700
3	16	562360	4416130
4	16	559700	4415560

☒ 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 May 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 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

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.

Section 6. Function or Use
Historic Function: SOCIAL/Clubhouse

Current Function: SOCIAL/Clubhouse

Section 7. Architectural Classification
(Continued)
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Other: French Eclectic
LATE 19TH & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT/ Art Moderne
MODERN MOVEMENT/ Ranch Style
OTHER/ T-Plan
OTHER/ Gable Front
OTHER/ Gabled Ell

Section 7. Description
Summary:

The Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District contains approximately 1, 489 acres in the north western part of Pike Township, Marion County and the southern part of Eagle Township in Boone County, Indiana. It is roughly bounded by Interstate 865 on the north, Interstate 465 on the north east, Eagle Creek in the east central part, with a section moving eastward in the vicinity of West 79th Street on the south east side and Lafayette Road as its southern tip. Northward from there, extensive properties along the Moore Road Corridor flesh out the west side of the district, and along West 96th Street an arm of the district reaches to touch Cooper Road.

The district includes properties which contribute to all three historic themes described in the Multiple Property Listing: "Rural and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township (Boone County) and Pike Township (Marion County), Indiana, 1820-1956. Outstanding features of the district include extensive and well-maintained horse pastures and other farms and facilities related to the Traders Point Hunt, the longest lasting organization dedicated to the sport of fox hunting in Indiana. In addition, the district contains many resources which relate to a period of country estate development, engendered by wealthy and influential Indianapolis families, especially in Pike Township. Finally, several cemeteries and other properties recall the earliest local settlement of this area.

Natural Features

The Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District is located primarily in Pike Township, Marion County, with a portion, to the north of 96th Street, located in Eagle Township, Boone County. The district includes parts of Sections16, 15, 21, 22, 23 and 28 in Pike Township and parts of Sections 9, 10, and 11 in Eagle Township, Boone County. The land, throughout this area, north west of Indianapolis is gently rolling,

with a low valley, Traders Hollow running in a north south direction. Most of the land features broad expanses of horse or cattle pastures, but occasionally, the drainages are marked by steep bluffs. The primary organizing natural feature is Eagle Creek. The district lies within the watershed of this large creek which also feeds into the Eagle Creek Reservoir and Park to the south. Eagle Creek also serves as a secondary reservoir, with wetlands and pools within the district. The water way is the eastern boundary of the district in its southern part. At the base of the district, a bridge carries Lafayette Road over Eagle Creek, although scheduled for replacement, it has been included in the district.

The district is rich in waterways. Feeding into Eagle Creek are the secondary drainages, Shamrock Branch, Sheets Creek and McCurdy's Creek. The erosive effect of these creeks has caused the wearing of the natural hollows and bluffs which provide a contrast to the pastures and croplands on the plateaus. Part of the Eagle Creek reservoir and watershed, a large lake is located about midpoint in the district, just east of Eagle Creek and fed by the waterway. This body of water effectively screens the creek and the rest of the district from the modern suburban development which lies immediately to the east. There are also other, small farm ponds on many of the properties within the district, providing water for stock and other purposes.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

The historic spatial organization of the district, then as now, evolved around Moore Road and Eagle Creek. The farmlands which were present during the early period of occupation organized along the waterway, for the enrichment of crops, the fertile farmland and for access to water for human as well as stock consumption. On the other hand, intensive modern suburban developments have tended to be oriented toward the major east-west roads and away from Moore Road and Eagle Creek. There is one exception to this rule, in the Loveland development between 92nd and 93rd Street off Moore Road, which emerged at the close of World War II (although the addition was platted earlier). This has not been included in the district, because the Multiple Property Listing which established contexts for the district did not include suburban development. The Estate Era added a number of large farms with acreage accumulated from smaller farms. These are discussed later. The general pattern of a farmstead, with the farmhouse located near the entrance or roadway, has been maintained in a few instances, but as the Estate Era developed, the grand country homes were built farther back on the property. This is true for the Elder-Bowman home. For the most part, the farms of the district are located west of Eagle Creek. However, some remnant elements of the Krannert Estate have been included, located east of the creek, along W. 79th Street. Also in this area are large properties related to locally prominent individuals, such as the Noells and the Lacys.

Cultural Elements
Circulation Networks

The Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District is organized around two main roadways. The first, Moore Road, a secondary arterial, runs approximately southwest to northeast, beginning at Lafayette Road just south of 79th Street. It is a historic road, maintaining approximate width, and route location

throughout the period of significance. The road is significant as an artery which connected the farmlands to markets as early as 1855. It would have connected to the former town of Traders Point located just south of the southern boundary of the district. Although it no longer exists, it is recalled by the district name and as a local landmark. Via Lafayette Road, a regional artery since c. 1830, farm goods could connect to Indianapolis and communities to the north. In addition, Moore Road retains much of its associated farms and buildings, as well as mature woods and trees which would have been present during the period of significance and earlier.

The second organizing circulation artery is West 96th Street which is located in the northern section of the district (See Location/Sketch Map). This road, although not as old as Moore Road, has retained its width, route and associations since at least 1956 and before. A local farm road which was present during the agricultural area, is Streibeck Road, now providing access to the Sutphin farm. It retains its role as a circulation element connecting the farm with the more heavily used, 96th Street. This illustrates modification of landscape features by estate owners as they accumulated farm parcels.

Agricultural Landscapes and components (Pastures, croplands, horse pastures)

The agricultural landscape of the district is rich with historical precedent, featuring a variety of vegetation related to past and present land uses. There are croplands relating to agricultural activity throughout the district, but notably west of Moore Road in the southern part of the district, connected to Traders Point Farm, in the central part of the district between 86th and 88th Streets and in the areas in the north and north east, including parts of the Sutphin Farm. As described in the MPL, these are generally smaller acreages devoted to crops which relate to either cattle production or hay. Unlike the large, broad acreages used by modern cash crop farming, these are generally bordered by wood lots and gorse. The fields are smaller. Some of the farm acreage throughout the district has been converted to smaller parcels. Individual residences have been built where larger family farms once existed. This is especially true along the south east side of West 96th Street. However, several remnant farms still exist to recall the original agricultural nature of the area. The landscape, even in this area, retains an appearance from 1956 or earlier. As suggested in the MPL (Steelwater, 2006), one can see the "intimate pasture-and treeline landscape" of small-herd cattle farming in many places along West 96th Street and Moore Road.

Fields related to equestrian activities are prevalent throughout the district. Hallmarks of this feature typically include mown grass and three or four-board wood fencing. The latter is a distinctive element of horse pastures and provides a satisfying landscape feature in many places throughout the district. One of the most prominent equestrian facilities is the Fortune Farm located north of W. 96th Street at the northern limit of the district.

Once a major dairy area serving Indianapolis, the district is again experiencing a resurgence of such agricultural production. The Traders Point Creamery and related farms have brought back this land use, with the currently-popular practice of organic farming. Lands devoted to this use are primarily in the central portion of the district.

Most of the large farms contain from two to twelve equestrian or stock pastures. Because of the practical requirements of counting resources, we have only counted such multiple pastures as one site. This may have resulted in a somewhat misleading resource count in the nomination. However, when there is a distinctive difference between the layout, and often the edge conditions of pastures and croplands, we have described and listed them as separate sites (where they are major elements of the property). For the most part, these uses are consistent over time, while individual crops grown are not. Integrity of such sites rests in patterns of consistent agricultural use (pasture, cropland, forest), not in the individual vegetative history.

Buildings, Structures and Objects
Farmsteads, Estates

The district contains a number of farmstead-estates which distinguish its character and contribute to the historic themes which have been delineated in the Multiple Property Listing: Rural and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township and Pike Township, Indiana 1820 – 1956. Among these are the Traders Point Farm, at 8084 Moore Road. The farmstead is a typically clustered early twentieth century collection of buildings relating to stock farming, and includes barns, silos, and other buildings. A component of the larger, historic Bowman Elder holdings, this property is historically tied by these family associations. The Russell Fortune II horse farm in the northern section of the district is also a large property holding relating to the families which established rural estates in the area. The Elder-Kunz-Hornaday farm retains some of the components of a farmstead, but its significance is largely in its associations. The Sutphin estate retains the barns and elements of the original Madiera farm as well as elements of the earlier, Streibeck farm. Some properties contain all or part of the elements of the original farmstead, perhaps the farmhouse, barn and one or two other buildings. These include the De Long Dairy Farm at 8561 Moore Road, and Spring Brook Farm.

Notable historic residences within the district include the Bowman Elder home, on Moore Road, the Krannert Gatehouse, Bath House and Gazebo (in the vicinity of 79th Street) as well as the Dr. Noell Home, and the Lacy Home, both on 79th Street. The former William Fortune House, garden and garage on Moore Road demonstrate a dramatic architectural departure from tradition in their Art Moderne style. The gable front house located at 8798 Moore Road and the Moore–Asher house among others, provide a glimpse of nineteenth century farmhouses.

The district also contains a building related to the agricultural themes of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Located on Lafayette Road at the southern edge of the district, the Farm Bureau Cooperative complex is a rural resource which recalls the last years of farm activity in the district. Although some of the facility has been removed, it retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district. It consists of a wood frame, metal-clad building on a poured concrete foundation. Above a long, narrow gable roofed retail and storage building, the grain elevator remains, with the superstructure removed. Behind the building to the west is a silo and tall corn crib.

Buildings that relate to the Estate Era include not just high-style mansions, but often, vernacular support facilities. In particular, stables and loafing sheds illustrate the equine culture unique to this part of central Indiana.[1]

While the district contains several high-style buildings and a few which are significant for their association with early architectural styles, the bulk of the district is significant for its association with agricultural and recreational themes. As a rural historic district, buildings are viewed as components of the larger, cultural landscape, keeping in mind that architectural qualities are not necessarily the prime requirement for inclusion as a contributing resource. In this case, the character-defining qualities of the cultural landscape, including land use, topography, circulation, edge-defining structures and land forms are primary. Many modest buildings and structures are included because they represent an element in the agricultural context, or even the evolution of the property. Thus, extremely modest sheds, silos, tracks, courses, small buildings, later tenant houses, all play a role in depicting the life of the historic theme. Of course, to be included, all resources must fall within the period of significance, contribute to the cultural landscape and retain adequate integrity.

A number of buildings have been moved from outside the area. While these often contribute to the contemporary agricultural or other themes, we have followed standard practice and considered them non-contributing. We have not included temporary, portable buildings or sheds in our resource count. Buildings which do not have foundations, such as those on the Wild Air Farm, have been grouped as a single element, based on their clustering pattern. Small dependencies, such as silos, when they are connected to a barn have been counted with the larger building. The same is true for several pools, which are connected by walks or structures to a main building.

Recreational Landscapes

The district contains two types of recreational landscapes. A Jewish summer camp facility, the Goldman Union Camp Institute reflects, in a general way, the Country Life Movement. Buildings on the site are clustered in typical fashion to provide a combination of safety, security, and the sense of a natural environment. The social structure of the camp is enhanced by this clustering, which places girls and boys sleeping cabins in separate groups, and facilities for communal activities together. Large fields for sports and play are located to the east of the central campus. Founded in 1930, the present buildings date to c. 1970, but the recreational landscape recalls the camp purpose and several structures within the camp date to the original time period.

The second type of recreational landscape encompasses several hunt trails of the Traders Point Hunt. A considerable amount of the landscape has been devoted to this sport, which utilizes the gently rolling hills, pastures and meadows of the district to best advantage. The Hunt is intimately connected with the Estate Era of the district and with the influential Indianapolis families which made such an impact upon the area. Hunt

[1] Loafing sheds are buildings which allow horses or cattle to move freely into protection from rain or sun, within a paddock or pasture.

trails have rotated over the years, but many original trails remain much the same today. A good example is the Madiera Farm trail which has been hunted by Traders Point since the early days in the 1930s. One of two original hunt areas, it includes the Sutphin farm, Elder-Kunz farm and parts of the Goldman Camp. The Traders Point Hunt uses a scent trail, laid before the hunt begins. The trail has traditionally included naturalized fences and natural obstacles. Part of the trail follows Eagle Creek. Openings in the brush are often cleared to provide access between meadows and other features.

Structures (Roads, Fences, Bridges)

There are three concrete bridges within the district. One contributes to the district and two do not. Of the latter, one is too late to fall within the period of significance, the other has been changed and is being replaced. The contributing bridge, on Moore Road, carries the road over a significant Eagle Creek drainage at the south edge of the Elder-Kunz farm. It contributes to the district as a structure which helps define the early period of mechanized travel after the turn of the twentieth century. The key historic roads which help define and orient the district have previously been mentioned. In addition, there are several secondary arteries, now paved with asphalt and serving present-day automobile traffic. Most are located on early alignments, including 88th Street (which appears on an 1876 Atlas[2]). The concrete bridge across Lafayette Road at the southern end of the district dates to the first part of the twentieth century and thus would fall within the area of significance. The bridge (Marion County number 0102F) has been deemed not eligible for the National Register under Criteria A or C, by the consultants developing the current bridge evaluation project for the State of Indiana. While included in the district, it is a non-contributing resource.

Cemeteries

The district contains two historic cemeteries. Both establish their significance through association with the early settlement period of the district, under Criterion A, locally significant broad historical themes. Pleasant Hill cemetery, begun in 1830, is a graceful, rectangular plan cemetery located at 8320 Moore Road, about midway between 86th and 79th Streets. Its setting is typical of a rural cemetery, placed on a gently rising hill, with a narrow road traversing the burial ground from front to back and out to the road. The burials include some of the only reminders of the earliest families to settle in the area. The design of the cemetery is typical of such rural graveyards, where simple, sparse plantings and markers of limestone, sandstone and occasionally granite were ordered in neat rows. In this instance, a rock-faced, cast block wall was installed on the Moore Road side, sometime in the early twentieth century, adding a touch of distinction and grace to the landscape. The latter contains other decorative elements (see description, below) and is an important element in the landscape corridor established along Moore Road. In dramatic contrast to the openness of the Pleasant Hill cemetery is a small family burial ground, the Harmon-Cotton cemetery, located on a bluff above a pasture east of Eagle Creek on the Streibeck-Sutphin Farm at 6601 West 96th Street. The burials are located in the midst of a deep wood, and comprise five marble head and foot stones in roughly two rows. The stones are simple, but with stylistic elements which indicate the family's slightly elevated position in society. The

[2] Andreas, A. T., *Map of Marion County, Atlas of Indiana,* 1876.

burial ground is significant in association with the establishment of family farms during the mid-nineteenth century in this area. While family burial grounds were once a common sight, many have been lost or moved over the years. Thus, this cemetery is a relatively rare resource.

Individual Resources:

Properties are listed by address. In some cases, a single property will have multiple addresses and many resources, but is currently and historically associated as a single property. Where this is the case, we have broken down such properties for the sake of clarity.
Temporary buildings, such as garden sheds have not been included in the resource count. Amenities, such as pools, which are associated with the main house have not been listed as a separate resource, except where there is a distinct difference between the two elements.

As previously mentioned, there is often a distinct difference in characteristics as well as historic land use between pastures and croplands. In this district, where agricultural use related to equestrian activities is a large component of its significance, pastures are often quite specific and distinctive. Thus, where such obvious distinctions are present in the land, we have listed the two separately as individual sites. It is typical for horse pastures to be subdivided into smaller land units and laid out with fencing and maintenance trails between them. Nonetheless, we have put all such pastures together where they occur on large farms.

Madeira-Streibeck-Sutphin Farm

This property is associated historically with the Streibeck farm and the early twentieth century Madeira Farm, a stock operation. It is significant for its association with two historical contexts defined in the MPL: Rural and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township and Pike Township, Indiana: The Rise and Fall of Agriculture, 1852 – 1924 and the Estate Era, 1925 – 1956. The present farm contains much of the original acreage associated with the Streibeck farm. The land owned by the Sutphin family includes the property across 96th Street, and the barns, pastures and croplands to the south and west. The description has been divided into three sections, to simplify the count. In addition, these have logical geographic associations. The first is below, and comprises much of the original Madeira farm, which was active during the early decades of the twentieth century.

6309 , 6161 W. 96th Street – Historic Name: Madeira Farm
Contemporary Name: Sutphin Farm
This part of the property contains a landscape business (rental).

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description

1)	House and Garage	Bldg	Gable front/ Craftsman	c. 1940	1 C	001	SSP-1	This is a one and a half story craftsman tenant house built c. 1940, with a gable front, wide shingle walls, three-over-one light windows. Main door is at left of main façade, with a double, three-over-one light window at right. Small, gabled porch over door. Additions to the rear include an attached car port and gable-roofed garage building.
2)	Barn	Bldg	Metal Sided	c. 1960	1 N/C		SSP-1	A large, rectangular plan, metal frame barn SE of above house and across from T-Plan house.
3)	Barn	Bldg	Metal Sided	c. 1960	1 N/C		SSP-1	A long narrow building with spaces for cars & equipment, located north of above barn.
4)	Barn	Bldg	Metal Sided/ Stone	c. 1960/2 007	1 N/C		SSP-1	A nearly square plan barn with modern, river stone masonry walls over a balloon frame, under construction.
5)	House	Bldg	T-Plan	1905	1C	002	SSP-1	This T-plan frame house, was moved from south of the present site about 15 years ago, but has been retained on the historic property It is a one and a half story frame house with crossed gable roof. Roof has decorative finials at gables. The porch at the front has wooden posts. The house was previously part of the "Streibach"(Streibeck) farm. It retains adequate integrity to convey its original design intent, and association.
6)	Shed	Bldg	Wood frame/metal siding	c. 1940	1C		SSP-1	This is a small, rectangular wood frame shed with corrugated metal siding.
7)	Garage	Bldg	Metal Sided	c. 1950	1 N/C		SSP-1	Painted bright blue, this garage has two modern doors on the south side and a personnel entrance on the eastside, with a low gabled roof. Serves the landscape business.
8)	Cropland	Site	No style	c. 1900	1 C		SSP-1	Located to the west of the tenant house, and bordered on the north by W. 96th Street.

6350-6360 W. 96th – Historic Name: Madeira Farm (c. 1900-1920)
Contemporary: Sutphin Farm
This is the second part of the original Madeira Farm which was known for its prize Charolais cattle during the early part of the twentieth century. The property contains several barns which are associated with the stock activity and with equestrian use of the property. There is a landscaped pond, pool and tennis courts, which date to after the period of significance for the district.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Horse Barn	Bldg	English	c. 1940	1 C	003	SSP -1	This frame barn has wood shingle siding. The south façade contains a small personnel door and a larger door. The barn is built into the side of the hill, with a square cupola with running horse weathervane, a symbol of the Sutphin farm. The rear floor foundation and walls are of concrete block.
2)	Machine Barn	Bldg	English	c. 1940	1 C		SSP -1	Rectangular plan building with medium high side gable roof, exposed rafters, three or four openings on south side of barn made by sliding doors with narrow vertical board car siding. Concrete block foundation.
3)	Tenant House	Bldg	T-Plan	c. 1900	1C	004	SSP -1	One and a half story , T-plan frame house with clapboard siding. Gable front entry containing three bays, central entrance door and upper light. Side windows have four over four light double hung.
4)	Tenant Garage	Bldg	Side Gabled	c. 1930	1C		SSP -1	This is a wood frame building, one story, with medium gable roof, wood shingle siding. Main double leaf door on the east façade . The walls are vertical board car siding. There is a fixed, 4 light square window. Side door facing house of vertical board siding with "z" frame back supports.
5)	Log Cabin	Bldg	Hall and Parlor	c. 1840	1N/C		SSP -1	The log cabin is a one and half story building, with 4/over/4 windows, open porch with plain posts, stone fireplace on one side, lean to at back. It was moved to this site from an out-of-state location, c. 1980.
6)	Main House	Bldg	T-Plan	c.1900	1 C	005	SSP -1	The main house is a one and a half story frame building in an elongated T-plan with clapboard siding. Most windows are 8 over 12 lights or

								similar with wood surrounds and modern shutters. Window surrounds have wide heads with molded cornices. The main part of the house was the former carriage house on the farm. Also on the property and in connection with the house are two other resources: A landscaped pool and pool house and a tennis court and tennis shed. The house is clapboard sided with new copper gutters and downspouts.
7)	Pool	Structure	n/a	c. 1960	1 N/C		SSP -1	The pool is rectangular, with concrete walk around it. It is gracefully landscaped and a small, shed roof pool house is adjacent and associated with it.
8)	Tennis Court	Structure	n/a	c. 1960	1 N/C		SSP -1	The tennis courts are rectangular, with a hard surface, partially fenced to prevent the balls from going out of the court.
9)	Garage & Potting Shed	Building	No Style	c. 1920	1 C		SSP -1	This is a rectangular frame garage with a potting shed attached. The potting shed extends out from the main part of the garage, to the east. The gable roof is decorated with a lantern. The building walls are of clapboard siding with two large garage door openings, framed in wood. The doors have multiple panels. There is a wood personnel door between the garage doors, with an upper multi-light. The roof is shingled.
10)	Pond	Structure	Naturalized	c. 1960	1 N/C		SSP-1	This water feature is fed by a well and has a graceful ovoid shape with naturalized plantings around the edges.
11)	Paddock and pastures	Site	n/a	c. 1900	1 C		SSP-1	The paddock and horse pastures are connected with the horse barn at the east side of the property and are associated with the equestrian activity of the Madeira Farm.
12)	Outhouse	Building	n/a(traditional)	c. 1920	1 C		SSP-1	Adjacent to a small kennel, is a traditional outhouse, dating from the farm activity during the early part of

								the twentieth century. It is wood framed, with a shed roof.
13)	Pasture & Cropland	Site	n/a	c. 1900	1 C		SSP-1	To the west of the main house, additional pasture and some cropland have been traditionally associated with the farm .

Striebeck/Sutphin Farm 6601 W. 96th Street

This is the third part of the farm. It encompasses acreage which is associated with the historic Striebeck farm, listed as #50003 in the Interim Report for Pike and Lawrence Townships, Marion County. Also in this resource area is the Cemetery associated with the property and listed as #50004 in the Interim Report. The extensive western pastures connected with the property have been used as pasturage from the nineteenth century to the present day and are currently leased by the Traders Point creamery for their herd of Swiss cows which provide organic milk for the creamery products. The land also contains the Traders Point Hunt course. Samuel P. Sutphin, now deceased, was an original founder of the Hunt and the owner of Madeira Farm.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Barn	Bldg	Gambrel Roof	c. 1890	1 C	006	SSP-1	This barn has vertical board siding, and a gambrel roof. There is a wide entry door in the gable end with a large hay hood for the loft on the second floor. The stall area is located at the opposite side of the barn. The door to the hay loft above the large entry is also oversized. The side windows have 4/over/4 lights. A separate personnel door is located at the rear of the barn. The adjacent feed lot associated with the barn is now used as a vegetable garden.
2)	Corn Crib	Structure	traditional	c. 1920	1 C		SSP-1	This is a round, metal corn crib storage building.
3)	House & Pool	Bldg	Neo-Traditional	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-1	This house has an irregular plan, irregular roof, with multiple levels, materials and fenestration. A rectangular in-ground pool is associated with the property.
4)	Barn	Bldg	Gabled	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-1	This is a wood barn, two and a half stories with vertical board siding. It has an irregular plan and high gabled roof.
5)	Garage	Bldg	Gabled	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-1	The garage is in the form of a gable

								roofed, board sided barn.
6)	Tennis Court	Structure	n/a	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-1	Located in the pasturage area, this court is rectangular, fenced and has a hard surface.
7)	Harmon-Cotton Cemetery	Site	n/a	1847-1855	1 C	007	SSP-1	This is a small family cemetery containing five marble markers. They commemorate the lives of members of two families. Burials include the Harmon family, specifically, James and his wife Philadelphia, who both died in 1847 and their son Granville, a 19 year old who died in 1850, as well as Nancy and John Cotton who died in 1877 and 1856, respectively. The cemetery is significant for its association with the early settlement period as defined in the MPL for Pike and Eagle Townships(See Steelwater, p. 11.)
8)	Pond	Structure	Naturalized	c. 1900	1 C		SSP-1	This irregularly shaped pond appears to be associated with the early farm activities and has been in place for at least 50 years.
9)	Pastures And Hunt Trail	Site	n/a	c. 1850/ c. 1935-present	1 C	008	SSP-1	This property has extensive pastures which date to the earliest occupation and are also related to the hunt course. At present, parts of the pasture are rented to the Traders Point Creamery and used to pasture their organically farmed herd. In addition a course for the TP Hunt also passes through this property. The Traders Point Hunt travels along a cleared path near Eagle Creek and breaks out into the pasture. The photograph shows this point, coming from the brush into the open pasturage.

6421 Streibeck Road

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Traditional	c. 2005	1 N/C		SSP-1	This property contains a modern house c. 2005. Neo-traditional revival home of clapboard and shingle siding, in an irregular plan based on a T-plan with extensions. High gable roofs contain dormers. Most surface materials are

								modern, including siding and others. The property also contains an adjacent pool connected with the house

6411 Streibeck Road

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Traditional	c. 2000	1 N/C		SSP-1	This is an irregular plan, high gabled roof residence of brick and clapboard siding. The style is neo-traditional. The property also contains an adjacent pool.

7979 Ford Road

Dr.& Mrs. Strickland Property. This irregularly shaped acreage contains a former home and outbuilding from a professional dog breeding and kennel operation. A small stream runs through the property. There are extensive grade changes in this part of the District where topography has played a large role in the development of the buildings and site usage. This property once also included the original kennel for this property is located at 7965 Ford Road.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	# C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan/Photo	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Tudor	c. 1992	1 N/C		SSP-1	This multi-story home has stucco walls, half timbering and decorative metal balconets, among other interesting details. The design has some modern craftsman influences. The building is set in the hill and features a below-ground entrance to the garages, a second story main entrance and a view from the rear down hill and into the woods which surround the property.
2)	House	Bldg	Craftsman	c. 1910	1C	009	SSP-1	This stucco walled house has craftsman and prairie details. The rectangular plan two story house has a hipped roof with wide projecting eaves, multi-light windows and door openings. It is set into the hill and has entrances on two levels.
3)	Garage/Shed	Bldg	No Style	c.	1C		SSP-1	Part of original kennel operation.

				1940				This building is a long narrow rectangle with a gable front roof and a side addition incorporating a shed roof. There is a large garage door in the gable end elevation.
4)	Garage	Bldg	No Style	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-1	This is a modern, gable roofed two car garage

7965 Ford Road

This long narrow property follows the south eastern bank of Eagle Creek for much of its length. The house on the property is the former kennel which once belonged to the property next door. Also on the property is a large, concrete block gambrel roofed barn.

1)	House	Bldg	Craftsman	c. 1940	1 C	010	SSP-1	This is a narrow rectangular plan building of block and stucco, the main part of which was once a kennel and office area. It has been adapted for living and now serves as a residence
2)	Barn	Bldg	No Style	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-1	This large barn has a gambrel roof with dormers, garage doors on the long side and another garage door on the gable end. It's walls are of concrete block and metal siding.

6802 W. 96th Street/ Moore Ave.

This farmstead contains many outbuildings which relate to its agricultural history. They are significant for their association with this theme. While most of the farmland appears to be in rental or woods use at this time, the farm buildings portray vividly the agricultural heritage of the area. The main house has a high degree of integrity, even with a number of modern amenities. Some of the buildings, the main barn in particular, are deteriorated, but retain adequate integrity to contribute to the district.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House & Pool	Bldg	Gable front	C. 1900	1C	011	SSP-2	This one and a half story frame house is clapboard sided, with a high gable roof, and fish scale shingles in the front gable end. There is a verandah on the front and side of the building with turned posts and decorative turnings at their heads. Curved ends on the porch roof rafters are emphasized by a delicate pierced lintel. A plain wood railing surrounds the porch. Windows are replacement

								1/over/1 light with original surrounds and delicate woodwork at their heads. Modern shutters complement the fenestration. Both front and side main entries have transoms. A modern, in-ground pool is behind and connected to the house.
2)	Shed/Booth	Bldg	n/a	c.1920	1C		SSP-2	This small rectangular plan building has a gable roof with exposed rafters. On the west side, a door and fixed, 4-light window comprise the "bays". The siding is vertical narrow board car siding.
3)	Garage	Bldg	n/a	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-2	Clapboard sided modern gable roofed garage with two large garage doors on the west side.
4)	Barn	Bldg	English	c. 1900	1C		SSP-2	This English barn has vertical board siding, fixed 4-light windows and extensions on the east and north side. The main roof is of standing steam metal, the roof on the extensions is wood shingle. There is a foundation of two types of concrete block, probably added later.
5)	Garage/barn	Bldg	Pyramid roof	c. 1910	1C	012	SSP-2	. A slightly rectangular plan wood frame garage with a pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters. There is a double leaf garage door on the main building and similar doors on the extension. The main part of the garage has clapboard siding and corner boards, with a personnel door on the east side and window. The siding on the extension is of medium wide vertical boards.
6)	Barn/corn crib	Bldg	Gable roof (vernacular)	c. 1920	1C	012	SSP-2	This is a gable roofed wood building c. 1920 with a metal roof with two lanterns and a front entry door for vehicles. The walls consist of vertical boards, narrow siding.
7)	Shed	Bldg	Gable Front	c. 1940	1C		SSP-2	A vertical board sided rectangular plan small building with a central door in the gable end.
8)	Chicken House	Bldg	Side Gabled	c. 1920	1C		SSP-2	A long rectangular one story building, facing south with small windows on

								the south façade. Wood, with vertical board siding. This outbuilding is located north of the house, in a wooded area and is deteriorated, however its integrity remains adequate to convey its intent and purpose.
9)	Out House	Bldg	Shed	c. 1920	1C		SSP-2	A small, vertical board sided, single outhouse, with a shed roof. It is located on the east side of the pool, behind the house.
10)	Cropland	Site	n/a	c. 1900	1C		SSP-2	The cropland on this farm is considerable, a creek runs through it in a north-south direction, providing adequate watering. The historic crop area is east of the creek. To the west, the land has been allowed to become a woodlot.

6827 W. 96th Street

1)	House & Pool	Bldg	Neo-Chateaue sque	c. 2005	1N/C		SSP-2	This property consists of a contemporary house with attached garage and adjacent pool. The house has oversize multi-light windows, compound roof, and irregular massing.

6820 W. 96th Street

This small farm probably once contained additional acreage. The property is long and somewhat narrow, containing a main house, with extensions and a small barn. The gravel drive is lined with pines. There is a large 24" caliper maple and a 12-14" caliper larch on the front part of the property.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920	1C	013	SSP-2	A one and a half story frame house with a high, side gabled roof, and an inset porch. Porch piers and foundation are of decorative cast block in a rusticated pattern. The small blocks which make up the porch columns are particularly detailed. There is a bay window to the right of two main entry doors, each of

								which have transoms. All windows are replacement 1/over/1 lights. The main doors have round arched multi-light storms and with paneled or full light doors behind. The main roof, front and back contains a wide, shed roofed dormer. Modern concrete steps lead to the main entry.
2)	Barn	Bldg	Gable Roof/shed roof extension	c. 1910	1C		SSP-2	A rectangular plan barn at the rear of the property has vertical board siding and a deteriorated shed roof extension at the rear. The roof is shingled and gabled.
3)	Bus Shelter	Bldg	Shed Roof	c. 1920	1C		SSP-2	This simple, shed roofed wood sided square plan structure sits on the edge of the property along W. 96th Street.

Goldman Union Camp, 9349 Moore Road

This camp opened in June of 1930 as a place for poor Indianapolis children to gain health and other advantages of living in the country during the summer. It was purchased by the current owners in 1958 and will be celebrating its 50th year next year. The buildings date later than this, however, although the wading pool, the entry posts, the land and fields and an outdoor theatre/chapel all date from 1930 to 1958. The other buildings were constructed in the 60s and later. The land has been in the same use since it was founded in 1930. The circulation system is evident on the 1955 aerial map and is the same as present today. The entry roads and main arteries date from the opening in 1930. The entire property is significant for its association with recreation as described and rated in the MPL. It is also enriched by its association with the history of Indianapolis' Jewish community. There has been no change in this property since the MPL was completed. This significance is not based on the number of contributing/non-contributing resources within the confines of the grounds. During the fall, part of the grounds are used for the Traders Point Hunt course. See Supplemental Sketch Plan 2A.

1)	Goldman Union Camp	Site	n/a	1930	1C	014, 015	SSP-2, SSP-2A	This site includes rubble course rock masonry entry posts and gate walls, which date from its founding. The wooded and slightly rolling land was ideal for a camp when it was founded in 1930 (Photo 0014). Still present from that time period is the old swimming pool (Photo 0015) and some other small scale items, including a drinking fountain and several other rock features. A naturalized area used as a theatre/chapel also dates from the 1930 era.

2)	Boys Area	Site(cluster)	Rustic	c. 1970	5 N/C		SSP-2A	A cluster group of four cabins and a wash house, grouped together as a sleeping area for boy campers. The cabins are rectangular in plan with a gable roof, stained clapboard siding and an entry porch in the gable end. The wash house is of concrete block with wide overhanging eaves above a screened opening for air circulation.
3)	Girls Area	Site (cluster)	Rustic	c. 1970	6 N/C		SSP-2A	There are five cabins and a wash house in the girls area. The construction is similar to the boys area and both are typical of camp buildings in the late twentieth century.
4)	Rec. Hall (North)	Bldg	No Style	c. 1970	1N/C		SSP-2A	This building, slightly rectangular, has been enlarged to nearly a square. It is one-story, of concrete block, painted, with a mural and with a low pitched gable roof.
5)	Rec. Hall (South)	Bldg	No Style	c. 1970	1N/C		SSP-2A	Like the north recreation hall, this building is one story, of concrete block with a low pitched gable roof.
6)	Avodah Bldg	Bldg	No Style	c. 1970	1N/C		SSP-2A	A building similar to the others on the site, used for activities.
7)	Office	Bldg	No Style	c. 1970	1N/C		SSP-2A	This building was enlarged from the original rectangle and thus is a compound plan. One story concrete block construction in the enlarged area, with a wide, shed roof and a minimal gable in the center.
8)	Dining Hall	Bldg	No Style/ Western Barn influence	c. 1970	1N/C		SSP-2A	This is the largest building on the site. It is a one and a half story concrete block rectangle, with an extended, wood gable roofed open entrance wing and wood verandahs flanking the entrance. The latter have vertical board siding, stained a medium brown and wide, low gabled roofs.
9)	Infirmary	Bldg	No Style	c. 1970	1N/C		SSP-2A	Another small, concrete block building similar in style to the other general purpose buildings on the site.
10)	Motel Units/Library	Bldg	No Style	c. 1970	1N/C		SSP-2A	These are two story units, two joined together to form a rectangle, with a library of similar construction attached. The Motel Units are the only two story buildings on the site.
11)	Day Camp	Bldg	No Style	c.	1N/C		SSP-	This is a wood frame one story building,

				1970			2A	with stained vertical board siding and a low gable roof. It is an ell plan with a concrete foundation. The camp maintains a day care for local children as well as the regular overnight camp.
12)	Pavilion	Bldg	No Style	c. 1970	1N/C		SSP-2A	This is typical park/camp construction. An open wood building, with large bracketed posts supporting a low pitched gable roof. The building is raised up from the ground to avoid insects and deterioration.

7440 W. 96th Street(Western Acres Drive)
Fortune Farm

This large horse farm consists primarily of a number of horse paddocks and pastures, all demarked by typical three board wood fences.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Main Farm House complex	Bldg	Tudor Revival	c. 1940	3 C	016	SSP-3	The farm house is a rectangular plan building with shake shingle roof and high, side gabled roofs on two wings. The extension on the west side is faced with brick. There are two garages, medium wide, c. 1950. The drive around the house connects the farm house with the street and the large barn to the north, it is lined with trees, some of which are c. 36" caliper. The main entry to the farm is marked by two rubble stone gates. The posts contain the legend "fox run". The address at the entrance is 7650 W. 96th.
2)	Large Horse Barn	Bldg	Horse Barn	c. 1920	1 C	018	SSP-3	This is a horse barn with vertical metal siding over older horizontal boards. The window openings are square, most with wire mesh, some with fixed four lights. There are three cupolas. An equipment shed is attached to the barn.
3)	Manager's House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1990	1 N/C	017	SSP-3	A rectangular plan vinyl sided one-story modern house.
4)	North Barn	Bldg	Horse Barn	c. 2000	1 N/C		SSP-3	This large metal sided barn and tack room has a silo attached to it.

5)	Exercise Ring	Structure	n/a	c. 1980	1 N/C		SSP-3	A mechanical exercise ring is adjacent to the north barn.
6)	Large exercise track	Site	n/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-3	This track is visible at the upper portion of the inset and on the SSP-3 sketch plan. It is rectangular with round corners and grass planted in the infield.
7)	Pastures	Site	n/a	c. 1950	2 C		SSP-3	The horse pastures on this farm are extensive and carefully divided by board fencing. The pastures are significant as a contributing feature, especially because of their association with the historic equestrian recreational activities. There are at least twelve on the farm. The Fortune family has been a part of the Traders Point Hunt since its beginning.
8)	Loafing Shed	Bldg	n/a	c.1980	1 N/C		SSP-3	This loafing shed is within its own pasture. With a shed roof, it is probably of recent date.
9)	Cropland	Site	n/a	c.1950	1 C		SSP-3	This crop area serves the whole farm. It is rectangular in shape and located to the east of the horse pastures.
10)	Storage Barn	Bldg	n/a	c. 1980	1N/C		SSP-3	This is a modern barn associated with the cropland and probably used for hay storage.

7950 W. 96th Street

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-3A	This is a one and a half story, ell plan ranch house with a gable roof and an attached garage addition, also gable roofed. The house is faced with brick and the main entry is in the crotch of the ell. It is part of the property to the west and north, but has its own house number.

7625 81st Road (S. 850 E. Boone County) (Cooper Road in Marion County)

This farmstead is surprisingly intact, with many of the outbuildings remaining and with an interesting evergreen shelter belt around the front, protecting the farmhouse and other buildings from wind and snow. The circulation system is not shown on the sketch maps, but consists of a central road running perpendicular to 81st Road (S. 850 E.), east toward the barns and a secondary farm lane running in a south easterly direction from the farmstead to the wood lot and fields. The property is owned by the heirs of the former owner, now deceased. His wife lives in the modern house at 7950 W. 96th and has lifetime rights of occupation.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Farmhouse	Bldg	Gabled Ell	c. 1890	1 C		SSP-3A	This is a t-plan house with a front, open porch in the front ell. The porch has scroll work, turned posts and decorative brackets. The siding is wide clapboard, aluminum on the front part. The addition to the east is sided with narrow board wood clapboard, c. 1925. The front t-plan section appears earlier, with the rear addition possibly an extension of an earlier summer kitchen. The house has a medium high gable roof, central chimney in the front wing and replaced windows in the front.
2)	Small barn/shed	Bldg	Gable roof	c. 1900	1 C		SSP-3A	This is a small, rectangular plan building, wood sided with a low pitch gable roof. Located to the north east of the main house, it probably serves as a storage, work shed.
3)	Garage	Bldg	Pyramid roof	c. 1920	1 C		SSP-3A	This is a wood frame, vertical board sided building, the entrance faces the central farm lane. It is located to the south of the main farm house.
4)	Storage/ Equipment Barn	Bldg	English	c. 1900	1 C		SSP-3A	This large, rectangular plan barn has a shed roof, open addition to the east to house farm equipment. It has a medium gable metal roof. The addition also has a metal roof. There is a second, shed roof addition to the south.
5)	Large Barn	Bldg	T-Plan, English	c. 1900	1 C		SSP-3A	This is the largest barn on the property. It has a new, metal roof painted green. The main wing of the barn has vertical board siding. The rear wing is connected to a fenced area for stock handling. There is also a small fenced pasture connected to the barn on the north side.
6)	Shed	Bldg	Rectangular plan	c. 1920	1 C		SSP-3A	This small, rectangular plan shed is wood sided and has a low gable roof. It appears to be a subsidiary structure serving the main barn.
7)	Equipment Barn	Bldg	Rectangular Plan	c. 1920	1 C		SSP-3A	This is one of two, nearly identical barns at the eastern edge of the

								farmstead. The have identical medium high pitched roofs, with wood faced gable ends facing south. The roofs are metal clad. The siding is simple wood slats. The main opening, at the south of the barn has been enlarged to accommodate equipment, but may also store hay.
8)	Equipment Barn	Bldg	Rectangular Plan	c. 1920	1 C		SSP-3A	This barn is nearly identical to the one described above, but just slightly larger, and the opening is slightly wider. Unlike the barn above, this one has a small shed roof addition on the east side.
9)	Loafing Shed	Bldg	Rectangular Plan	c. 1920	1 C		SSP-3A	This is a long, narrow rectangle, not quite a story, with a gable roof, longer on one side. A typical shed for the period with a metal roof. This building, like many on the farm is in a deteriorated condition.
10)	Pastures, cropland	Site	n/a	c. 1880	1C		SSP-3A	Adjacent to the main barn and extending east are several fenced pastures for cattle or other stock. Running from the south edge of the farmstead and encompassing most of the land to woodlots on the east and south part of the property, is extensive cropland. The latter was undoubtedly to feed the stock and is probably in rental acreage today.

7103 W. 96th Street, Lamberjack Farm

This property was purchased by the family of the present owner c. 1967. The house was built in 1962, but the barn on the property pre-dates the house. The pastures and fences, for the most part date prior to the purchase of the farm. All are associated with the equestrian theme of the district. The large barn is part of a larger agricultural activity which once encompassed most of the acreage at the site.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Neo-colonial revival	1962	1 N/C		SSP-4	A rectangular plan, two and a half story split level brick house with a wing to the west, slightly canted off the main grid. The

								windows are six/over/six light and other multi-lights.
2)	Garage	Bldg	Side gabled	c. 1962	1 N/C			This is a side-gabled brick, three car garage which is contemporaneous with the house.
3)	Small Barn	Bldg	n/a	c. 1950	1 C			This low gable roofed barn has vertical board siding and is associated with the equestrian activities of the farm.
4)	Large Barn	Bldg	English	c. 1910	1 C	019		The central part of the barn is a rectangular plan wood structure with a gable roof. Shed roof wings have been added on three sides to provide additional stalls, making the plan nearly square.
5)	Front Pasture	Site	n/a	c. 1940	1 C			This pasture serves the small barn and is roughly square in plan
6)	Exercise Ring and Jump Course	Site	n/a	c. 1910	1 C	020		The large exercise ring and jump course are located at the southwest portion of the property.

7105 W. 96th Street

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1970	1 N/C		SSP-4	A split level, one and a half story house with a low hipped roof with wide eaves, rough coursed , rough dressed limestone facing and casement windows in groups of two or three. Attached garage has extra wide, paneled door plus personnel door.
2)	Garage	Bldg	No Style	c. 1970	1 N/C		SSP-4	The detached garage has a pyramid roof with cupola and a paneled garage door and multi-upper light personnel door.

7109 W. 96th Street – Dehnkes, "Fine Mist Farm"

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Tudor Revival	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-4	This property consists of a c. 1965 brick and aluminum siding house, with a large central fireplace, multi-light windows, high pitched side gabled roofs an attached garage. .
2)	Barn	Bldg	n/a	c. 1940	1 C		SSP-4	A rectangular plan, gable roofed barn with the main opening in the gable end and a shed roof addition to the side. There is a small

								pasture surrounding the barn.

7325 W. 96th Street – House

This property consists of the main house

1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1965	1 N/C		SSP-4	A two story brick building with a stretcher bond walls, windows have limestone sills, and are casement style. There is an attached garage, possibly later than the house.

7347 W. 96th Street –Mr. & Mrs. James Righter house

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Mediterranean	c. 1970	1 N/C		SSP-4	A low, rectangular plan brick house with two projecting wings. The roof is hipped and there are two low, segmental arched oriel windows, one on each wing. The garage is attached and contains two, single bay doors. There is a concrete block wall, separating the driveway area from the back lawn. It has pre-cast decorative blocks which form a tracery pattern of circles.

7401 W. 96th Street. Mullin House

This is a long narrow property which was once part of a larger farm. The foundation of a 40 x 60 foot barn has been found on the property. It evidently burned. A swale traverses the property and may have once been the farm lane. This property and the two to the west all have former cropland as the southern part of their property.

1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1965	1 N/C		SSP-5	This is a one and a half story rectangular plan front gabled brick house, with a front projecting wing

7435 W. 96th Street – House

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1965	1 N/C		SSP-5	This is a low pitched hopped roof house with a slightly L-shaped plan, brick walls, a central fireplace and an attached garage.
2)	Barn	Bldg	n/a	c. 1940	1 C		"	A rectangular plan shed roof building, possibly a chicken coop, recalling the agricultural theme of the district.

7449 W. 96th Street

1)	House	Bldg	Split Level	c. 1970	1 N/C		SSP-5	A split level house with wide aluminum siding on the upper floor and random rubble limestone cladding on the lower level.
2)	Barn	Bldg	English	c. 1920	1 C		"	A gable roofed one and a half story barn with openings on several sides. Located about mid-point in the property.
3)	Barn	Bldg	Gambrel roofed	c. 1940	1 C		"	Located behind the house on the east side of the property, this building has a gambrel roof and a rectangular plan.

7515 W. 96th Street

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Colonial Revival	c. 1964	1 N/C		SSP-5	The house has brick walls on the main floor with a second floor added at the center. Six large columns in the center support a full porch roof. The left wing has a front high gable roof and the right wing has a low, side gable.
2)	Garage	Bldg	n/a	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-5	A rectangular plan modern garage with a low gabled roof.

7535 W. 96th Street

This farm has a worn exercise track in the northern section of the property, with a large stock barn in the same area. A smaller horse barn is located to the east. There are at least three fenced pastures connected to the barns. The farm contributes to the district's association with agricultural and equestrian themes.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Large Barn	Bldg	Western	c. 1940	1C	021	SSP-5	This is a low front gabled wood sided barn with small square windows. It is connected to a wing to the north with a double hatched door and small square windows.
2)	Horse Barn	Bldg	English	c. 1940	1 C		SSP-5	This building is behind the northern wing of the large barn. It has a gabled roof and wood siding.
3)	House with pool	Bldg	Neo-Traditional	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-5	This is a large, irregular plan house with multiple wings. The pool is adjacent, connected by walks and patio.
4)	Modern Barn	Bldg	English	c. 2000	1 N/C		SSP-5	This large horse barn has a gabled roof, modern metal siding and a cupola. A wing of the barn to the south west projects from the building.
5)	Exercise Track	Site	n/a	c. 1950	1 C	022	SSP-5	An ovoid track with a round ring incorporated at the southern end. The track is not used, but the evidence of its presence is clear on the ground and in photographs.
6)	Horse Pastures	Site	n/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-5	Connected to the horse barn, the barn to the south and the large barn are several fenced horse pastures, indicative of the equestrian activity.

7545 W. 96th Street

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1965	1 N/C		SSP-5	A one story ranch, tan brick which is accessible from the main drive off 96th Street and also by a gravel drive connecting to the property to the east. It is a rental, also owned by the family at 7535 W. 96th St.

7609 W. 96th Street

1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1965	1 N/C		SSP-5	This is an ell-plan brick ranch with a split level second story vinyl-clad wing to the east and an attached garage.

7635 W. 96th Street

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Field	Site	n/a	c. 1900	1 C		SSP-6	This is a long, narrow lot, left as an open field. It provides open, agricultural space in the district.

7645 W. 96th Street

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Tudor Revival	c. 1965	1 N/C		SSP-6	This is a one and a half story, modern t-plan house with random coursed rough limestone cladding. The windows have diamond lights above and panels below. There is a bay window left of the front entry. An attached garage is at the rear.
2)	Barn	Bldg	English	c. 1940	1 C		SSP-6	At the rear of the property is a gable roofed barn with irregular horizontal board siding and a metal roof.

7733 W. 96th Street

This property includes a large front fenced horse pasture with a small loafing barn/shed N/C A second pasture, to the south, is also fenced and continues back. The drive curves around to reveal the modern house, with metal siding and some brick cladding. The pastures relate to the theme: Rise and Fall of Agriculture, as part of a larger farm to the west.

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Traditional	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-6	This is a one and a half story frame house with high side gable roof, gabled dormers and an attached garage. It is located considerably south of W. 96th Street.
2)	Pastures	Site	n/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-6	This property is extremely long, with at least two extensive horse pastures and woodlots toward the south. The northern pastures were once connected to the property to the west.
3)	Loafing Shed	Bldg	n/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-6	Shed roof vernacular loafing shed for horses. Located in front pasture.

7791 W. 96th Street

This property was the seminal farmstead for several adjacent properties. The main part of the farmhouse dates to c. 1914. The drives, house and barns are present in the early 1950s and most date much farther back. This farm is significant for its association with the theme: Rise and Fall of Agriculture. The topography of the site is dramatic, with the house located on a bluff, while the barns and western portion drop off into a hollow. The house is surrounded by mature trees and the drive is curvilinear. The barns date to the 1880s.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	American Four-Square	c. 1914	1 C	023	SSP-6	This is a two story ell plan house with a low hipped roof and wide overhanging eaves. There is an addition on the front right. Windows are double hung with three-over-one vertical lights. The main door has a small stoop and porch roof with sidelights flanking the entry. There is an oversize window at left. Additions to the house continue on the south side, including an attached garage.
2)	Large Barn	Bldg	English	c. 1882	1 C	024	SSP-6	A two and a half story barn with a high-pitched gable roof, and multiple, small windows in the gable end. There is a double leaf sliding door on the east entrance. On the west side, a shed roof loafing shed has been added, extending the full length of the barn. The barn has been roofed and sided in metal, but retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district. There is a three-board wood fence surrounding the pasture area connected to the barn.
3)	Small Barn	Bldg	English	c. 1935	1 C		SSP-6	This is a rectangular plan, gable roofed barn with vertical board siding and small square 4 –light windows. The entrance is in the gable end and consists of a large garage door and a personnel door.
4)	Barn/Studio	Bldg	English	c. 1940	1 C		SSP-6	This gable-roof barn has been renovated with new windows located in a long addition.
5)	Pastures and woodlots	Site	n/a	c. 1880s	1 C		SSP-6	Pastures, wood lots and crop lands comprise the site.

7805 W. 96th Street

This property is related to the previous one and was all part of a large farm during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as such it contributes to the district theme: Rise and Fall of Agriculture. The land at the back of the house drops off and contains a series of small permanent sheds, and outbuildings, remnants of the former farm.

1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1960	1 N/C		SSP-6	The rectangular plan house has a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and rough, rubble stone cladding on the walls. The main entry is deeply recessed in the center of the building with two sidelights.
2)	Equipment Shed	Bldg	Shed roof	c. 1940	1 C		SSP-6	This is a long rectangular gabled roof building with one side open to the south.
3)	Kennel & Shed	Bldg	Shed Roof	c. 1940	1 C		SSP-6	A small vertical board sided shed with a controlled entrance for animals. In addition, the site contains a second shed, similar to an outhouse but probably for equipment, with wide shingle siding.
4)	Farm Pond and large pond	Site	N/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-6	The water features on this site include two ponds which date to the mid-twentieth century or perhaps earlier.

8001 W. 96th Street

This farm has been in agricultural use for a large part of the period of significance. It is related to the themes: Rise and Fall of Agriculture. Today, this property consists of many acres of horse pasture, a main house, a large brick barn and several small barns and sheds. The pastures are divided by 3-board horse fences. The significance of the farm does not relate to the present house and buildings, since they were built in the 1970s. However, the land retains significance within the context mentioned above. Referred to as "Quillan's Woods", a 1956 aerial map demonstrates that it was populated with mature trees, woodlands and crop fields.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1970	1 N/C		SSP-6	A one and a half story house, irregular plan with low gabled roofs.
2)	Barn	Bldg	English	c.	1		SSP-6	This is a brick barn, rectangular in plan

				1970	N/C			with a gabled roof
3)	Small Barn	Bldg		c. 1970	1 N/C		SSP-6	Square in plan, this barn is located behind the larger one. Both are associated with extensive horse pastures.
4)	Pastures	Site	n/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-6	There are extensive pastures and other lands on this farm with facilities for the horses.

9504 Moore Road The core of the house on this property is said to include the farmhouse which was the center of several of these farms. However, it has been added on to and changed so much that it no longer reflects the original farm. Two cast concrete pillars at the entrance to the property recall the earlier occupation.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Colonial Revival	c. 1990	1 N/C	042 (entrance)	SSP-4	A two and a half story shingle covered house with an irregular H-plan and an attached garage at the rear of the building.

9440 Moore Road

This is a modern house, Neo traditional revival, one and a half story with brick and clapboard siding. There is also a metal pole barn on the property, although not shown on the map.

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Traditional Revival	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-4	One and a half story building with brick and clapboard siding.
2)	Pole Barn	Bldg	Pole Barn	c. 2000	1 N/C		SSP-4	

9402 Moore Road

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Traditional	c. 1965	1 N/C		SSP-4	This is a modern house, two story with ship lap siding, a large, open two story front porch with square pillars and an

								attached garage.

9350 Moore Road

This property contains a modern house, and an earlier garage/barn which relates to the original agricultural themes of the district. In addition, there are two large beech trees on the property, just east and west of the driveway as it curves toward the garage. They are about 40-45" in caliper. Beech trees are associated with the area around Eagle Creek. Many of extreme age have survived since the early nineteenth century.

1)	House	Bldg	Split-Level	c. 1965	1 N/C		SSP-4	This property contains a main house, with pool attached and fenced in along with a small gazebo.
2)	Garage/barn.	Bldg	n/a	c. 1940	1 N/C		SSP-4	Garage/barn is a one story clapboard building with a lean-to attached. It has a gable roof and a cupola.

9211 Moore Road, Traders Point Creamery, Elder-Kunz-Hornaday Farm

This farm, as a designed agricultural landscape (Steelwater, P. 40) contributes to the district. It is significant for its relationship to the second and third generations who inherited property compiled during the Estate Era (See Steelwater p. 40). The road frontage has been altered and farm buildings moved in to serve the present use, however it is still farmed and has long been used as part of the Traders Point Hunt territory. The barns near Moore Road accommodate the milking operation, dairy products production and on-site retail business. Pastures which extend up to the Goldman Camp are presently in cultivation as fields for forage crops and pasture. The boundary of the original property, owned by Samuel Hornaday in 1889, has been little altered during the intervening years.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Gable Front	c. 1900	1 C	026	SSP-7	(#50005 on the Interim Report, 9221 Moore Road). This is a two story clapboard sided house with four/over/four light windows and a front, full open porch. It is located on a high rise, near Moore Road. The foundation is of rubble stone with some patched areas in filled with brick and concrete block. There are two front

								doors, one with a later, c. 1950 3-light door.
2)	House	Bldg	Shingle	c. 2003	1 N/C		SSP-7	A low, two story house which sits comfortably in the landscape with views of the adjacent lake and pastures. It was designed by the Indianapolis Architect, Jim Keinle. The roof is long, low, with a gentle gambrel. There are long, exaggerated exposed rafters. The wide eaves at the front are supported by long beams, simplified brackets. Connected by a walkway, there is a similarly designed and finished garage to the north of the house.
3)	Maintenance Bldg	Bldg	Shingle	c. 2003	1 N/C		SSP-7	This building is constructed on two stories with a brick foundation at the first floor level. The walls on the upper floor are clad in shingles and there are several small windows, presently shuttered. Two large openings in the lower floor accommodate equipment.
4)	Barn	Bldg	Dairy	c. 1900	1 N/C		SSP-7	A large, rectangular plan basement barn, with vertical board siding and a brick foundation. The rafters are expressed at the eaves under the gable roof. Although moved to the site c. 2000, this barn is in excellent shape and serves a function appropriate for its original use. It is a contributing element to the agricultural landscape.
5)	Creamery	Bldg	Shingle	c.1900/ 2003	1 N/C		SSP-7	Two story, modern design similar to others on the site. A wing of the building is a c. 1900 barn moved to the site c. 2000, and adapted for its modern use.
6)	Pastures and hunt trail	Site	n/a	c.1889	1 C		SSP-7	There are extensive pastures for the dairy herd on the site. They are a major part of the agricultural environment in this part of the district. They have been in similar use since the early genesis of the farm. This farm has been extensively described and rated eligible for inclusion in the district (See Steelwater, P. 40) The Traders Point Hunt Trail often goes through part of this farm.

Bridge over tertiary stream on Moore Road

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Bridge	Structure	Filled Arch	c. 1920	1 C	040	SSP-7	This is a small, single span filled spandrel concrete arch. The arch is semicircular, very high. Above, the rails are a unit with the concrete of the arch and have cast in place panels on both sides. The abutments are also a unit with the arch and are slightly battered.

9014 Moore Road

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Colonial	c. 1960	1 N/C	047	SSP-7	Large two story house in a traditional style with front, open two story porch and two, one story wings on the sides.
2)	Paddock & Horse Shed	Site	n/a	c. 1955	1 C		SSP-7	Relating to the Estate Era-equestrian theme, this site, with its small shed roof loafing shed contributes to the district. The low, side gabled building contains several horse stalls with typical double doors. There is a three board fence enclosing the pasture.
3)	Garage	Bldg	No style	c. 1960	1 N/C		SSP-7	This is a gable-roofed garage, one and a half story located adjacent to the main house with a concrete patio between.

8800 Moore Road

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-7	This is a two story house, with an irregular plan, set to take advantage of the landscape which features a drop to the small pond at the rear. The drive comes in at the lower level. There are large picture windows all around and two

								main massive fireplaces. The cladding consists of coursed limestone, laid in narrow and wide widths and slightly variegated colors.
2)	Guest house	Bldg	Craftsman	c. 1940	1 C	7-027	SSP-7	This was probably the first house on the site, built as a summer cottage. The foundation and lower floor of the split level is of cobblestones as is the fireplace chimney. Modern vertical board (TM111) siding has been placed on several sides of the building.
3)	Landscape	Site	n/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-7	The landscape includes a small, lozenge shaped pond, with rough dressed stones used as a retaining edge. In addition there is a retaining wall of narrow flagstones, some with mortar and some laid dry. The entry gates at the road are of sandstone, irregular coursing, and comprise stone side walls and square pillars.

8801 Moore Road

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Tudor	c. 2000	1 N/C		SSP-7	Dating to the present era, this house has high side gabled roofs and an irregular plan. Walls are sided in irregular coursed sandstone. There is an attached garage with three doors, massive brackets and stained, paneled doors.
2)	Garage	Bldg	Neo-Tudor	C. 2000	1 N/C		SSP-7	This second garage has clapboard siding and is similar in style to the house.

Owner would not allow pictures to be taken of the property.

8799 Moore Road

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Bungalow	c. 1930	1 C		SSP-7	This a bungalow with some oversiding and other changes, but retaining, form, roof details, foundation and an interesting porch with slate shingles.

8798 Moore Road

This is listed on the Interim Survey as number 50006

1)	House	Bldg	Gable Front	c. 1890	1 C	028	SSP-7	This rectangular plan clapboard sided building contains some additions to the west. The high pitched gable roof is highlighted by a medium wide plain freize and boxed cornice. The main façade is three bay with a central door containing a transom. The windows which flank the door are four/over /four light, double hung. There is a newer entrance on the 88th Street side with sidelights.
2)	Garage	Bldg	Craftsman	c. 1925	1 C		SSP-7	This rectangular plan building has a jerkin head roof, narrow clapboard siding and a small potting shed attached.
3)	Spring or Milk House	Bldg	Vernacular	c. 1890	1 C		SSP-7	Located slightly southwest of the house, this gable roofed wood frame building has wood clapboard siding.

7250 West 88th Street

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Gothic Revival	c. 2000	1 N/ C	048	SSP-7	This is a two and a half story roughly rectangular plan house with two prominent gable front wings. The gables are high pitched. There is a four board fence, with an ornate iron gate, gravel drive and a highly wooded lot.

7320 W. 88th Street

All of the buildings on this property are part of what was a large, original farm on the site, known as Spring Brook Farm. (Note: This property and the one adjacent at 7326 were both part of the same farm. For a reference, see #50007 on the Pike and Lawrence County Survey)

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Barn	Bldg	Transverse Frame	c. 1880	1 C	029,048	SSP-7	A vertical board and batten sided barn with a prominent hay hood on the east side entrance. The windows are square, with fixed multi-lights. There is a garage

								addition on the side nearest the second building on the property.
2)	Barn-house	Bldg	Dairy Barn	c. 1900	1 C		SSP-7	This is a large, gambrel roofed barn with narrow clapboard siding, small square windows with simple wood frames. The building has been adapted to serve as a residence, with additional windows added in the gable end. The rear of the building, which is on a lower level, accommodating the drop in grade, has a wood block floor and original horse stalls. The barn also has all of its round galvanized metal vents. Most of the openings, at least on the long side are original. The barn retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district.
3)	Milk House	Bldg	Vernacular	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-7	A concrete block structure with a side gabled roof, clapboard siding in the gable end, double casement windows and a small, gabled porch with modern turned posts and rails.
4)	Pastures	Site	n/a	c. 1880	1 C	048	SSP-7	Adjacent to the dairy barn are two small enclosed pastures which contribute to the district as additional resources connected to the dairy farm.

7326 W. 88th Street

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Chicken Coop	Bldg	Vernacular	c. 1945	1 C		SSP-7	Also part of the former Spring Brook Farm, this is a long, narrow, rectangular coop constructed during World War II. There have been junctures to join what appears to have been probably four buildings into one long one and it has recently been sided with cedar.
2)	Barn	Bldg	Gambrel Roof	c. 1920	1 C		SSP-7	Although adjacent to the long narrow coop above, this building appears to have originally been a separate structure. It is similar to the one at 7320, but smaller. It has a broad, gambrel roof, narrow clapboard siding,

								several small, 6 pane windows on the first floor front, along with a personnel door and a hay door as well as two others on the upper floor.
3)	House	Bldg	Neo-Traditional Revival	c. 1865/2007	1 C		SSP-7	The original farmhouse has been added onto recently in a neo-traditional style. It is an irregular plan home, with an attached double garage. The foundation is of rough dressed and irregular coursed stone, with a belt course or water table above and wide, siding, with corner boards. Windows are of various sizes and types. This was the seminal farmhouse for the original dairy farm and as such has an associational significance which makes it a contributing resource to the district.

7400 W. 88th Street – Miller Farm

This property consists of a large main house set on a huge lot. There are rolling hills on the property as well as two cultivated crop fields as well as what appears to be remnants of an old orchard.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Split Level	1965	1 N/C		SSP-7	This is a two story split level house the ground floor walls are faced in rough coursed limestone, rough dressed, with multi-light windows. The second story has wide, clapboard siding and there are four square, 8/over/8 windows on the main façade. The main paneled wood door is surrounded by sidelights and transoms. The garage is joined to the main house by a link.
2)	Barn	Bldg	Vernacular	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-7	This is a concrete block barn with a rectangular plan and a gabled roof. There are small, fixed six-pane windows and three large openings.
3)	Hog Barn	Bldg	Vernacular	c. 1940	1 C		SSP-7	This building is rectangular, with a concrete block foundation. The siding is a narrow board clapboard. There is a

								shed roof with small windows in the upper clerestory space. Although the owner indicated it was a hog barn, it is similar to some chicken coops.
4)	Corn Crib	Structure	Vernacular	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-7	This is a narrow, one and a half story structure constructed of metal, with punctuated ventilation slits. Typically a prefabricated item on a farm of this period. It is suffering from rust.

8765 Moore Road

This property consists of several buildings, all of which are probably post 1956.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	# C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan/Photo	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 2000	1 N/C		SSP-7	An irregular plan brick and clapboard sided house, which sits on a slight rise in the landscape.
2)	Garage	Bldg	Gable Front	c. 2000	1 N/C		SSP-7	A double garage, clapboard sided, with a front gabled roof.
3)	Garage	Bldg	Side Gable	c. 1960	1 N/C		SSP-7	A small garage with board and batten siding, high pitched roof and modern windows

8751 Moore Road (Rocking Horse Ridge – Willow Lane)

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c. 1970	1 N/C		SSP-7	A two story, split level house, with a large, limestone fireplace at the end nearest the drive.
2)	Garage	Bldg	Side	c.	1 N/C		SSP-7	A three car garage, rectangular with a side

			Gable	1999				gabled roof.
3)	Barn	Bldg	T-Plan	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-7	This is a horse barn made of concrete block and vertical board siding with small, fixed, 4 light windows.
4)	Horse Pasture	Site	n/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-7	This pasture is enclosed with an old three-board wood fence.

8741 Moore Road

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Hall and Parlor	c. 1850	1 N/C		SSP-7	This property was moved to the site c. 2000. It is owned by the Elder-Kunz family. The house is a three-bay side gabled, frame building, one and a half stories with clapboard siding. The windows are slightly pedimented, with two/over/two lights and the main door has a transom over a large upper lights. There is a wide, plain frieze and plain corner boards. Although not present during the period of significance it relates to the documented agricultural and early settlement significance of the district.
2)	Barn	Bldg	English	c. 1900	1 N/C		SSP-7	This is a large English barn, also moved to the site, c. 2000. Although not present during the period of significance, it relates to the documented agricultural significance of the district.

8717 Moore Road

This property is part of the collection of properties owned by the Fortune family (Sheila Fortune).

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1925	1 C		SSP-7	A nearly square plan house with narrow, clapboard siding, a medium high gable roof, side gabled, with a front, enclosed and screened porch. There is a large stone and brick fireplace on the north side and the foundation is of rusticated cast block.

2)	Garage	Bldg	Craftsman	c. 1925	1 C		SSP-7	This building has been slightly modified, but dates from approximately the same time period as the house and is similar in construction.

8635 Moore Road

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Ranch	c.1925/1950	1 C		SSP-7	A small, rectangular building, with a cast block foundation, this house was remodeled c. 1950. There is a low, hipped roof, a wide, stone fireplace and the siding is vertical board (cedar or pine) stained a medium dark color.
2)	Garage/Workshop	Bldg	Craftsman	c. 1925	1 C		SSP-7	This is a rectangular plan narrow clapboard sided building with two fixed light windows flanking a large battered brick fireplace chimney. There are two garage doors and a personnel door on the north side. The roof is side gabled, with wide overhanging eaves.

8796 Moore Road

1)	Crop lands	Site	n/a	c. 1925	2 C		SSP-7	This property consists of two large cultivated fields, separated by a tree-lined buffer and with a small woodlot in the north west corner of the southern field. They are in active cultivation and contribute to the district as part of the context: Rise and Fall of Agriculture. Although crops have been rotated and changed over the years, the land use has been consistent since at least

								1956 and earlier.

7153 W. 86th Street

This property faces 86th Street but goes back some distance. However, the barn is NOT part of this property.

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Traditional Revival	c. 1985	1 N/C		SSP-8	An irregular plan, two story brick and clapboard sided residence. The property drops off dramatically to the creek on two sides of the back of the house. There is a garage wing with two large garage doors, at the north side of the house.

8561 Moore Road Dairy Farm (#50030 on the interim report)

The owners have an abstract which indicates that David McCurdy first bought a large parcel of land including this property in early 1831. By 1890 it had become the property of Mr. & Mrs. De Long who ran a dairy farm. The land was subdivided among the heirs after Mr. De Long's death and some parcels became a camp (the Christamore Aid Camp). The adjacent road was once called the Tolbert E. Moore free gravel road. The current owner bought this property in the 1980s. The property contributes to the district as an example of the type of agricultural farm (dairy farm) which was typical of this region.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Queen Anne	c.1830/1890	1 C		SSP-8	The original part of this house may date as early as 1830. It was added on c. 1890 probably by the De Long's as part of their farm. The house is a T-plan Queen Anne. The rear portion of the T includes the older part of the house. There are protruding wings, with decorative scroll work in the gable ends and a front porch with similar decorative features. The windows are all 1/over/1 replacements, but in the original openings.
2)	Barn	Bldg	Dairy Barn	c. 1870	1 C	030	SSP-8	This is a large, gambrel roof transverse frame barn with a hay hood, vertical board siding and medium/small windows. The windows have been replaced, but the openings are intact. A garage door is placed in the opening where the barn

								sliding door once existed.
3)	Milk House	Bldg	Vernacular	c. 1890	1 C		SSP-8	This milk house is a small rectangular building located to the rear of the main farmhouse. It was situated so that cold water from the well could run through it. All of the houses in this area are on wells, with good water. The floor is stone and concrete. The well head from the farm still exists at the rear of the house adjacent to the Milk House.
4)	Garage	Bldg	Traditional	c. 1985	1 N/C		SSP-8	A clapboard sided building with space for two cars and a second floor storage area.

8515 Moore Road (Home of Maurice Arregui)

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Traditional Revival	c. 1985	1 N/C		SSP-8	A two and a half story modern home c. 1985 built in a Neo traditional revival style with turned posts, clapboard siding, high, shingled roofs and an attached garage.
2)	Barn/Greenhouse	Bldg	n/a	c. 1985	1 N/C		SSP-8	This is a small, two story barn and greenhouse with a metal roof and chicken coop on the rear.
3)	Crop and woodland	Site	n/a	c. 1830	1 C		SSP-8	This land retains integrity as cropland, and woods since at least 1956.

8451 Moore Road

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Ell plan	c. 2000	1 N/C		SSP-8	This is a modern ell plan, two story house with an attached garage. The walls are covered in cobble stones,

								and vertical board siding. There is a recessed entry in the crotch between the main house and garage wings.

8407 Moore Road – Moore – Asher House

This property is listed as #50029 on the Interim Report. There are multiple resources within the property.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Greek Revival	1879	1 C		SSP-8	This is a two story, three bay house, with a rectangular plan. There is a brick fireplace on the east elevation and a front, open one story porch with round columns. A rear extension on the house connects with the summer kitchen (the original fireplace and chimney are still visible). The windows in the house have slightly projecting flat cornices with decorative molding. The house is side gabled, with scrolled brackets in the gable ends and medium wide eaves with molded fascia. The windows have been replaced within the spaces of the old windows and there is a modern picture window in the attached link. The gable end of the house includes a wide frieze board with a molded interior, the corner boards are topped by decorative capitals with Greek Revival details.
2)	Garage	Bldg	Side Gabled	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-8	This is a concrete block garage with two doors, each of which is paneled with a row of lights across the top. The building is side gabled.
3)	Playhouse/ Chicken house	Bldg	Gable front	c. 1930	1 C		SSP-8	This is a gable roofed-wood frame building with narrow vertical board siding and a shed roof porch. Converted from farm use to

								family.
4)	Shed	Bldg	Vernacular	c. 1940	1 C		SSP-8	This is a shed roof, frame building with vertical board siding.
5)	Retaining Wall	Structure	n/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-8	This is an old concrete wall, only about eighteen inches high, which frames the drive and leads to the garage.
6)	Well heads & pump	Structure	n/a	c.1945/ 1950	1 C		SSP-8	There are two wells on the property. One has a utilitarian flat concrete cover, the other has a concrete cover and pump.
7)	Crop lands	Site	n/a	c. 1880	1 C		SSP-8	There are cultivated lands to the east of the property, between the farmstead and Eagle Creek. While some adjustments have occurred, these have been in cultivation with various crops since at least 1956 or earlier.

8380 Moore Road

This is another agricultural landscape which recalls the historic themes of the Rise and Fall of Agriculture. There is a large, fenced pasture with a farm lane leading into it. Also on the property are a barn and a shed. The property is actively used as a pasture for cattle.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Pasture	Site	n/a	c. 1900	1 C		SSP-8	The pasture is located in a gently rolling field, with a feeder on it. The cattle are contained by wire and post fencing.
2)	Barn	Bldg	Hoosier	c. 1940	1 C	031	SSP-8	This is a wood frame barn on a concrete foundation with vertical board siding and a long, wide and low gable roof with a round galvanized metal vent atop.
3)	Shed	Bldg	n/a	c. 1940	1 C	031	SSP-8	A small, rectangular plan, gable roofed building with vertical board siding.

8320 Moore Road – Pleasant Hill Cemetery

This cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with Exploration/Settlement

1)	Cemetery	Site	Rural Cemetery	c. 1830	1 C	032	SSP-8	This resource consists of a rectangular cemetery with two entrances, memorials dating c. 1830, a cast block retaining wall and a mix of interesting markers in limestone, granite and other materials. The retaining wall is made of early rock faced cast stone (c. 1890), with coping stones of the same material and decorative segmented balls at the side entries. The arched metal entrance canopy is probably later.

8271 Moore Road.

1)	House	Bldg	Neo-Traditional Revival	c. 1985	1 N/C		SSP-9	This is a one story, U plan house with front gables, vinyl shiplap siding, central entry with full light glass doors and multi-light windows. The foundation and water table is faced with used brick. Connected by a walkway, the guest house is located to the north and is roughly t-plan with similar detailing. The two story garage is also interconnected. It houses a second floor residence or studio.

8231 Moore Road

1)	House	Bldg	Shed Style	c. 1980	1 N/C		SSP-9	This roughly rectangular plan home is clad with vertical board siding and has a large attached garage at the north side.

8221 Moore Road The William Fortune Garage

(Note- This property and the two which follow were all once part of the William Fortune estate. The property was divided up c. 1994 into three parts: The garage (8221), the house and garden (8181) and the tennis courts (8177). A new house was constructed in place of the latter.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description

1)	Garage	Bldg	Art Moderne	1929	1 C		SSP-9	A two story garage/guest house is rectangular in plan, with multiple garage doors on the ground floor and apartments above. These once had shutters, as the shutter hardware is still visible. The windows are modern, eight light casements, probably similar to the originals and in their place. The roof is gabled, with an extended dormer above. There is a small extension at the rear. The walls are plastered with a rough coat stucco. The building has been converted to apartments.

8181 Moore Road The William Fortune House #50027 on the Interim Report

1)	House	Bldg	Art Moderne	1929	1 C	033	SSP-9	The home is constructed in an ell plan with the same stucco finish as the garage. Most of the windows have been replaced, but the openings appear original. The entry consists of a small porch roof with wrought metalwork supports. At the front, a concrete and stone entry landing is protected with wrought iron metal railings. Stone steps lead up to the landing. This feature was a way to off load guests in their cars or to view the scenery. The home is two story, with various window shapes and a low gabled roof.
2)	Garden	Site	Formal	C.1929	1 C		SSP-9	Located to the north and east of the house is a fountain and formal garden. While this feature is slightly overgrown, it retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district. There is an octagonal fountain pool, with a stone deck, the formal garden is beyond, with a sun dial remaining. The northern portion of the garden is a circular, raised area, with a perimeter mortared stone wall evocative of a Jens Jensen circle.

8177 Moore Road

1)	House	Bldg	Split	c. 1995	1 N/C		SSP-9	A modern, split level house. The upper

			Level					part is of modern vertical board siding and the lower is of variegated brick. There are modern casement windows throughout. This is located on the site of the former Fortune house tennis courts.

8222 Moore Road Bowman Elder Farm/ Stables This farm is listed as the Bowman Elder Stables, #50025 on the survey. (Note: 8222, 8100 and 8084 Moore road are all related, in ownership or control by the same family)

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Stable	Bldg	Tudor Revival	c. 1930	1 C		SSP-9	Stable with office and tack room in stone and stucco. This is a one and a half story building in an ell plan.
2)	House	Bldg	Tudor Revival	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-9	The house is a rectangle plan building with a rear wing and front entry wing. Side medium gable with wood siding in the gable end.
3)	Stable	Bldg	Tudor Revival	c. 1960	1 N/C		SSP-9	This is a gabled roofed building with a large extended dormer. Stuccoed on the walls and above the eave line, in the gables, narrow vertical board siding.
4)	Barn	Bldg	Pole Barn	c. 1980	1 N/C		SSP-9	Located a distance away from the other buildings, this barn can accommodate modern equipment.
5)	Pastures	Site	n/a	c. 1930	1 C		SSP-9	There is a four-board fenced paddock area, plus secondary pasture and a third for working and riding. A fourth pasture is also in this complex. Two of the pastures are of sand/dirt and the others are grassed. All are individually separated by board fences.

8100 Moore Road Bowman Elder House #50024 on Interim Survey

1)	House	Bldg	Colonial Revival	1936	1 C	9-034	SSP-9	This is a two and a half story colonial revival house, with used brick facing and a centered ornate wrought iron two story porch. Willard Osler, was thearchitect/builder. Owned by Bowman Elder family. The main house has three gabled dormers on the high

								hipped roof with a tall brick chimney. The cornice is decorated with brackets and dentils. The windows are topped with double rows of brick voussoirs, evenly spaced across the front facade. The main entrance is decorated with an upper fan light and sidelights. The side wing roofs are trimmed with cross braced rails. There is an extension to the north with an open patio and a low brick walled.
2)	Conservatory	Bldg	Colonial Revival	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-9	This is a one-story stucco walled building at the rear of the main house.
3)	Entry Gates	Structure	n/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-9	Four stone mortared pillars support white vertical picket gates; one set of gates is located at the street entrance, the other nearer the house.
4)	Sycamore Allee	Site	n/a	c. 1940	1 C	046	SSP-9	This allee of large sycamore trees was mature enough to be visible on the 1956 aerial map. As a landscape feature, symbolic of the estate era, it contributes to the district.

8084 Moore Road Traders Point Farm Note: This is also part of the Bowman Elder farms and enterprises.(#50023 on the Interim Report – Traders Point Farm 8060 Moore Rd) This is a working farm with many pastures connected.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Gabled Ell	c. 1935	1 C	035	SSP-9	Tri-gabled, this is a one and a half story building with a verandah surrounding on two sides. Windows have six over six lights with narrow vertical board shutters. The wall covering is stucco.
2)	Garage	Bldg	T-Plan	c. 1990	1 N/C		SSP-9	This is a modern garage/barn in a t-plan with modern aluminum siding and a concrete foundation. Two garage doors have x-marked batten doors.
3)	Large Barn	Bldg	English Bank	c. 1900	1 C	035	SSP-9	A very large, vertical board sided English bank barn with small louvered openings and batten doors on the front. The lower level connects to a sub barn, with a slightly bell cast roof and metal round

								vent. On the south side of the barn a concrete block milk house is attached (c. 1950) There is also a concrete walled silage storage facility covered with plastic sheeting and connected to this barn.
4)	Silo	Structure	n/a	c. 1950	1 C	035	SSP-9	A large round topped concrete silo is adjacent to the large barn and lower barn
5)	Shed	Bldg	n/a	c. 1950	1 C	035	SSP-9	This is a rectangular barn and loafing shed of concrete, with an extended metal roofed shed, supported by large round jack posts. Used for holding and feeding cattle before milking.
6)	Corn crib	Structure	n/a	c. 1935	1 C	035	SSP-9	A corn crib of pierced concrete block and metal, round roofed ovate shape with a rectangular monitor on top, with fixed pane windows and a gabled roof. The upper part of the building roof is shingle covered including the walls of the monitor.
7)	Milking Shed	Bldg	n/a	c. 1935	1 C	035	SSP-9	Concrete block milking shed with gabled roof and narrow clapboard siding , batten door to second floor hay area., Two round metal vents on roof.
8)	Barn	Bldg	Pole Barn	c. 2007	1 N/C	Built after photo	SSP-9	New barn under construction: This is a large, wood frame barn being constructed behind the main buildings of the farm.
9)	Pastures	Site	n/a	c. 1930	1 C	035, 045	SSP-9	The farm contains at least four fenced pastures for the dairy cattle. These are extensive and comprise a considerable amount of the total acreage of the farm. The fields are contained with post and wire fencing, typical for this type of stock farming. In addition, there are at least two cultivated fields, for hay and land which is in conservation acreage west of a small drainage at the west side of the farm.

8145 Moore Road Samuel Dowden house – (Interim Report # 50026)

1)	House	Bldg	Colonial Revival	c. 1930	1 C		SSP-9	A two story, wood frame house with five bays across and 9/over/9 windows. The central main entry features a decorative

								glass fan light and sidelights. In addition there is a two story open porch with square columns, a wide lintel, and modified molding at the capitals. The sun room on the right side of the house is graced with a balustrade railing and two oversize chimneys on either side. A modern garage has been attached, sensitive to the main house.
2)	Garage	Bldg	Colonial Revival	c. 1970	1 N/C		SSP-9	This modern garage is side gabled with a slightly bell cast roof and clapboard siding. There are three main openings.

8111 Moore Road

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Shed	c. 1970	1 N/C		SSP-9	This is a U-plan house of vertical board siding and random rubble stone facing. It has several sky lights and a monitor as well as a long dormer on the main roof. A garage is attached.
2)	Pool/house	Bldg	n/a	c. 1970	1 N/C		SSP-9	This is a rectangular pool surrounded by small ornamental trees. A small pool house is associated with this structure. This building has gable roofs and clapboard siding, with several gabled wings.

8081 Moore Road

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Field	Site	n/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-9	This agricultural field enhances the feeling of the district and is actively mowed for

								hay.

8061 Moore Road

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Log	c. 1950	1 N/C		SSP-9	This consists of a two story log home, with wide chinking. The logs appear hand hewn and aged. The original house has been modified. Modern windows and doors plus additions on the left, a projecting garage, with wide aluminum siding and decorative woodwork, a small dormer and irregular coursed rough dressed limestone on the first floor walls. There are two doors with diamond pattern decorations.
2)	Barn/guest house	Bldg	Log	c. 1950	1 N/C		SSP-9	This second building also has a log structure at its core, with old, hand hewn logs. A clapboard addition has a gable roof.

7602 W. 79th Street

This property consists of a large woodlot, with no structures or buildings located on it.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Woodlot	Site	n/a	c. 1960	1 N/C		SSP-10	This woodlot was an actively farmed with crops as late as 1955.

Bridge over Eagle Creek on 79th Street

1)	Bridge	Structure	Slab	c. 1960	1 N/C	041	SSP-10	This is a concrete bridge, three span with a wide roadway and two large cast concrete piers. The juncture of the rail to the abutment is decorated with a cast in place, art modern influenced end rail, curved and with horizontal bands. The railing consists of two massive, round pipes of aluminum, anodized , a dull finish. Additional safety rails radiate from

								the abutments, typical galvanized metal, highway standards. The bridge has wide expansion joints.

7658 Noell Road

1)	House	Bldg	Federal	c. 1833	1 C	10-036	SSP-10	The core of the house is a federal, rectangular plan one-story frame building with clapboard siding and an oversized fireplace at one end. The main façade has five bays. The house has been added to over the years, with an ell addition c. 1900, one story, with a gabled roof. Infill additions complete the rest of the structure. The additions have occurred at the sides and rear of the house, away from the Noell Road elevation. The landscape has been designed to accommodate the hilly site and consists of several terraces and at least one Jensen style rock circle. Natural or recycled stones provide steps from the drive and there is a c. 1930 concrete walk. Trees include larch, pine, oak and maple as well as at least two beech. There is a huge ash tree, 48" caliper, perhaps 100 years old, at the front of the house.
2)	Garage	Bldg	No Style	c. 1950	1 N/C		SSP-10	This is a two car wide aluminum sided garage.

7564 Noell Road Rollingwood

This property and the earliest part of the main house is eligible under the Estate Era. It was a country hunting lodge in the mid-twentieth century.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Colonial Revival	c. 1955	1 C		SSP-10	This is a rambling home, angled into the terrain with an irregular plan. The house consists of a low, one story side gable roofed building with clapboard siding. There is a pergola to the right, and an

								enclosed sun patio area, with an ornate curved and openwork brick wall and brick foundation. At the center of the next wing are two oriel windows, with copper, standing seam roof, multi-light windows and ornate carpenter details at their bases, ending in a shield as a finial. There is a long, open planter at the entrance, of the same or similar brick as the patio/garden wall, but simple steps and a wall enclose the planter which leads to the main entrance with an oversize door, wrought iron entry. The roof is a medium pitch gable with wood shingle finish. There is a projecting wing with a second opening,, a door with similar wrought iron and two sidelights, with a canopy roof of copper. Connected by a link are two other wings, a two story high side gabled office or guest building and a low, one storied two car garage and residence or office. Connected to the house and behind it is a rectangular, in-ground pool. Although this is on the border, with regard to its age, it contributes to the district as an example of the recreational (hunting lodge) resources related to the Estate Era in the district.
2)	Tennis Courts	Structure	n/a	c. 1980	1 N/C		SSP-10	These are typical for such structures with no unusual design and later than the period of significance.
3)	Storage Bldg	Bldg	Colonial Revival	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-10	A square, pyramid roofed building.

7229 79th Street

This property contains a high-style mansion, beautifully detailed and designed in the eclectic fashion popular during the first three decades of the twentieth century. The use of materials in its construction is varied and interesting. The secondary buildings and structures also relate to the theme of the Estate Era in the district.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Tudor Revival	1929	1 C	037	SSP-10	This is a massive, stucco and half timbered mansion. The variegated

								slate shingle roof relieves the generally rectangular shape with high pitched front facing gables. The north or front side of the house contains a garage on the lower level. The rear or south side of the building provides the main entrance for guests. Several of the gables project as bays from the building mass, each with rows of multi-paned windows in groups of two, three or four. An oriel window on the south facade is topped by a slate roof and overgrown with ivy. Entrance to the south side of the house is achieved through an arched portal in a projecting wing. There is a sun porch on the west side of the house. An ambulatory on this side of the house is protected from the steep drop off by brick walls and piers, capped by limestone. A two car garage on the lower level of the front or north side is of brick with pierced budded crosses as ventilators above the roof of the garage. The door openings have limestone quoins. The front façade contains a half timbered oriel window with copper roof and triple gables, one with wavy shingled infill in the gable end. A massive stone fireplace is on the other side and there is a brick stair leading up to the house and a patio above the garage. The detailing on the house is extremely well designed and executed.
2)	Tenant House/ Pool	Bldg	Craftsman	c. 1920	1 C		SSP-10	This is a craftsman, clapboard sided ell plan house, one and a half stories. With a rear and front screened porches and brick exterior chimney. The foundation is of rusticated cast stone blocks. Connected by a concrete and stone patio is a rectangular pool built of rough aggregate concrete with tile insets around the perimeter (c. 1980)
3)	Garage	Bldg	n/a	c. 1980	1 N/C		SSP-10	A vertical paneled, metal faced

								barn/garage with two oversize doors and a side gabled roof.
4)	Guest House/ Workshop	Bldg	Craftsman	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-10	This is a gable roofed one story concrete block building having a central entry with windows flanking in the main façade.
5)	Tennis Courts	Structure	n/a	c.1950	1 C		SSP-10	These courts are rectangular in plan, with curved corners, and wire fencing protecting the facility. There are shrubs grown around the perimeter.
6)	Landscape	Site	n/a	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-10	Although somewhat overgrown, this is a designed landscape which was intended to complement the house architecture. The planting of large pines and the stone work at the front entry, as well as the circular drive at the rear (this is the main entrance, actually), as well as the extensive use of patio and viewing areas, all speak of an excellent landscape design.

7043 W. 79th Street Krannert/Kleinops property

The former Krannert property was subdivided. This listing includes the Entry/Gate house, Tennis Courts, Pond/Landscape and Bath house/pool. See 6969 W. 79th for the Tea House/pool/tennis courts, Formal Garden, and a Modern House which are still present. All of these resources were listed as #50064, 50065, 50066 in the Interim Report. While these elements remain, the area around the pool and bath house and by the Tea house is abutted by residential development.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Entry/Gate House	Bldg	French Eclectic	c. 1925	1 C	038	SSP-10	Of brick and limestone, this structure curves at the outer perimeter, and is two story at the center. There are stone surrounded niches with statuary in a small fountain. The entrance opening is an elliptically arched limestone surround with carved moldings. Small, multi-light windows surround it and are within the oriel window above the opening. Scrolled stone brackets frame the center bay. On the left, corbelled "X" pattern

								stone work decorates above the stone belt course and the roof is slate shingles with diagonally placed brick at the eave line.
2)	Tennis Courts	Structure	n/a	c. 1930	1 C		SSP-10	These are traditional in style and construction. Set upon a relatively high portion of the landscape.
3)	Pond and landscape.	site	n/a	c. 1930	1 C		SSP-10	This pond, designed in a naturalistic, roughly hourglass shape, has a stone dam and a fountain. It has been present on the site since at least 1956 and certainly earlier. As a water feature, it is an important element in the designed landscape of the Krannert Estate. Other elements include a small gazebo, mowed meadows, and formal plantings.
4)	Bath House & Pool	Bldg	French Eclectic	c. 1925	1 C		SSP-10	This building has a massive front bay with slate shingled, front columns and intricate brick work as a belt course, along with 6/over/9 windows with shutters and a scrolled keystone. There is a three car garage attached (a later addition, but sensitive to the original.) the glass infill in the porch is also probably new. However the building retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district, in addition its association with the Estate Era is well documented and adds additional significance. Connected to the Bath House is a rectangular pool, bronze sculpture and formal garden. This forms a focal landscape with the Bath House which includes terraces, view areas, and plantings. The element is edged with a decorative stucco wall with stone capping and various small urns and sculpture as well as trimmed hedge plantings.

6969 W. 79th Street

This property contains the original Krannert Tea House, with its attendant landscaping, pool and tennis courts. In addition the property contains a large modern house with access via a long drive from W 79th Street

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Krannert Tea House, pool & tennis courts	Bldg	French Eclectic	c. 1925	1 C		SSP-10	This is a three part building with high pitched hipped roof with cupola in similar French Eclectic styling as the Bath House. The central part of the building contains three bays and is the largest mass. It is flanked by wood lanais which lead to two smaller, square rooms with pyramid roofs. All of the roofs are shingled with slate. Behind the building is a rectangular swimming pool and tennis courts, all connected by walks.
2)	Formal Garden	Site	n/a	c. 1925	1 C		SSP-10	The front of the Tea House looks onto a formal sunken garden in an oval configuration, enclosed with a stucco and whitewashed low wall.
3)	Modern House	Bldg	Neo-Mediterranean	c. 2000	1 N/C		SSP-10	This is an irregular plan, two story tan stucco building with Mediterranean styling. The house is fronted by a large water body . Access is via a long drive from W. 79th Street.

7030 W. 79th Street

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan/Photo	Description
1)	House	Bldg	Tudor Revival	1934	1 C		SSP-10	The house was built in 1934 by Howard J. Lacy II. It is a two story, Tudor Revival building with a large gable front wing extending from a generally rectangular plan house. The siding on the wing is wide, hewn faced board, with half timbering in the façade of the wing. There is

								a three car garage, with a slate roof (presently under restoration, the slate shingles are variegated red and brown) The rest of the façade is of brick, set in a running or stretcher bond. The windows are multi-light casement windows set in groups of two, three or four. There is a diamond light casement window in the front gable end. The property is set in a graceful, tree studded lot with a circular drive and additional parking. A swimming pool is connected by a patio at the rear.
2)	Guest House	Bldg	Craftsman	c. 1925	1 C		SSP-10	This is a nearly pyramidal roofed craftsman cottage, with a front, gabled entry, with geometric posts as supports. The eaves are wide and the rafters are expressed at the eave lines. The front façade has four bays with a central entry and two windows left, 1 right. Windows are six over six light with slightly projecting cornices and shutters.
3)	Garage/Barn	Bldg	Craftsman	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-10	This is an ell plan building, with a small, paneled garage door front, clapboard siding, medium fascia and plain corner boards.
4)	Garage/Barn	Bldg	Craftsman	c. 1950	1 C		SSP-10	This is a nearly square plan, gable roofed building located adjacent to the above garage barn and similar.

Lafayette Bridge over Big Eagle Creek (Marion County Bridge 0102F)

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Lafayette Bridge	Structure	Filled Spandrel Arch	1922/1935	1 N/C		SSP-10	This is a concrete, three-span, filled spandrel arch bridge which carries Lafayette Road over Eagle Creek at the southern tip of the district. Eagle Creek flows into Eagle Reservoir south of this bridge and I-65. The bridge was dramatically enlarged to a

								four-lane road in 1935. It has been rated as ineligible for the National Register in the current bridge survey being conducted by Mead & Hunt for the INDOT (i.e. non-select). The Marion County DPW is administering the current project to replace this bridge. Construction is scheduled to take place beginning March of 2009.

7680(7618) Lafayette Road Farm Bureau Coop. #50077 in the Interim Report.

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Coop Building	Bldg	Agricultural Vernacular	c. 1950	1 C	039	SSP-10	This is a rectangular plan concrete foundation building, with irregular roofs, some low gable and a shed roof loading area. The siding is corrugated metal. There is a large, square tower where the grain once was accessed and other grain storage and loading facilities are adjacent.

Moore Road

No.	Name	Type	Style	Date	C or N/C	Photo No.	Sketch Plan	Description
1)	Moore Road	Structure	n/a	c. 1830	1 C		Location Map And all Supplemental Maps	This is a historic road, running from its inception at Lafayette Road to where it joins 96th Street and continuing at the bend where it becomes Moore Avenue until it joins Ford Road. The original configuration of the road is intact, thus the integrity of its location, key to a historic road, is high. The width of the road and the features along it have been intact for at least 50 years, based on an aerial of 1956. In addition, the road has not been flattened, straightened or otherwise manipulated in its history. The

								properties which lie along this road have continued for at least fifty years and the types of resources which can be found beside this artery are typical of those which were present during the period of significance. This road is a contributing resource in the district.

Section 8. Statement of Significance

Summary

The Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District meets National register Criteria A and C. The district is one of several identified in the rural historical and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township (Boone Co.) and Pike Township (Marion Co.) Indiana. 1820-1956 MPL. This district represents the distinct development trend of a historically cohesive portion of the townships, from early Euro-American settlement, to general purpose agriculture, to cattle and dairy raising, and finally, to purposeful adaptation of the land for estate and recreation uses by wealthy industrialists of Indianapolis. Traditional British=style fox hunting and related equestrian pursuits are trademark recreational activities of a number of residents of the district, beginning formally in 1930 and extending to the present day. Historic buildings in the district range from 19th century farmhouses to interwar era Colonial Revival and tudor Revival estate buildings. Vernacular barns, grain bins, and sheds represent the agrarian traditions of the area. Pastures, stables, loafing sheds and exercise tracks are part of the equestrian theme. Long-used hunting trails, century-old orthogonal-gridded farm fields, wooded creek beds, and tree-studded, expansive lawns also demonstrate management and manipulation of the land. Formal designed landscapes represent a more extensive man-made alteration of the land; a number survive on estate properties.

This nomination is based on the Multiple Property Listing: Rural Historical and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township (Boone County) and Pike Township (Marion County), Indiana, 1820-1956 (MPL). The goal of the MPL was to identify and develop themes of rural historical significance as expressed by individual resources of the built environment and agricultural landscapes within Eagle and Pike Townships. [3] Three historical contexts were developed: " First European-American Settlement, 1822 – 1851; The Rise and Fall of Agriculture, 1852-1924; The Estate Era, 1925-1956. Properties within the Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District represent elements of all three historic contexts developed within the MPL. Key resources in the district demonstrate those farms and residences established by prominent Indianapolis business and industrial families. Related to this context is the development of the Traders Point Hunt, using territories which were owned by many of these individuals. In addition, many of those who formed and continued the hunt were property owners within the district. Further, an equestrian culture, including farms dedicated to raising and training thoroughbred horses and skilled riders, grew up in the district beginning with the period between 1930 and 1950. This is still an important part of the

[3] Eliza Steelwater, "Rural Historical and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township (Boone County) and Pike Township (Marion County), Indiana , 1820 – 1956, p. 67

cultural landscape today. Boone County has recognized this fact through special equestrian zones in their county plan.

Narrative

Context I: First European-American Settlement, 1822-1851. All of the district is located north west of Indianapolis, within central Indiana. Organized European-American settlement of this area began shortly after statehood in 1816. The bulk of the district is located in Marion County, formed in 1821, with a small part located in Boone County, formed in 1831.

Land in central Indiana was available for purchase after an office opened in 1819 in Franklin County, south of Richmond. By 1822, parcels were offered in Pike and Eagle Townships. Most were sold to speculators. Business was brisk until the Panic of 1837 rocked the country and the world. As recovery began to take hold, more permanent settlers moved into the area. The bulk of these settlers (380 out of 403 in Pike Township according to the 1850 Census) were farmers. Although he is not buried within the district, a leading settler and one of the largest early landowners, David McCurdy, owned land west of Eagle Creek, including parcels which later became some of the well-known farms in the area. One of these, the De Long Farm, at 8561 Moore Road contains an impressive farm house and barn, although these buildings date from occupants of the latter nineteenth century. Undoubtedly McCurdy land is the predecessor for many later farms.[4]

Very few resources remain from this early period of settlement. One early farmhouse is worthy of note. The core house located at 7658 Noell Road (Map SSP-10, Photograph 10-036) dates to this period. A simple, frame central passage building, it has endured numerous additions over the years, but still conveys its early progenitor. A folk building, it maintains its original fenestration and form. With early siding and other details intact, it retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district, under Criterion A, for its association with this early settlement context.

The most important resources connected to the period of early settlement are two cemeteries. While not ordinarily eligible for National Register listing, Pleasant Hill Cemetery , 8320 Moore Road (SSP-8 and Photo 8-032) contributes to the district for several reasons. Founded in 1830, it contains a comprehensive roster of burials of pioneer families, thus documenting the early settlement of the area. It has a strong landscape integrity and presence. It is locally significant under Criterion A for these reasons. According to the MPL, it is also significant under Criterion B since a proportion of the burials are those of "persons of transcendent importance" to the initial settlement period, for whom there is no remaining site or building. As a rural cemetery, it recalls the early, sparsely populated period between 1822 and 1851 in Pike County. Its landscape is appropriately sparse for

[4] Ibid., P. 3.

the period and remains high in integrity. Although there are later burials in the cemetery, they do not intrude on the earlier ones. Markers range in design from tall obelisk-and urn, truncated tree, and plain stelae popular during the nineteenth century to formal granite pillar and lintel compositions of later date. The late nineteenth or early twentieth century edge details, including the cast block retaining walls and objects, while in disrepair, contribute to the sense of continuity of the burial ground. Thus it meets requirements for registration as a contributing resource in the district.[5]

A second burial ground, the small Harmon-Cotton Cemetery is a good example of the type of family burial ground which was prevalent during the nineteenth century, but is becoming a rare resource. The burials are located on the south edge of the Sutphin Farm at 6601 W. 96th Street on a bluff overlooking a pasture. This secluded plot contains five known burials of early settlers in the two families. The earliest burial,that of James Harmon, dates to 1847. He and his wife, Philadelphia are buried with simple flat topped marble headstones, along with their son Granville who died at the age of 19 in 1850. In addition, Nancy and John Cotton are buried here, the former in 1877 and the latter in 1856.[6] The latest marker in the complex is the most ornate, although still relatively modest, featuring a hand pointing toward heaven, a Victorian pleasantry. Although the cemetery is overgrown, the markers, and the rare evidence of social customs relating to early nineteenth century life in the area help this resource meet the requirements for inclusion as a locally contributing resource in the district.

Moore Road, as it travels from Lafayette Road in the south to Ford Road in the north is an important north-south artery in the district. As mentioned in the MPL, it is a subsidiary arterial, which has been present since 1855, according to that document. (Steelwater, p. 48) Other maps dating back to the nineteenth century document the integrity of location to at least 1876. A historic transportation corridor, it contributes to the significance of the district as an artery for the development of farms and other activities. Significant sites along this road include the Pleasant Hill Cemetery, a resource from the first settlement period, 1822-1851. Several Estate Era resources lie on its edges, the Bowman Elder and Traders Point Farms, as well as the Elder-Kunz-Hornaday farm, now Traders Point Creamery. In addition the road is carried over a tertiary drainage of the Eagle Creek water shed by an early nineteenth century concrete filled spandrel arch bridge. Other important historic properties of the period connected with the Rise and Fall of Agriculture, 1852 – 1924 can be found along the road, including a farmhouse connected to Spring Brook Farm at 8798 Moore Rd. and the Barn and Farmhouse of the De Long Dairy Farm located at 8561 Moore Rd. Also associated with the road is an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture, the Moore-Asher home of 1879, located at 8407 Moore Road. The road retains its historical route, right-of-way,

[5] Steelwater, Pp. 11 and 46.
[6] Ibid., P. 11.

and width, associations, feeling and setting (for the most part) and thus is eligible under Criterion A as a contributing resource to the district. (See Steelwater, p. 49 for criteria).

Context II. The Rise and Fall of Agriculture, 1852 – 1924

From 1850 to 1860, the miles of railroad track in Indiana nearly doubled. This explosion of nineteenth century technology dramatically changed the ability of farmers to market their crops. For a rural, agricultural area like that encompassed by the Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, the emergence of the railroad brought growth and prosperity. Inland capitals such as Indianapolis came to prominence thanks to the expanded market access of this new transportation technology. River cities, located for the most part in Indiana's southern tier, began to decline.

The transition from subsistence to commercial farming also occurred during this era, as agriculture brought "unprecedented prosperity to Indiana's economy" [7]. This enabled a number of Pike Township farmers to produce a variety of agricultural products, especially dairy products. As the nineteenth century waned, population growth increased in Indianapolis, Lebanon, Noblesville and other towns within the region. According to the records, butter was produced in the township. By 1880, three hundred and three farms in Pike Township were producing 74,300 pounds annually. [8] With its rolling hills and ravines, the land encompassed within the district is well-suited to grazing activities – an advantage for both stock farming and equestrian use. In addition, its proximity to the burgeoning population around Indianapolis, meant that dairy products could be quickly transported to market. Among the remaining dairy farms in the district were the Spring Brook Farm, whose barns are displayed at 7320 W. 88th Street and the De Long Dairy Farm at 8561 Moore Road. Although related to the Estate Era, the Traders Point Farm on the west side of Moore Road, also demonstrates the dairy heritage of the region.

Agricultural production began to wane as the twentieth century dawned. After World War I, overproduction was responsible for further decline. In Marion County, as the total amount of agricultural acreage declined from 242,000 to 155,000, the average farm size also declined, from 71 to 68 acres. In Boone County, the decline was from a total acreage of 264,000 to 254,000, although the average farm size increased from 75 to 97 acres. [9] This probably reflects the exodus to the country and the increased suburbanization which was occurring in Marion County even at this late date. Evidence that this situation was possibly less apparent within the confines of the district exists in the remaining elements of the farms mentioned. In all cases, large and well built dairy barns were built during this period, from 1880 to 1920.

---

[7] Thompson and Madigan, *One Hundred and Fifty Years of Indiana Agriculture*, quoted in Steelwater, p. 14.
[8] 1880 U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1880, quoted in Steelwater, p. 16.
[9] U. S. Population Census, 1900, 1930; U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1880, 1925, quoted in Steelwater, p. 17.

During the heyday of agricultural production in the late nineteenth century, Indiana joined about thirteen other states in developing agricultural research stations. [10] The era of "scientific farming" was in full swing and owners competed for large and beautifully appointed farm buildings which would also heighten production. This trend continued into the new century and can be seen in some of the buildings which evolved during the Estate Era in the district. One state agency serving the agricultural community grew from the Indiana Farm Federation, organized in 1919 to the Indiana Farm Bureau in 1923. This organization assisted the farm economy during the Great Depression of the 1930s by cooperatively purchasing and establishing manufacturing plants, mills and even insurance. [11] A remaining resource which reflects this concern is the Farm Bureau Co-operative Facility, built in 1925 at 7618 Lafayette Road. It reflects the effective defense mounted by farms against difficult economic conditions. While some elements of the building have been removed, the central part of the square grain tower and the main buildings are intact. This property contributes to the district for its association with organized farm support systems, during the Rise and Fall of Agriculture and later.

Several farmstead resources in the Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District demonstrate the growth and decline of family and commercial farms during the period between 1852 and 1924. The De Long Dairy farm, originally part of the vast McCurdy holdings in the township, is presently represented by a Queen Anne farm house, with elements which date to the earliest period of occupation during the first half of the nineteenth century. Also a part of the farmstead is the gambrel roofed dairy barn, now used as a workshop (See photo 8-030 and Supplemental Sketch Plan 8). The well head from the farm is still visible and there is a spring or milk house located in association with it, evidence of nineteenth century refrigeration, which used deep well water, that ran past the containers of milk to keep it cool. Crop and pasture lands which were once part of this farm are probably now located in adjacent parcels. Although no longer actively farmed, this property retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district within the context of the Rise and Fall of Agriculture, c. 1852- 1924, and under Criterion A.

The Spring Brook Farm was broken into several parcels after its decline. However, several large buildings remain to serve as reminders of the farm's importance to the local area. A large English barn and a gambrel roofed dairy barn are two elements on the property located at 7320 West 88th Street (See photo 7-029 and Supplemental Sketch Plan 7). The property also contains a concrete block milk house as well. The large dairy barn has been converted to a residence but retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district. Adjacent to these buildings and associated with them is a house and outbuilding across the street at 8798 Moore Road. This property appears under the

[10] Steelwater, p. 14.
[11] Ibid.

ownership of Spring Brook Farm in a plat map of 1935-40 [12] (See photo no. 028 and Supplemental Sketch Plan 7). The house is a gable front building with a high pitched roof and three-bay façade. The outbuilding is likely a spring house used to keep milk and other products cool. Both properties are significant in association with the period between 1852 and 1924, the Rise and Fall of Agriculture, as described in the MPL.

A third property also contains some of the buildings from the later part of the period when this area was replete with dairy and cattle farms. At 7326 W. 88th Street, a long, narrow former chicken coop and a smaller version of the gambrel roof dairy barn which is located at 7320 is reminiscent of the farm and its activity from the 1920s through the Great Depression and World War II, when many families produced eggs and dairy products for their own consumption, as a subsistence strategy, as well as selling any surplus to Indianapolis. The core of the farm house associated with this property dates to the latter part of the nineteenth century. These buildings and the farm acreage associated with them contribute to the district in association with the context: Rise and Fall of Agriculture. While the farmhouse has been altered, the land and other buildings convey the feeling and association required to meet the standards for contributing registration as detailed in the MPL.

Located a 7791 West 96th Street is a remaining farm from the period described here. This farm is no longer active for agricultural production, although some equestrian activity is pursued here. The main farmhouse, while having additions, retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district. It is an American Four-Square in form, with square massing and other details of the style. The farm land has dramatic topography, with the farm house and other buildings located atop a bluff and a large barn, with subsidiary elements in a hollow where a stream ran through and which fed stock ponds. This would have been logical in nineteenth century farm planning, where the ability to provide continuous watering to the stock was crucial to production. The large, nineteenth century barn on this property and related farm buildings on the adjacent property are reminiscent of both the time period and the context (See photographs 023, 024, 025, and Supplemental Sketch Plan 6).

Another farmstead which remains but is no longer actively involved in farming is the property at 6802 W. 96th Street. This is a remarkably intact collection of buildings which date from the latter nineteenth and the first few decades of the twentieth century (See Photos 011, 012 and Supplemental Sketch Plan 2). The farmhouse has been updated and a pool has been added at the back of the house. However, the gable-front building is gracefully surrounded by a veranda, with turned posts and other decorative elements. The building also features fish scale shingles in the gable ends. The complex reflects a grid pattern in the orientation of the various outbuildings, some of which are in disrepair. The farmstead retains adequate integrity to contribute to the district. An interesting note: The farm also is associated with considerable acreage to the north. Like the others

[12] Reproduced in Steelwater, p. 30.

previously mentioned, this property contains a number of elements which comprise the farmstead and which reflect the context of the district. (See detailed description in Section 7.) Thus, this resource is a contributing element.

While also related to the third historical context, The Estate Era, Traders Point Farm demonstrates typical, high style farm buildings and practices of the first few decades of the twentieth century. The tight grid plan of the buildings emphasizes the efficiency of operation which was sought during this time period. Feeding, milking and storage of fodder all related closely to one another, while the generous fields radiated out from this core activity center. The buildings within this farm also reflect some of the innovations in farm practice, such as the ovate corn crib with pierced metal walls. The farm is maintained today as an active agricultural enterprise, with a cattle operation. Expansion of building facilities to provide for modern machinery is taking place at the west side, near the historic complex, but does not detract from its significance. Expansions to the farm/tenant house are sensitive to the original setting and feeling of the property. Thus, it meets the requirements for registration under this context and as a contributing element to the district (See Photo 035 and Supplemental Sketch Plan 9).

Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District is also graced with a number of remnant farm buildings, and other elements. These contribute to the district's overall significance as a part of the period of agricultural sway, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Among these are the barn at 7103 W. 96th Street, (Photo 019), and resources at 7109, 7435, 7449, and 7535 W. 96th Street. In addition, the barns and tenant houses on parts of the Sutphin-Madiera farm complex also contribute to this context, as examples of the agricultural landscape which prevailed until the early 1920s.

Individual resources within the district which relate to the context and which are individually eligible for the National Register, include the 1879 Moore-Asher house, a two story Greek Revival, I-form house located at 8407 (8409) Moore Road. This building was included in the Interim Report (#50029) and mentioned in the context of pre-railroad buildings. (Although later in date, its form is easily recognizable throughout the Midwest from earlier buildings.) Another example of buildings which contribute to the context, in this case a post-railroad, gable-front building, is the one on the Elder-Kunz farm, also recorded by the Interim Report for Pike Township and mentioned in the MPL, this is located at 9211 Moore Road adjacent to the present-day Traders Point Creamery.

Context III. The Estate Era , 1925 – 1956.

The Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District is replete with resources which relate to this context and to its related historical theme, the Traders Point Hunt. Equestrian endeavors have been a part of this region since before the period of significance, but during the first part of the twentieth

century, as wealthy Indianapolis manufacturers and business families established farms and homes in the area, the recreational sport of fox hunting fit comfortably into the hills and woods of the landscape.

The practice of amassing rural property and pursuing a farm and home in the country began to occur in the area north west of Indianapolis after the turn of the twentieth century. In the district, this effort was undertaken by a relatively small number of families, most of which were acquainted, or related. It has continued over the years, as the second and third generations of these owners have inherited the properties. Estate farmers derived their wealth from endeavors outside of rural farming. Their interests tended to focus on a particular breed, or crop, rather than market considerations. These "gentlemen farmers" had a lot in common with 18th Century English estate owners who valued a "picturesque" landscape, with historical building types. Their homes in this landscape were considerably grander than the relatively smaller farmhouses which were prevalent in earlier eras. But they often maintained the meadows, croplands and wood lots from previous eras.[13]

The key families which amassed lands, built farms and homes in Pike and Eagle townships included the Lillys, Krannerts, Fortunes, Elders and Sutphins. Of these, only the Lilly family is not represented within the Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District. In addition, the home of a prominent local family, the Noells, and a property related to the Lacy family, important Indianapolis industrialists, are represented among the resources. The emergence of these families within the area of the present district began in 1925 with the construction of the Krannert Estate on West 79th Street.

The Krannert Estate

Herman C. Krannert arrived in Indianapolis from Chicago and founded the Inland Container Corporation. He and his wife became well-known philanthropists in Indianapolis. The estate they built began in 1935 with the purchase of 160 acres on 7043 West 79th Street. Ultimately, the family amassed 600 acres. They built a mansion house and the complex of buildings in the Normandy Farm, both of which are separated from the district by extensive modern residential development. The farm was noted for the high quality of construction of its buildings, including several Gothic Roof barns, the pride of the "gentleman farmer." (The largest of these was moved in the late 1990s to the Indiana State Fairgrounds.) It was also a demonstration of the most modern, scientific agricultural practices of the era, managed by experts and assisted by Purdue University. Normandy

[13] Steelwater, p. 26.

Farm, named for its landscape, reminiscent of the French province, produced prize-winning Guernsey dairy cows for forty years.[14]

The Krannert Estate is represented today in the district by the Gate House located adjacent to the street side. In addition, much of the landscape remains between the Gate House and a slightly altered Bath House and Pool. The landscape includes a designed pool and waterfall, as well as a tennis court. There is a garden in connection with the pool which reflects formal garden design trends of the period. The two features are separated by a long, curvilinear drive (See Supplemental Sketch Plan 10 and Photo 038). In addition, located nearby on 6969 W. 79th, is a small building, with a formal sunken garden in the front, as well as a pool and tennis court in the back. This is known as the Krannert Tea House. It is described more fully in Section 7. Although much of the original acreage of this estate has been lost, adequate resources remain to contribute to the district, significant under Criteria A and C, within the themes of Architecture, Agriculture and Entertainment/Recreation. The buildings are outstanding examples of the eclectic, in this case French Eclectic, architecture of the early twentieth century. As examples of excellent design and workmanship, all three qualify under Criterion C. The remnant landscapes also fall under this category. Although deteriorated, they reflect their original design and intent. However, as examples of the fabric of accumulated wealth of the early twentieth century, these resources also qualify under Criterion A.

Additional Estate Properties

Two other properties in the same locale, along W. 79th Street east of Eagle Creek also reflect the Estate Era theme, although on a more modest scale. The Lacy home at 7030 W. 79th was constructed in 1934. Howard J. Lacy founded the U. S. Corrugated Fibre Box Company in 1912. The business prospered and by 1952, his son, Howard K. Lacy II, had taken over leadership. Although the younger Lacy died prematurely in 1959, his widow continued to operate the business changing it to Lacy Diversified Industries in 1972. True to its name, it continues today with a diversified portfolio of business and industry interests, still under the leadership of family members. The present resident of the estate is Margot Lacy Eccles, a valued leader of the company with special interests in its philanthropy. A second property, the large and beautifully landscaped home and property at 7229 West 79th Street was reputedly built for a well known local medical man in 1929. Although somewhat overgrown, the building and its landscape retain adequate integrity. Both of

[14] Ross Reller, Wednesday, May 14, 2008 "Herman Krannert, Normandy Farms and Traders Point"in *Traders Point, Indiana*, Blog, http://historictraderspoint.org/2008/05/herman-krannert-normandy-farm, February, 2009, and "Krannert's Normandy Barn", *Inside the Fair-Magazine of Indiana State Fairgrounds*, Spring 2008, www.in.gov/statefair/fairgrounds/docs/ITG%20Spring$202008$20LOW%20RES.pdf, February, 2009.

these properties, with their outbuildings and landscape contribute to the district as part of the historic theme: The Estate Era.

In addition to English precedents, the amassing of large country estates by wealthy financiers and industrialists owes much to the well-known "Country Life Movement". As described in the MPL, this encouraged a return to the country, including the privacy, prestige and expansive space of an estate. Further, Indianapolis' gentry found interest and relaxation through pursuing the improvement of farms.

Estates related to Eli Lilly and his Associates in Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District.

The MPL establishes a social circle around the Lilly-Fortune-Elder and Sutphin families. The district reflects both original estates massed by these families within the second and third decade of the twentieth century and those compiled or operated by the second and third generations of these families. Samuel Brady Sutphin was an Indianapolis neighbor of J. K Lilly, Jr. His son, Samuel R. Sutphin and his wife Lisa amassed the property comprising the properties located at 6350, 6360, 6301 and 6601 W. 96th Street (See Supplemental Sketch Plan 1, Photos 1-001 through 1-005). This property has resources acquired from the former Walden and Streibeck farms, as well as other properties over the years. During the Estate Era, the Sutphins bred Charolais cattle on the land, calling their operation the Madeira Farm. The land is presently owned by their son, Samuel B. Sutphin II. This property is significant under Criterion A for its association with both the Estate Era historic theme and the Rise and Fall of Agriculture. Its remaining buildings and acreage retain adequate integrity to meet the requirements of registration outlined in the MPL.

Another property which relates to the social circle of Lilly and other wealthy Indianapolis families, is the William Fortune house, and garage located at 8221 and 8181 Moore Road. They are an architectural departure from the other Estate Era properties. Apparently only intended as a summer home it is a simple, two-story stucco building. The Art Moderne design and the wrought iron railed terrace give it a distinction. It reflects the country life of outdoor recreation adopted by the three generations of this family in the area. William Fortune lived with his daughter, Madeline, his son-in-law, Bowman Elder, and his grandchildren until the Bowman Elders built their own grand home across Moore Road six years later. [15] Today, the two remaining buildings from this estate, the home and garage, have been sold to other owners, however they still retain adequate integrity to contribute to the district under Criterion A.

[15] Latham, *William Fortune, pp 156-157,* quoted in Steelwater, p. 37.

The Bowman Elder Estate, at 8084, 8100, 8222 and Moore Road is a good example of the next generation of estates, developed by these same, related families. The home was designed by the Indianapolis architect Willard Osler and shows the influence of the immensely popular Colonial Revival style which enjoyed a resurgence during this time, when the Rockefeller family was beginning the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia. It is a classic example of a graceful country mansion, with its statuesque massing and the graceful sycamore allee, entered through formal gates. Also on this farm is the active Traders Point Farm which epitomizes the well-built and efficiently laid out stock farm favored by the country gentlemen farmers of this era. The estate also contains a series of stable buildings and tenant homes. The stables have been altered, and additional modern structures added, but they continue to contribute to the district through association with Criterion A, as an example of the fully developed Estate Era home and farm. The equestrian association and continued activity mark this farm as a part of the properties related, like the Sutphin property, to the Traders Point Hunt. Russell Fortune, Sr. , William's son, along with Russell Fortune, Jr. as well as Samuel R. Sutphin, were founding members of the Traders Point Hunt. The property meets the requirements for a contributing resource as outlined in the MPL.

As described in the MPL, the succeeding generations of the Estate Era have influenced the landscape character of the properties within the district. For clarity, it may be helpful to reiterate some of the connections here: William Fortune's son, was Russell Fortune Sr., his son Russell Fortune, Jr. moved to the area around 1950. [16] The property is located on W. 96th Street and shown on Supplemental Sketch Plan 3 (Photos 016, 017, 018.) Today, this property contains significant buildings and landscapes and is owned by Russell Fortune III, who raises thoroughbred horses on the farm. The older barns on the site and the main house, dating within the area of significance, meet the requirements for the property to be associated with this context, thus contribute to the district.

William Fortune's daughter Madeline married Bowman Elder and together they moved into the area in the 1930s. Their son, William L. Elder and grandchildren, William, Jr. and Jane Elder Kunz inherited shares of the family property. William, Jr. now owns and occupies Traders Point Farm and the Estate home, while Jane Elder and her husband Peter Kunz, a surgeon, own Traders Point Creamery and Dairy Farm. This is the property referred to as the Elder-Kunz-Hornaday property at 9211 Moore Road. The property was once part of the Fortune estate. It includes a tenant house from the historical period. The balance of the property can be considered a designed agricultural landscape. Two barns which serve the business were moved onto the property c. 2000, and a newly built home is also present, the farm property has adequate integrity to contribute to the district. As detailed in the MPL, the composite land holdings have a surprising degree of continuity. In 1880, the 142 acres presently held by the Elder Kunz family were part of a 200 acre farm owned by

[16] Steelwater, P. 38.

Samuel Hornaday. Much of the property which has been under cultivation is still in the same land use, according to aerial maps of 1956 and present day (See Steelwater, for earlier aerial maps.) The entrance configuration of the buildings associated with the creamery operation has been refigured, but the basic shapes and wooded areas are consistent. [17] Based on these findings and the present conditions of the farm, this property can be considered a contributing resource to the district, under Criterion A, for its association with the second generation of the Estate Era farms and families.

An individual resource which qualifies for inclusion as a contributing building within the district is the Samuel Dowden home. Built in 1930, it is a good example of the Colonial Revival style popular in this area and in the United States after 1920.

The Goldman Camp

In addition, in contrast to city life, life in the country was seen as healthful and "natural". An additional result of this movement was the emergence of temporary summer residents for children, the summer camp.[18] A resource of this type is located within the district at 9349 Moore Road. The camp was opened in 1930 on land owned by the Indianapolis Jewish Federation. Called Big Eagle Camp, it was at first dedicated to serving anemic and undernourished children with a healthful program of outdoor activity, fresh milk and rest. Other children were also allowed to participate.

Utlimately, in 1958, the camp became the Goldman Union Camp, its present designation. The camp was the successor to a number of camps operated by the Indianapolis Jewish Federation. It was the culmination of many efforts, including those of then president of the Federation, G. A. Efroymson and Dr. Harry A Jacobs, the chairman of the camp committee. Mayor of Indianapolis, Reginald H. Sullivan, presented the gift of the camp land on behalf of the anonymous donor at the opening ceremonies. The gateway columns and landscaping were a gift presented from the surplus of funds raised during World War I for entertaining Jewish soldiers. They still grace the entrance to the camp. The original acreage, then as now, extended from Moore Road to Eagle Creek. (The name of the camp was derived from the Creek.) Moore Road, at the time of the camp opening was a gravel road accessed from State Road 52. [19] This resource contributes to the Rural Historic District for its association with the Estate Era, and Social Movements connected with the Jewish community in Indianapolis. Thus, Criterion A applies. Although many of the buildings which presently serve children in the camp date after the period of significance, the camp itself, based on the evidence and description in the MPL meets the requirements for a contributing resource in the district.

---

[17] Ibid, p. 41.
[18] Steelwater, pp. 26, 27.
[19] *Indianapolis Sunday Star,* June 22, 1930; *Indianapolis News* ,August 9, 1930; *Indianapolis Star,* June 26 and June 30, 1930.

Traders Point Hunt

As described in the MPL, the Country Life Movement which encouraged the gentry to establish picturesque farms in the region, had precedents in England. American fox hunting, as a pastime and sport, appeared early in the British Colonies, especially Maryland and Virginia. The hunt as an organized, certified institution in America only became possible with the establishment of the Masters of Foxhounds Association in 1907. The Traders Point Hunt is the only hunt in Indiana accredited by this organization.

With land becoming available during the 1920s, as farmers retired parcels from cultivation, estate owners purchased and amassed farms which contained a mix of pasture, woodlands, and waterways. These were perfect landscapes for the pursuit of fox hunting. In November of 1931, Russell Fortune, Jr. along with a few friends, met together with a couple, Mr. & Mrs. George Bailey (who had hunted in Virginia) to discuss the formation of a hunt club in this area. The initial group who met at the red barn on Moore Road included: George Bailey (Master of Fox Hounds), Russell Fortune Jr., (Huntsman), Nate Davis (First Whipper-In), Wells Hampton (Second Whipper-In). The field (those riding in the hunt) was composed of Mrs. G. M. Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Alig, Charles Mayer, Josephine Mayer, Ralph Lockwood, Russell Fortune Sr., G. M. Williams, Ann Ayres, Thomas Ruckelshaus, Hilda Hibben, Robert Bohlen, Mrs. Martha Holliday, Mrs. Lowel Wilson, Ted Severin and Willis Adams, Jr. From the beginning the trail was laid by scent, rather than a live fox. In this case, a live coon was led by a chain. The formal hunt was not organized until early spring of 1932 when many of the same people met to discuss the formation. By the next meeting the formal organization was complete and the first Board of Directors elected. They included many names well known in Indianapolis history: C. O. Alig as President, Ralph Lockwood as Secretary, Charles Mayer as Treasurer and Nate Davis, Kiefer Mayer, Thomas Ruckelshaus and Samuel B. Sutphin as members. This key group comprised many of the estate landowners whose farms still serve as hunt territory. [20]

During the latter part of 1932, with the club officially formed, social events, such as the Riders and Drivers Party, were organized to celebrate the role of farmers in supporting the hunt trail. The following year, they began breeding their own hounds and by 1934 had rented the present Hunt Club kennels in Eagle Township (See Fife, Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District nomination). In that same year, 1934, the Traders Point Hunt achieved recognition as a member of the Master of Fox Hounds Association of America, a distinction it continues to hold. Although the hunt was nearly always conducted via a scent trail, on occasion a wild fox would turn up. This occurred in

[20] Steelwater, p. 42 and Lucius O. Hamilton II, JT., M. F. H., "A Brief History of the Traders Point Hunt", in Hoerner, John L. *The First Fifty Years, The Traders Point Hunt, Indianapolis, Indiana.* Traders Point Hunt, Indianapolis, IN, September, 1984. (In the collection of Mrs. Cindy Lamberjack)

1938, in a hunt on the Burford Danner west farm. It was remembered enthusiastically by the membership.

The original hunt territory , during the 1930s, ranged across many farms in both Pike and Eagle Townships, oriented around Lafayette Road, Eagle Creek and the territory west of Zionsville, Indiana. However, by 1984, only two of the original hunt trails remained active. The onset of residential development, highway enlargement and "sprawl" have severely restricted the available land for hunt activities. The ideal country for fox hunting includes gently rolling hills, working farms, woods and streams. Fences can be chicken coop, or stacked logs as well as post and rail along with natural obstacles. Most field fences are between 2' 6" and 3' 3", while those used in a course devised for a "field-in" can be as high as 4'. Of the two remaining original hunt territories, one is located within the Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District and is known as Madeira (See Map 2).[21] It is organized around the Sutphin farm holdings on West 96th Street. This hunt area includes the property from Moore Road on the west, W. 96th on the north and Interstate 465 on the east, as well as the southern boundary of the Sutphin holdings. (The other original hunt territory is located near the kennels, on Mrs. Sylvester Johnson Jr.'s Wild Air Farm, part of the Traders Point Hunt Rural Historic District.) The property concerned with this activity is significant for its association with this recreational activity and with the estate owners who began the hunt and whose second and third generation descendents maintain its continuity. Thus, association with the hunt territory contributes to the significance of the district under Criterion A for its relevance to the theme, The Estate Era, 1924 – 1956.

[21] Hamilton/Hoerner, pp. 38 – 40.

Bibliography

Note: This nomination is based on the work completed in 2006 for the MPL, "Rural and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township (Boone County) and Pike Township (Marion County), Indiana, 1822-1956" by Eliza Steelwater. As such, much of the reference sources overlap. Those which may be of interest to readers of this nomination are repeated below. For a complete listing, see the MPL.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Country-Life Movement in the Unites States.* New York, NY: The Macmillan Company, 1915

Baskin, Forster & Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana.* Chicago IL: Baskin, Forster & Co., 1876.

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

Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture.* New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company, 1994.

Cooper, James, L. *Artistry and Ingenuity in Artificial Stone: Indiana's Concrete Bridges, 1870 – 1942.* Privately Printed, 1997.

"Country Place Era in American Garden Design, The", www.gardenvisit.com/history_theory/library_online_ebooks/ Accessed February 25, 2008.

Crist, L. M. *History of Boone County, Indiana,* 2 Vol. Indianapolis: A .W. Bowen, 1917.

Equestrian Dictionary. www.cheval-haute-ecole.com/indexA802. html, February, 2008.

Gottfried, Herbert, and Jennings, Jan. *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940.* Ames, IA: Iowa State Press, 1988.

Harden, Samuel. *Early Life and Times in Boone County, Indiana.* Indianapolis, IN: Carlon & Hollenbeck, 1887.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. *Boone County (IN) Interim Report.* Indianapolis, IN: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. 1982. and *Pike and Lawrence Townships, Marion County, Interim Report.*, HLFI, 1994.

Hoerner, John L., ed. *The First Fifty Years: The Traders Point Hunt.* Indianapolis, IN: Burford Printing Co., 1984.

Indianapolis News ,August 9, 1930

Indianapolis Star, June 26 and June 30, 1930.

Indianapolis Sunday Star, June 22, 1930
_____, March 10, 1940, "Traders Point"

Inside the Fair, The Magazine of the Indiana State Fairgrounds. Spring 2008. "Krannert's Normandy Barn."
www.in.gov/statefair/fairgrounds/docs/ITG%20Spring%202008%20LOW%20RES.pdf.

Karson, Robin. "The Age of the American Country Place" *The Magazine Antiques.* 10/1/2000. www.encyclopedia.com (accessed February, 2008)

Latham, Charles, Jr. *Williwam Fortune (1863-1942), A Hoosier Biography.* Indianapolis, IN: Guild Press of Indiana, 1994.

"LDI, Ltd, Profile", www.answers.com/topic/Ldi-ltd? Accessed May 26, 2008.

"Margot Lacy Eccles, Vice President" www.indianapolisprize.org/content Accessed May 23, 2008.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf. 1992.

McClelland, Linda Flint, Keller, J. Timothy, ASLA, Keller, Genevieve P., Melnick, Robert Z, ASLA. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (U. S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 30, rev. 1999).*

Morrow, Baker, H. *A Dictionary of Landscape Architecture.* Albuquerque, NM; University of New Mexico Press. 1987.

Newton, Norman T. *Design on the Land.* Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press. 1971.

Noble, Allen G. & Cleek, Richard K. *The Old Barn Book.* New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1995.

_____. *Wood, Brick and Stone, The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 1: Houses; Volume 2, Barns and Farm Structures.* Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

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

Reller, Ross. "Traders Point, Indiana, Collected Articles" Unpublished MSS, loaned by the author.

_____*Traders Point, Indiana Blog.* http://historictraderspoint.org

Roth, Dennis. "The Country Life Movement", *Federal Rural Development Policy in the Twentieth Century.* www.nal.usda.gov/ricpubs/rural_development_chapt1.pdf (Accessed February, 2008)

Steelwater, Eliza. *Rural and Architectural Resources of Eagle Township (Boone County) and Pike Township (Marion County), Indiana, 1822-1956.* Multiple Property Listing, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana DNR, 2006.

Sulgrove, B. R.. *History of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana,* Philadelphia, PA: L. H. Everts & Co., 1884.

Thompson, Dave O., Sr. and Madigan, William L. *One hundred and Fifty Years of Indiana Agriculture.* Lafayette, IN: Purdue University, 1966.

Misc.

Aerial Maps, 1939, 1955, 1956, 1962, 1972.. U. S. Department of Agriculture. In the collection of the Indiana State Archives, Indiana Commission on Public Records.

10. UTM References (Continued)

5) 16.559960. 4417770

6) 16. 559200.4419600

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the north west corner of the Fortune Farm (7440, 7650, 7950 W. 96th Street) continue east along the north property line to the eastern boundary of the Fortune Farm, then turn south along this boundary to the southern boundary, turning west along this line to the southern leg of the eastern boundary and continue south to W. 96th Street. Following the south side of the street, continue east along West 96th to the south boundary of the property at 6820 W . 96th / Moore Ave. Follow this boundary line to the west to the western property line, turning north along this line until you reach the northern boundary line, then turn east along this line to W. 96th Street/ Moore Ave. Follow along the north side of this street to the western boundary of 6802 W. 96th/Moore Ave and turn north, following the western boundary to its northern extreme, turning east along this line until it intersects the eastern boundary line, and continuing south along this line, jogging slightly east to the west side of Ford Road and turning south along Ford Road until it intersects Eagle Creek, and turning slightly north, north east along the west bank of the Creek to the northern boundary of the property at 7965 Ford Road and following this boundary east, continuing along the northern boundary of 6350, 6360 W. 96th Street to its extremity and turning south along the east property line to its intersection with West 96th Street, cross to the south side of W. 96th Street and follow this street east to the eastern boundary of the property at 6301, 6601 W. 96th Street and turn south along this property line (which follows I-465) until you reach the southern boundary of 6601 W. 96th Street. Turn west along this boundary, including all of the property, until you reach Eagle Creek. Continue along the east bank of Eagle Creek, in a south, southwesterly direction, then following the eastern property lines of 8765, 8751, 8717, and 8635 Moore Road to 86th Street, cross the street, following the eastern property line of 8515 Moore Road and continue along this property line, south, south east and along the eastern property line of 8407 Moore Road, turning west along the southern property line of this property until it intersects Eagle Creek, following the eastern boundaries of the Moore Road properties at 8271, 8231, 8221, 8181,8177, 8145, 8111, 8081, and 8061. Then turn east at the junction of the north property line of 7210 W. 79th Street and follow this line to the north property line of 7030 W. 79th street to the eastern boundary of this property, jogging north to follow the property line, then south along the eastern boundary to W. 79th Street. Crossing W. 79th Street and jogging slightly east to meet the eastern property line of 6969 West 79th

Street, continue south to the southern property line of this property and turn west, following this line and the southern property line of the adjacent property at 7043 W. 79th Street, continue to the western edge of this property and turn north, following the western property line until it intersects W. 79th Street. Then turn west, following the south side of W. 79th to the eastern property line of 7229 W. 79th Street and turn south to follow this line to the southern boundary of the property. Turn west along this property line to the western property line, turn north following the western property line north to a point where it intersects the conservation property east of Eagle Creek, following in a westerly dirction until it intersects the eastern property line of 7564 Noell Road. Turn south, south east along this line until it intersects the north property line of 7658 Noell Road and follow this line east to the West side of Noell Road, then turn south along the west side of this road to the southern property line of 7564 Noell Road, turning west along this road to the eastern edge of the conservation property east of Eagle Creek and continue in a south westerly direction to the western side of Eagle Creek, thence follow Eagle Creek south until it reaches Lafayette Road. Cross Lafayette Road, including the bridge over Eagle Creek and continue along the south side of the road to the southern property line of the Farm Bureau Cooperative at 7680(7618) Lafayette Road, following the south, west and northern property lines back to Lafayette Road at the north. Cross the road and continue in a north easterly direction along the line of conservation easement west of Eagle Creek to W. 79th Street and continue on the south side of W. 79th to the western property line of 7602 Moore Road, turning north along this property line and continuing north to the east side of Moore Road, then turn in a south westerly direction, following the wast side of the road (the western property line of 8084, 8100, 8222 Moore Rd.) until it intersects W. 79th Street and continue to the intersection of Lafayette Road, then turn due north along the east side of Lafayette Road and continue north to the west property line of 8084, 8100, 8222 Moore Road. Follow this western property line, jogging slightly east, and continue along the western property line of the property at 8380 Moore Rd. to its northern boundary , turning east to follow this line to the west side of Moore Road, then turning north, north east along this road to the north side of W. 86th Street and the south property line of the property at 8796 W. 86th Street, turning west and following this boundary to the western line of this property, turning north along this line to the northern boundary of the property and continuing east, following the property line, jogging north to the intersection with W. 88th Street. Cross W. 88th Street and turn west along the southern boundary of the property at 7400 W. 88th Street, to its western edge, then turn north, following this line to the northern boundary of this property, turning east along this line and following the northern property lines of 7236 W. 88th Street and 9014 Moore Road to the west side of Moore Road. Turn north on Moore Road and continue in this direction until you reach the southern property line of 9350 Moore Rd, turning west along this line and continuing along the south property line of 9504 Moore Rd., 7103 W. 96th Street, until you intersect the east property line of 7401 West 96th Street. Turn south along this line to the southern boundary of this property and turn west, following the southern property lines of this property and 7435, 7449, 7535, 7635 and 7645 W. 96th Street, to the eastern property line of 7733 W. 96th Street.

Turn south along this line and continue to the southern limit of the property, turning west to follow the southern property line and that of 7791, 7805 and 8001 W. 96th Street. At the junction of the western property line of 8001, turn north along this line, continuing to follow the property lines, turning west to their intersection with Cooper Road. Turn north along the east side of Cooper Road to the intersection of W. 96th Street and continue north along the east side of this road (81st Road, in Boone County), to the northern boundary of 7625 81st Road, turn east following the north boundary of this property (R.O.W. of I-865) to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the district has been drawn to include all of the major farms which contribute to the district, including the Sutphin Madiera Farm and related holdings, the Fortune Horse Farm, the Elder-Kunz-Hornaday farm and the Bowman-Elder, Traders Point Farms, as well as key properties with significance relating to the three historic contexts developed in the MPL. The boundary eliminates, as much as possible, modern developments and intrusions and includes all of historic Moore Road, much of W. 96th Street, the farm lane Streibeck Road and Eagle Creek between Lafayette Road and above W. 96th Street. Thus a preponderance of resources which relate to the contexts developed are included, as well as the key natural and transportation features which have been important in the historical development of the region.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs unless otherwise indicated:
1. Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District
2. Boone and Marion Counties, Indiana
3. Photographer Camille B. Fife, TheWesterly Group, Inc.
4. October, November, 2007.
5. Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology, DNR, 402 W. Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 (photographic prints); The Westerly Group, Inc, 225 East Main Street, Madison, IN 47250 (original digital images).

6.An image looking south from W. 96th Street toward the tenant house.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_1-001

6.Looking south, south west toward the rental house on the Madiera Farm.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_1-002

6. Looking north toward the horse barn on the Sutphin property.

7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_1-003

6. Looking north toward the front façade of the tenant house on the Sutphin farm on the north side of 96th Street
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_1-004

6.Looking west, south west toward the east elevation of the main house on the Sutphin farm.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_1-005

6. Looking west toward the east façade of the large barn on the southern part of the Sutphin-Madiera farm.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_1-006

6. Looking south within the Harmon-Cotton grave yard.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_1-007

6. Looking east, south east toward the pasture from the Traders Point Hunt trail near Eagle Creek and the Sutphin farm.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_1-008

6. Looking south west toward the east elevation of a house at 7979 Ford Road.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_1-009

6. Looking east toward a residence, former kennel at 7965 Ford Road.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_1-010

6. Looking east, north east toward the front façade of a nineteenth century farmhouse at 6802 Moore Ave.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_2-011

6. Looking north toward a barn on the same property as above.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_2-012

6. Looking west toward a bungalow on the property at 6820 Moore Ave.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_2-013

6. Looking east north east toward the entry gates of the Goldman Union Camp

7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_2-014

6. Looking east north east toward the old pool at the Goldman Union Camp
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_2-015

6. Looking north, north west toward the main house at the Fortune Farm
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_3-016

6. Looking east, north east toward the managers house at the Fortune Farm
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_3-017

6. Looking north west toward the large horse barn at the Fortune Farm
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_3-018

6. Looking north west toward the barn at 7103 W. 96th Street
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_4-019

6. Looking west toward the exercise ring and jump course in the pasture at 7103 W. 96th Street
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_4-020

6. Looking east, north east toward the horse barn at 7535 W. 96th Street
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_5-021

6. Looking north east toward the track at 7535 W. 96th Street
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_5-022

6. Looking south, south west toward the house at 7791 W. 96th Street
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_6-023

6. Looking north , north west toward a barn at 7791 W. 96th Street
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_6-024

6. An image looking east toward an equipment shed at 7805 W. 96th Street
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_6-025

6. Looking north west toward a house at 9211 Moore Road.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_7-026

6. From Moore Road, looking south, south west toward the barns at 8800 Moore Rd.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_7-027

6.Looking west toward a barn on the property at 8798 Moore Rd.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_7-028

6. An image looking north toward the barns at 7320 W. 88th St.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_7-029

6.Looking north east toward the barn on the property at 8561 Moore Rd.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_8-030

6. Looking south west toward the barns on the property at 8380 Moore Rd.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_8-031

6. Looking north west toward some of the gravestones in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_8-032

6. Looking south east along Moore Road at the Fortune house located at 8221.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_9-033

6. Looking north west toward the front façade of the Bowman-Elder house.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_9-034

6. An image, taken along Moore Road, looking north east toward the Traders Point Farm
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_9-035

6. Looking north east toward the front façade of the house at 7658 Noell Road.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_10-036

6. An image taken from the entrance road looking south toward the north façade of the house at 7229 W. 79th Street
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_10-037

6. Looking south toward the front façade of the Krannert Gate house on W. 79th Street.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_10-038

6. Looking west across Lafayette Road toward the Farm Bureau Coop building.
7. IN_Boone-Marion Co._Traders Point Eagle Creek RHD_10-039

Additional Documentation (Submitted Separately)

Sketch Maps and additional materials:

Sketch Map (Map 1)

Supplemental Sketch maps (SSP)

SSP-1

SSP-2

SSP-2A

SSP-3

SSP-3A

SSP-4

SSP-5

SSP-6

SSP-7

SSP-8

SSP-9

SSP-10

Figures

Figure 1 – (Map 2) Hunt Trails

Figure 2 – Aerial 8-31-55 BWE-1P-42

Figure 3 – Aerial 8-31-55 BWE-1P-47

Figure 4 – Aerial 6-7-56 FL-5R-59

Figure 5 – Aerial 6-7-56 FL-5R-60

Figure 6 – Aerial 6-7-56 FL-5R-61

Figure 7 – Aerial 6-7-56 FL-5R-62

Figure 8 – Aerial 6-7-56 FL-5R-63

Figure 9 – Aerial 6-7-56 FL-5R-106

Figure 10 – Aerial 6-7-56 FL-5R-108

Figure 11 – Aerial 6-7-56 FL-5R-109

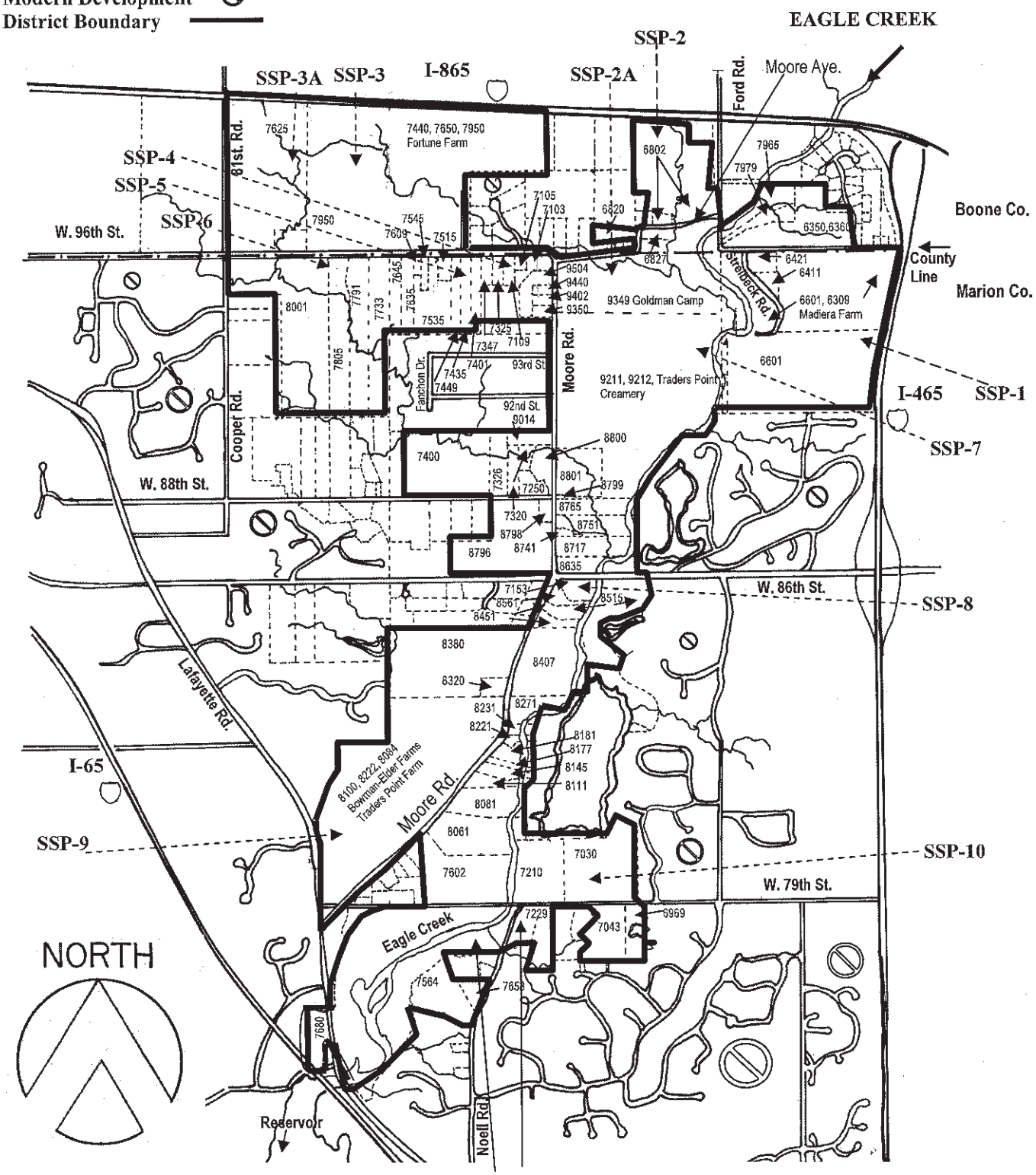
(Note: Figures 2 – 11 are aerials, taken in 1955 and 1956 By the US Dept of Agriculture and reproduced from negatives in the Indiana State Archives. For earlier aerials, consult the MPL)

Figure 12 – Current aerial map showing relationship between TP Hunt RHD and TP Eagle Creek RHD.

Plus: USGS Map

Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District Location/Sketch Map

Prepared by
The Westerly Group, Inc.
Madison, Indiana
April, 2008

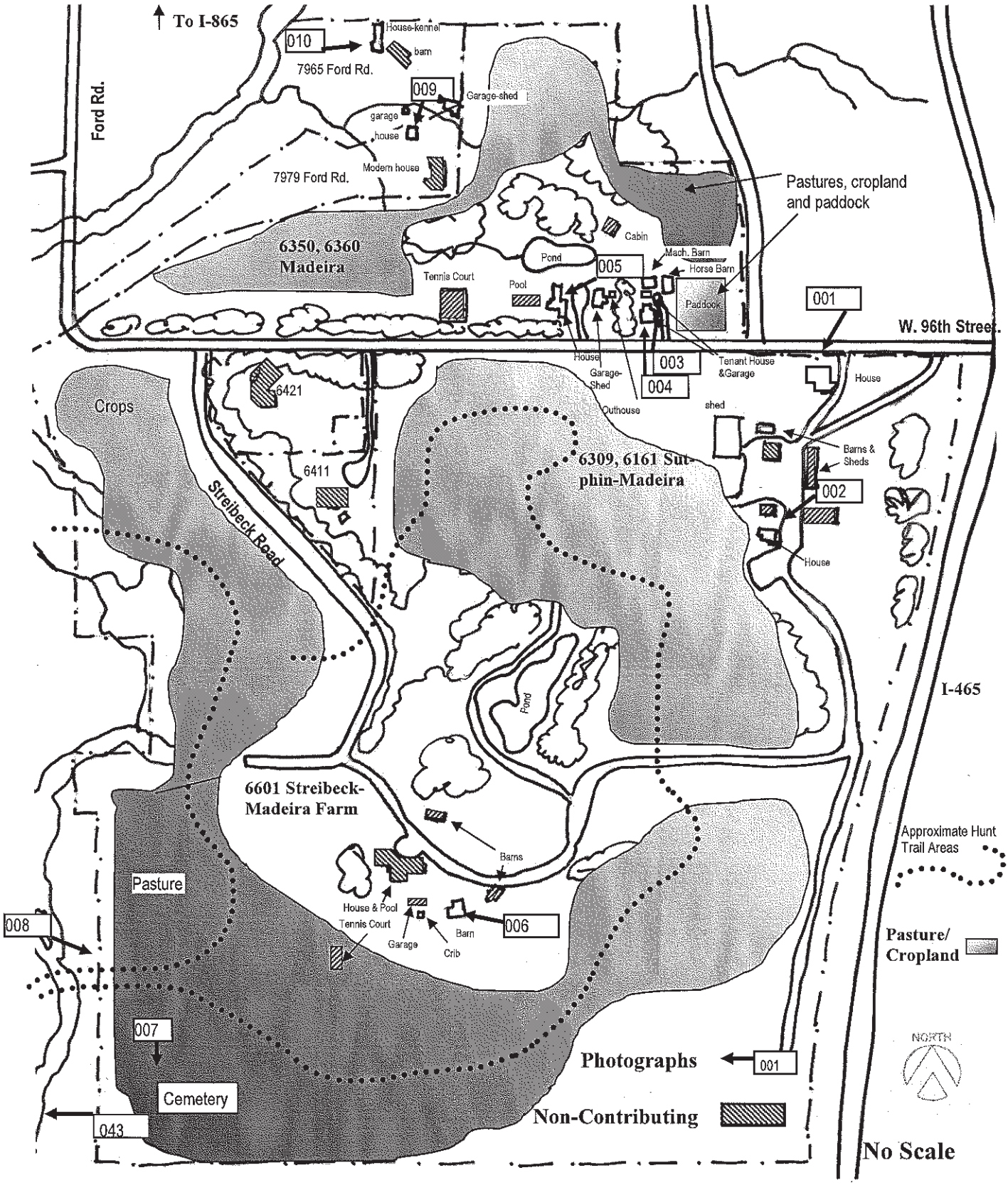


Conservation Acreage, Eagle Creek flood plain

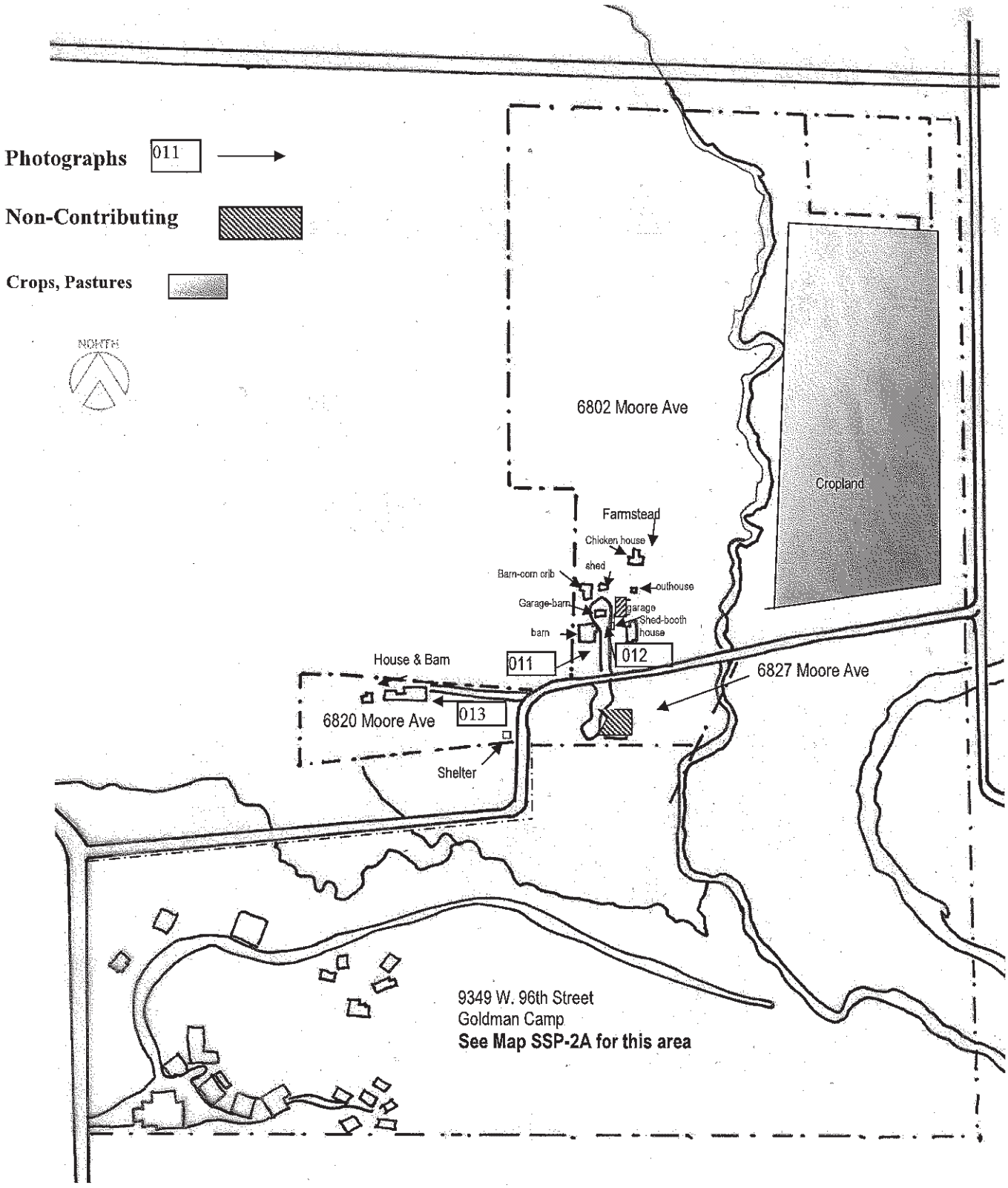
Supplementary Sketch Plan 1 (SSP-1)

6301, 6350, 6360, 6601 W. 96th Street, (Madiera Farms, Sutphin Farms)

Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, Boone & Marion Counties, IN



Supplementary Sketch Plan 2 (SSP-2)
6802, , 6820, 6827 Moore Ave, 9349 Moore Rd.
Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, Boone & Marion Counties, IN

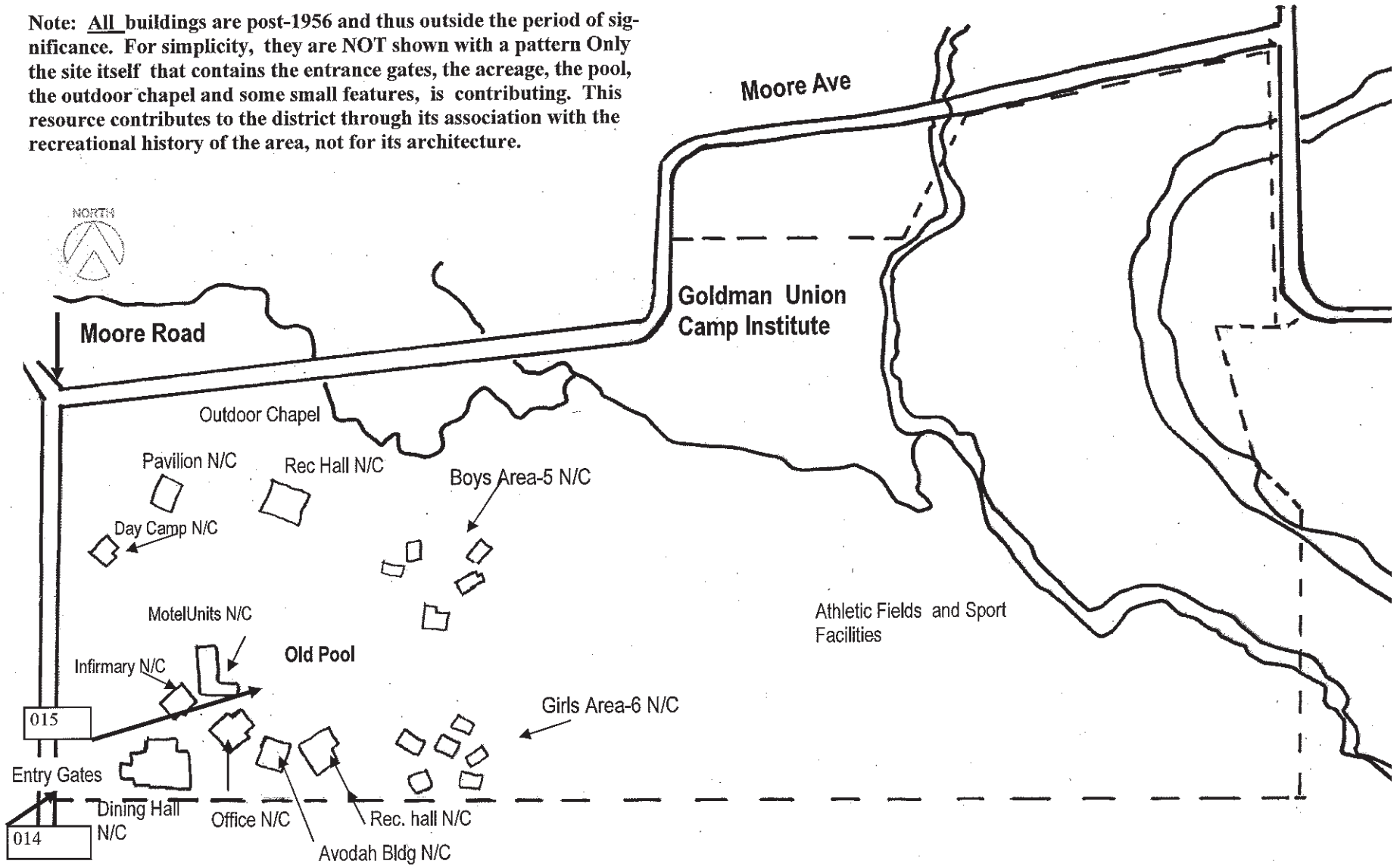


Supplementary Sketch Plan 2A (SSP-2A)
9349 Moore Rd.

Photographs 014 → **Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, Boone & Marion Counties, IN**

No Scale

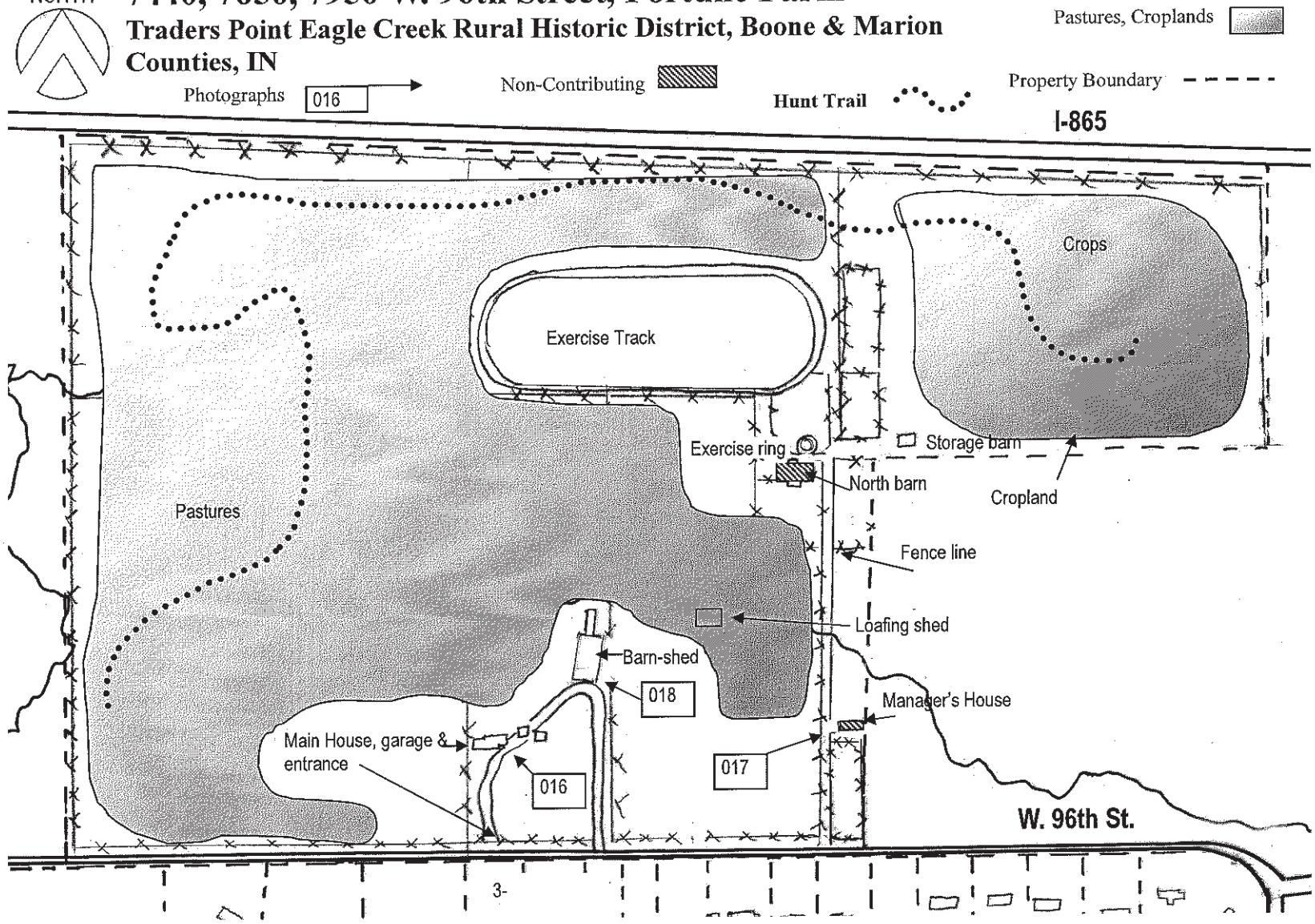
Note: All buildings are post-1956 and thus outside the period of significance. For simplicity, they are NOT shown with a pattern Only the site itself that contains the entrance gates, the acreage, the pool, the outdoor chapel and some small features, is contributing. This resource contributes to the district through its association with the recreational history of the area, not for its architecture.



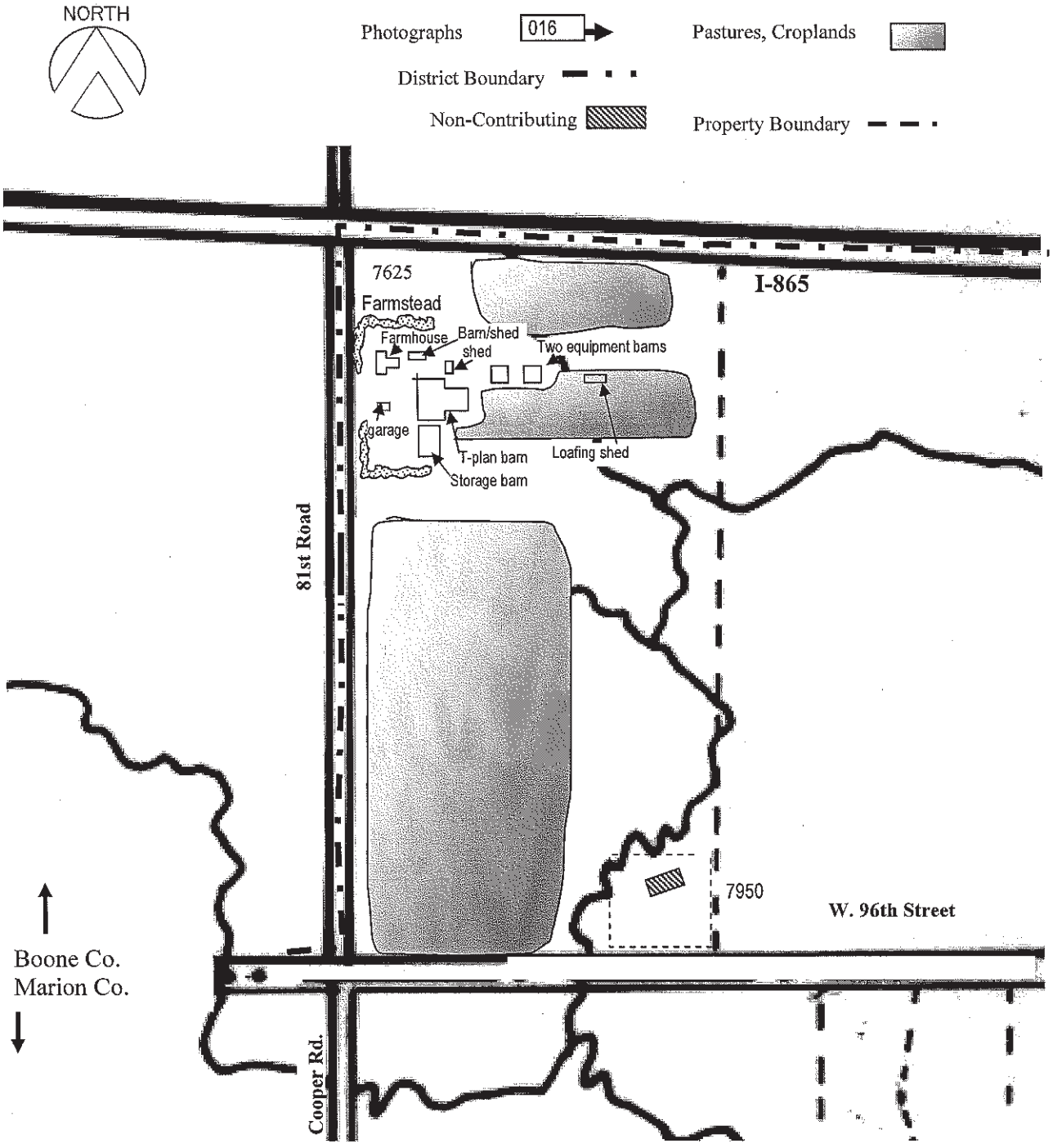
Supplementary Sketch Plan 3 (SSP-3)

7440, 7650, 7950 W. 96th Street, Fortune Farm

Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, Boone & Marion Counties, IN

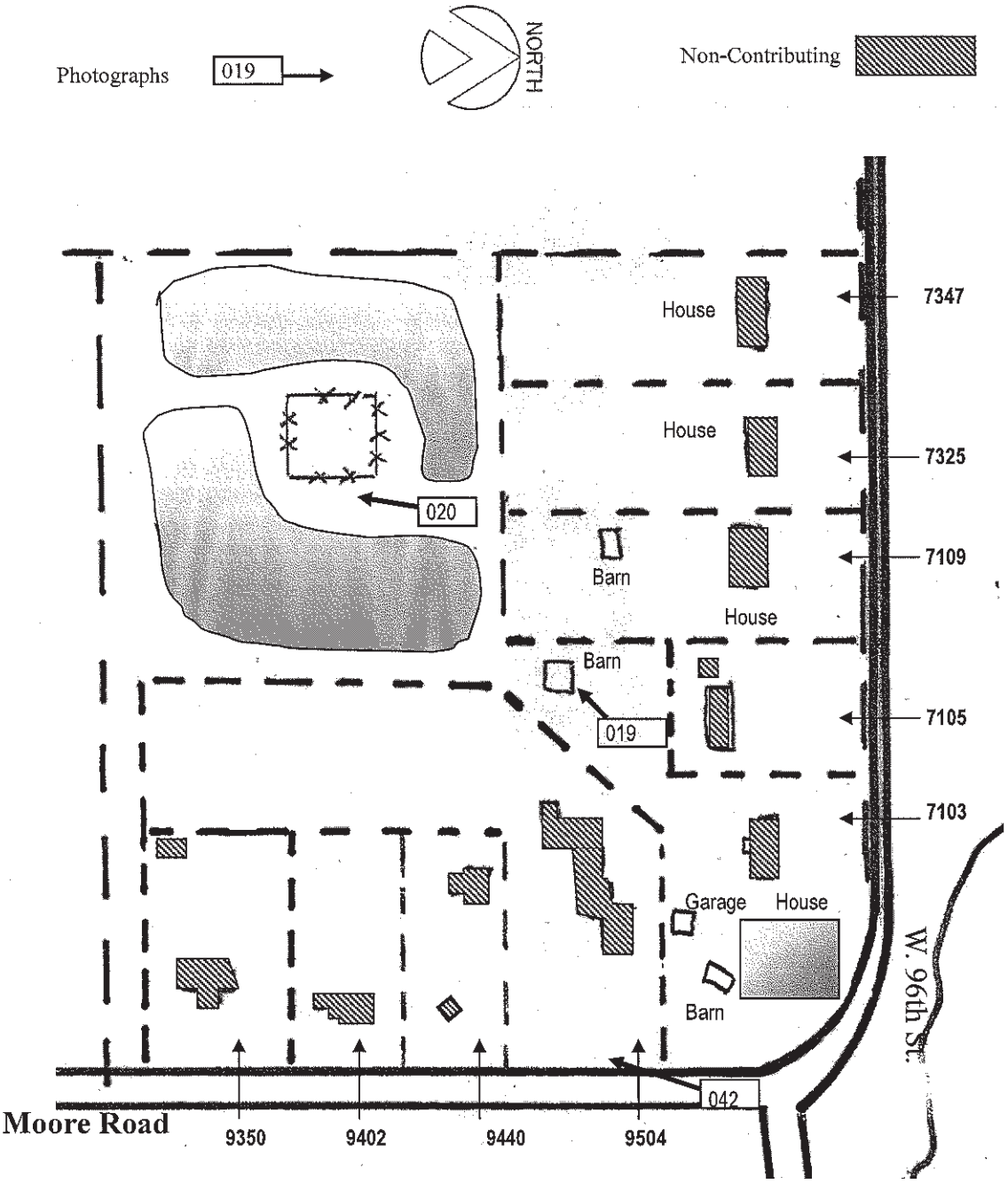


Supplementary Sketch Plan 3A (SSP-3A)
7625 81st Rd; 7950 W. 96th Street
Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, Boone & Marion Counties, IN

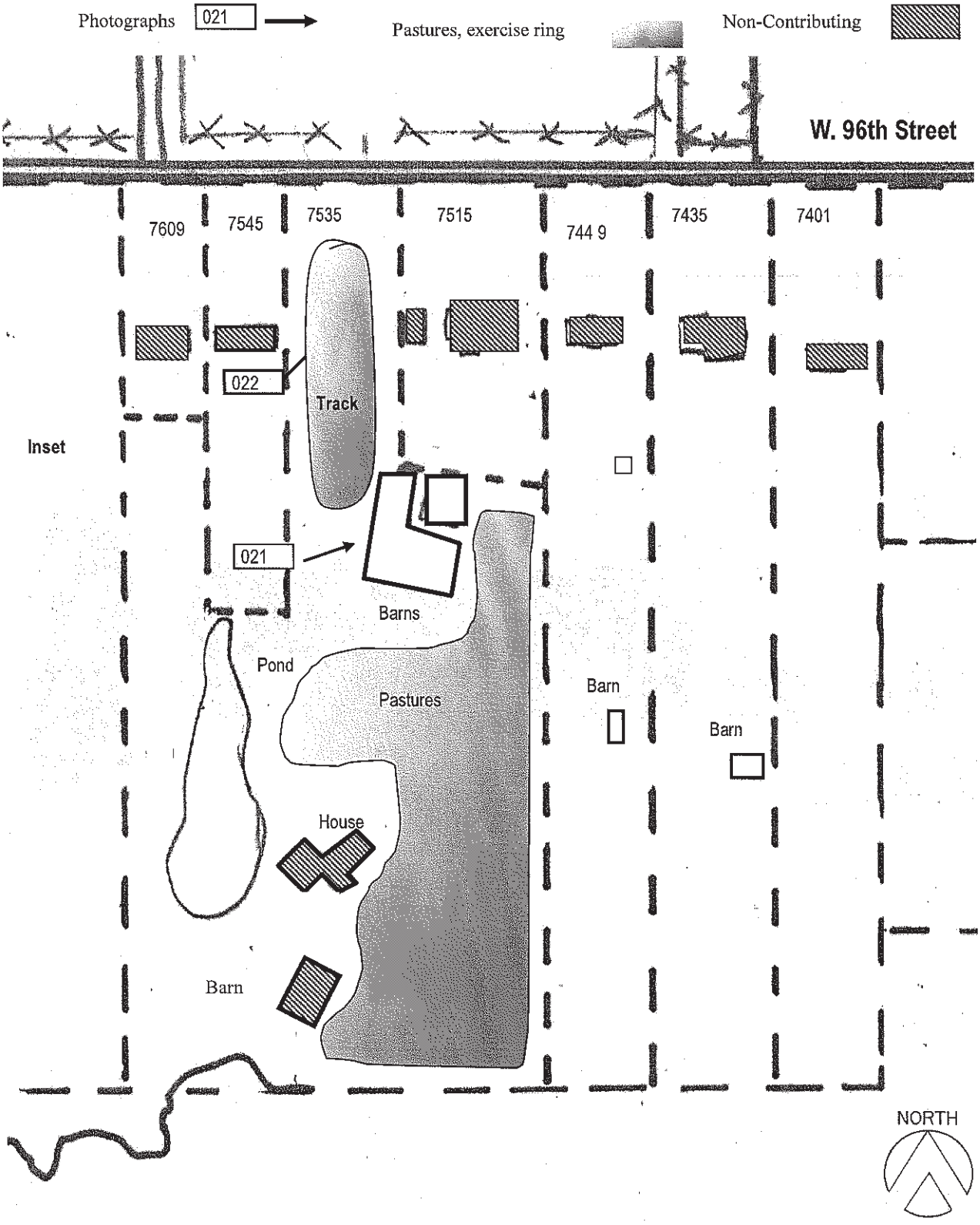


Supplementary Sketch Plan 4 (SSP-4)
7103, 7105, 7109, 7325, 7347 W. 96th Street and 9504, 9440, 9402, 9350 Moore Road

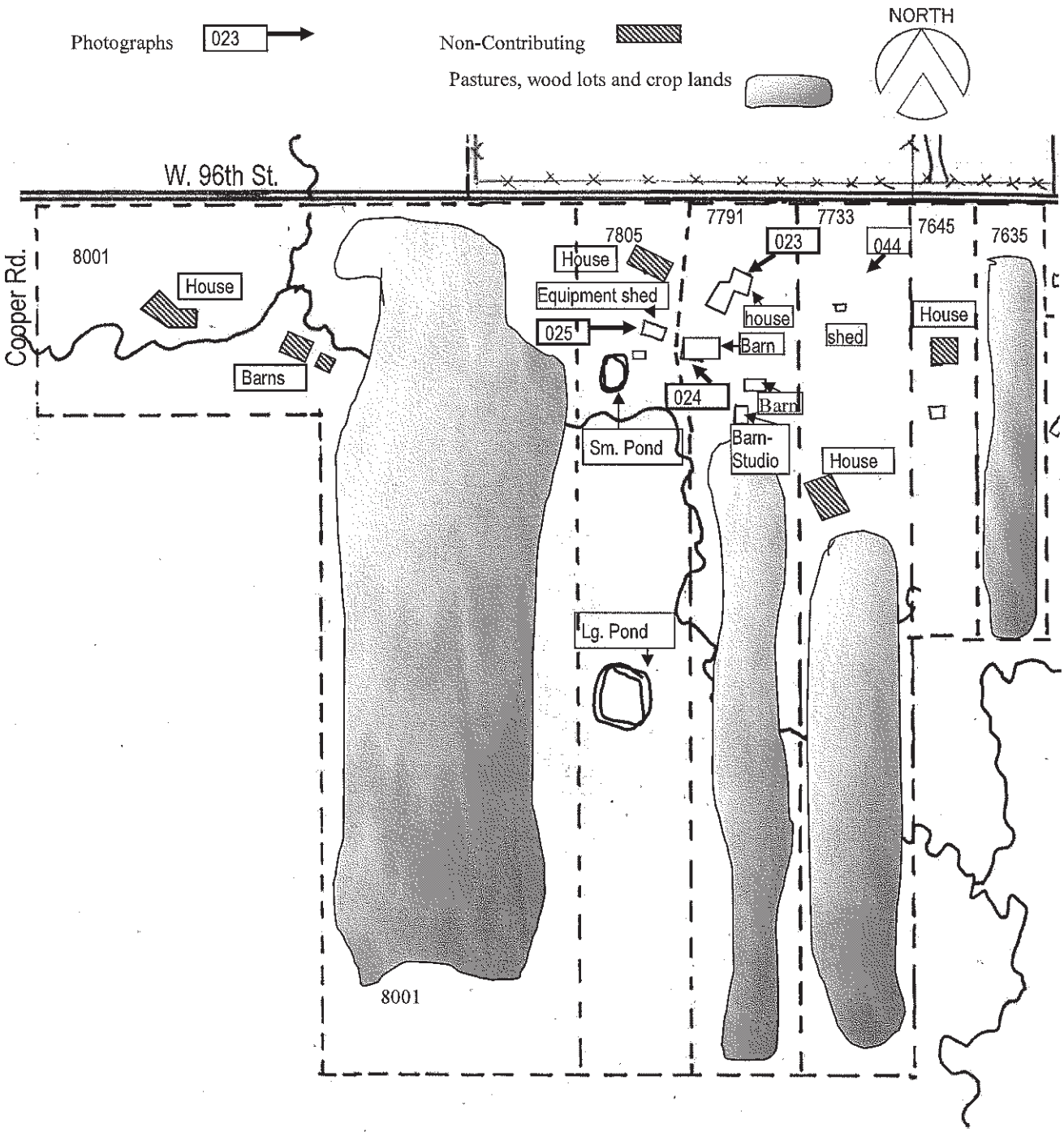
Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, Boone & Marion Counties, IN



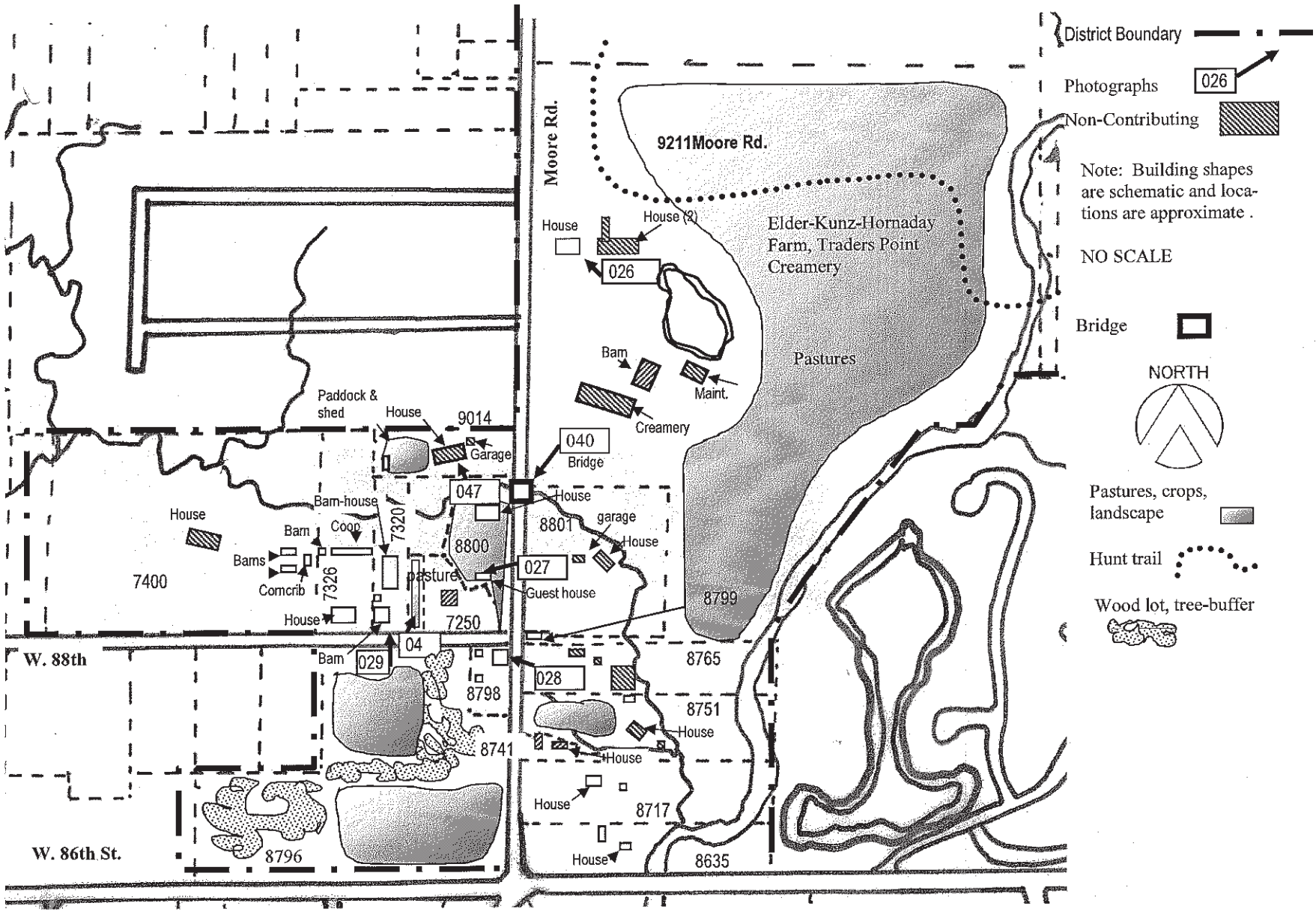
Supplementary Sketch Plan 5 (SSP-5)
7401, 7435, 7449, 7515, 7535, 7545, 7609 W. 96th Street
Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, Boone & Marion Counties, IN



Supplementary Sketch Plan 6 (SSP-6)
7635, 7645, 7733, 7791 , 7805, 8001 W. 96th Street
Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, Boone & Marion Counties, IN



Supplementary Sketch Plan 7 (SSP-7)
9211-9212, 9014, 8800, 8801,8799,8798, 8796, 8765, 8751, 8741, 8717, 8635 Moore



Supplementary Sketch Plan 8 (SSP-8)
8561, 8515, 8451,8407, 8380 & 8320 Moore Road and 7153 W. 86th Street
Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, Boone & Marion Counties, IN

NORTH

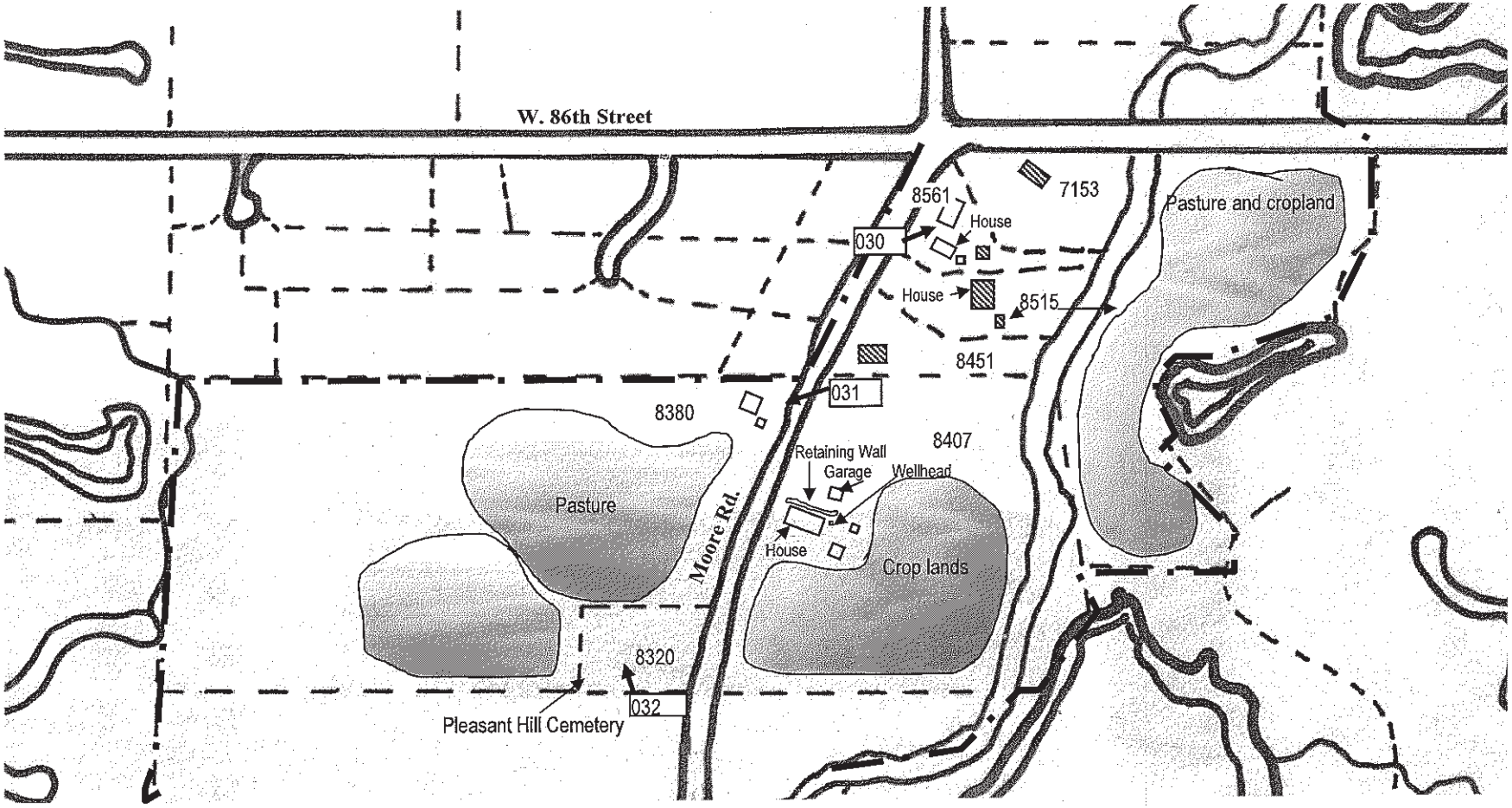
Note: Building shapes are schematic and locations are approximate .

NO SCALE

District Boundary

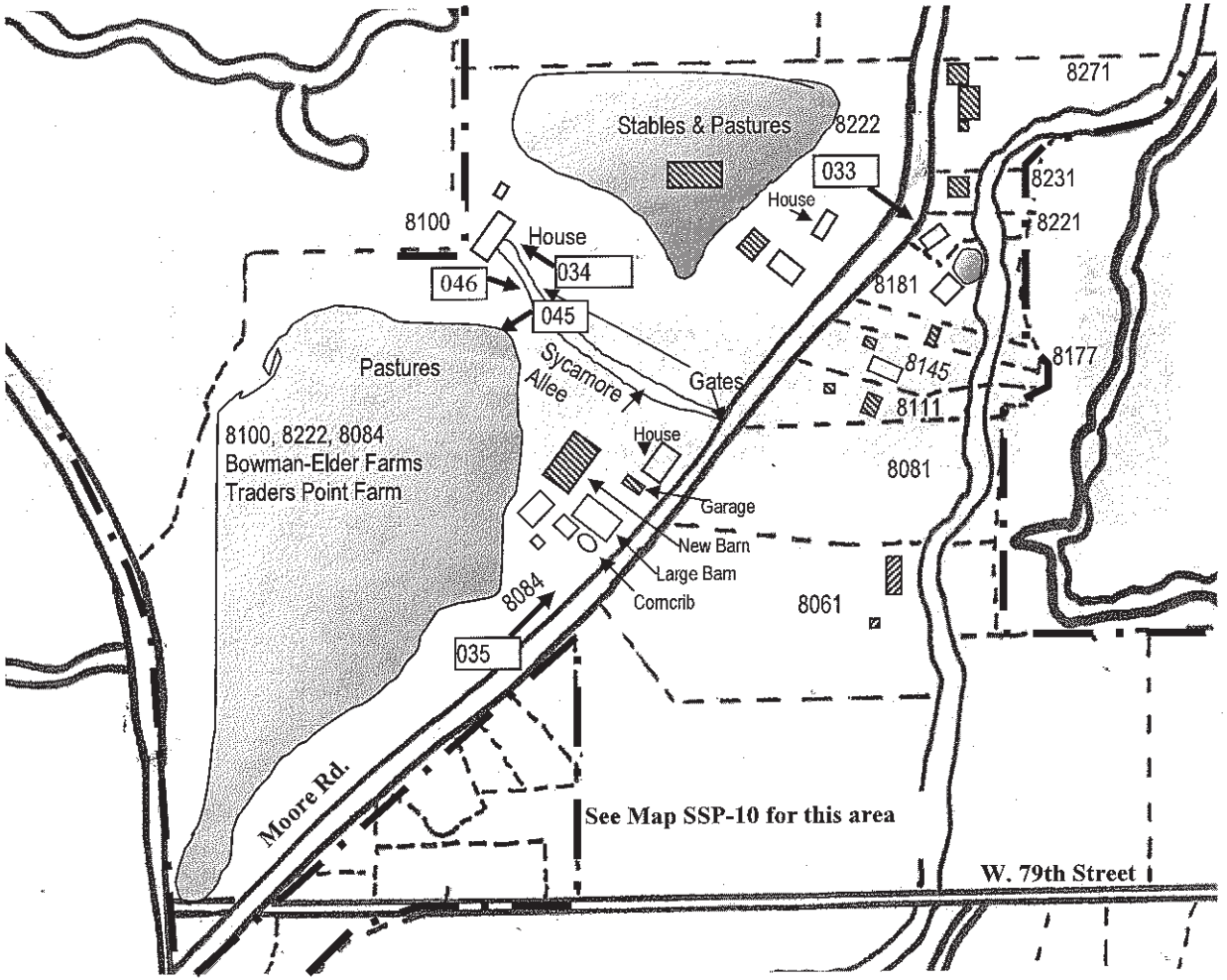
Non-Contributing

Photographs 030



Supplementary Sketch Plan 9 (SSP-9)
8271, 8231, 8221, 8181,8177, 8143, 8111, 8081, & 8061 Moore Road and 8100, 8222, 8094 Moore Road (Bowman Elder & Traders Point Farms)

Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, Boone & Marion Counties, IN



Note: Building shapes are schematic and locations are approximate .

NO SCALE

District Boundary

Photographs 033

Non-Contributing

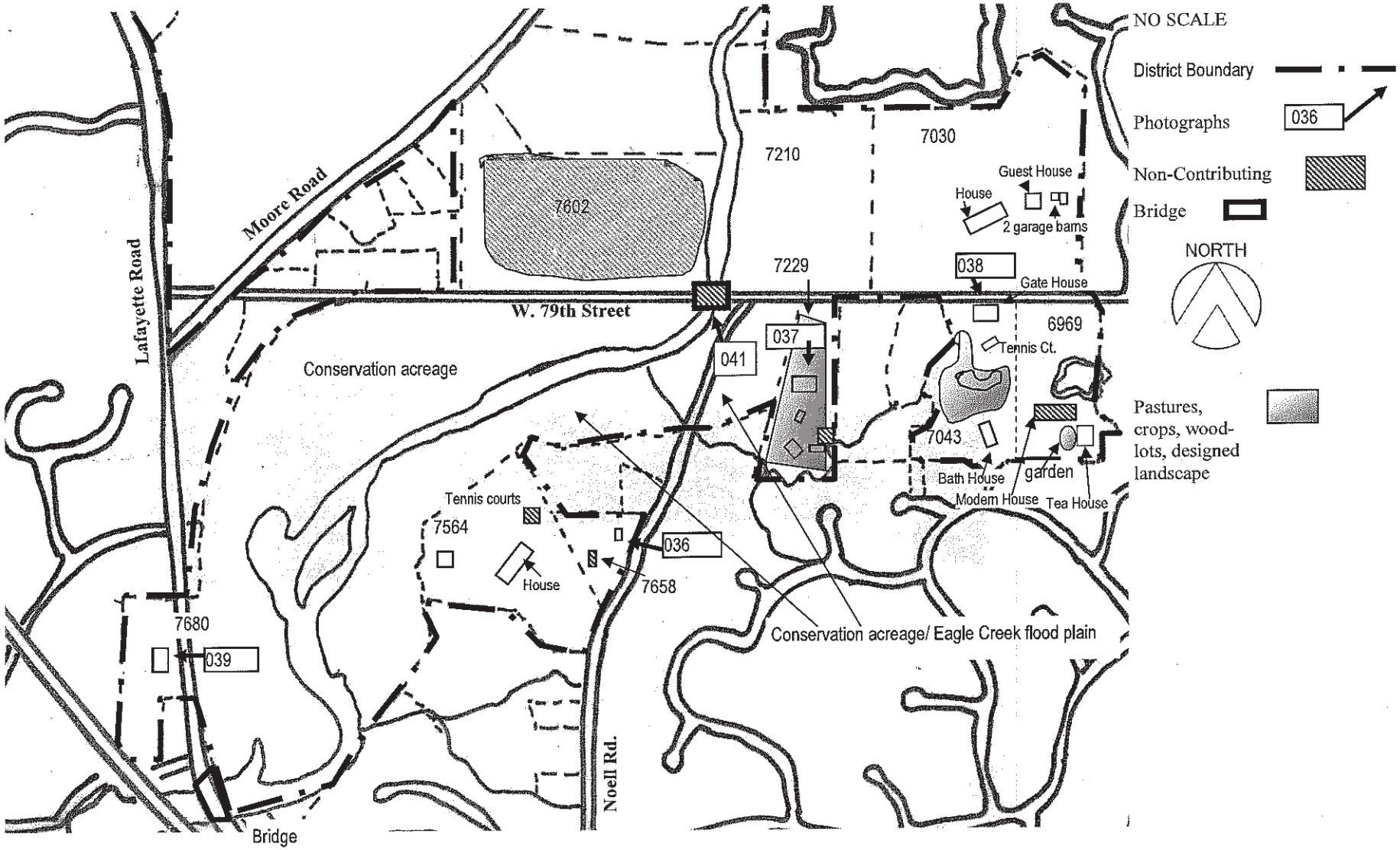
Garden, Pastures, Croplands.

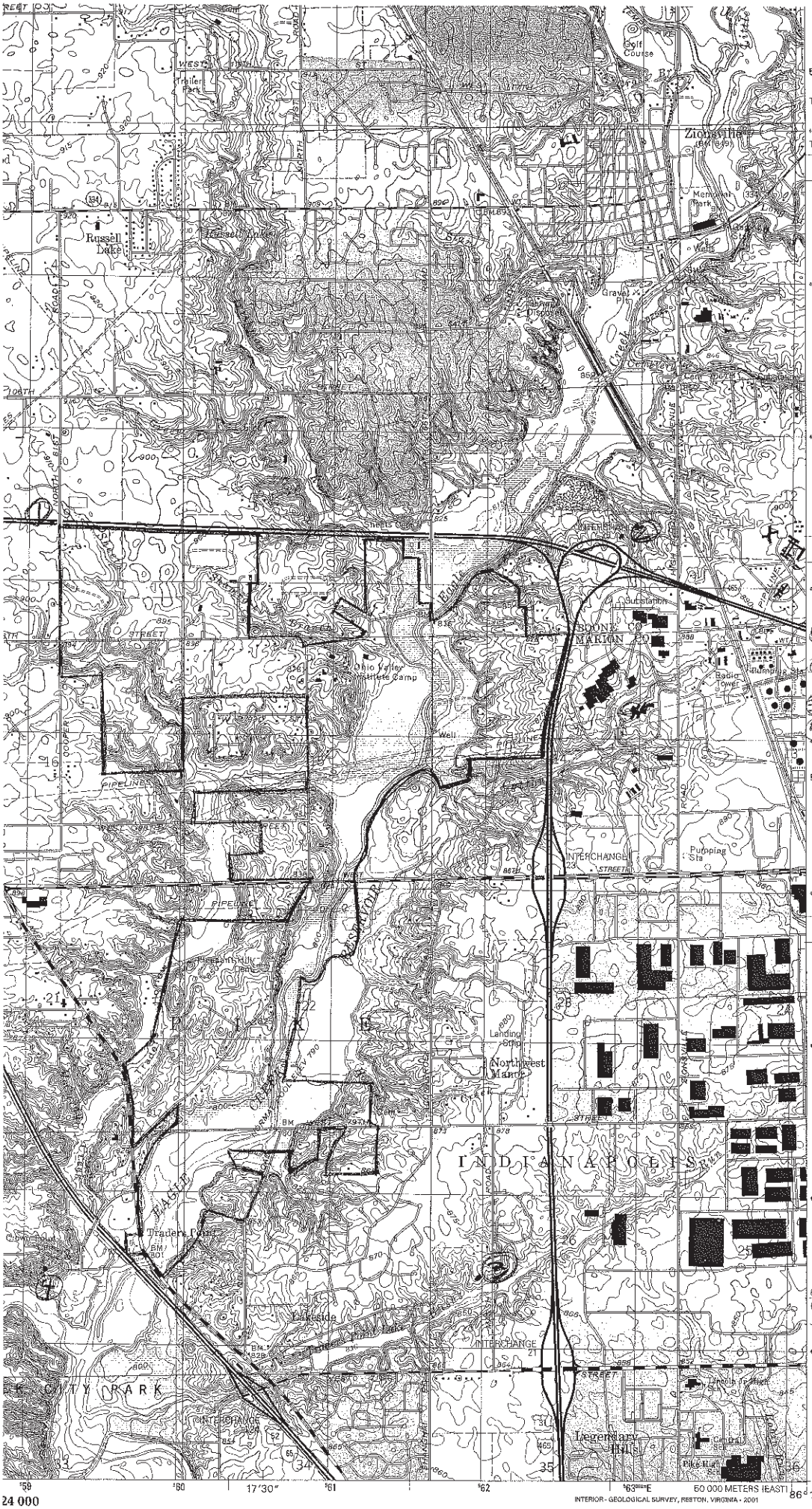
NORTH

Supplementary Sketch Plan 10(SSP-10)
8025, 8001, 7695, 7959, 7955, Moore Road , 7654, 7630, 7602, 7210, 7030, 6969,7043, 7229 W. 79th Street and 7658, 7564 Noell Road.

Traders Point Eagle Creek Rural Historic District, Boone & Marion Counties, IN

Note: Building shapes are schematic and locations are approximate .





TRADERS POINT
EAGLE CREEK
RURAL HISTORIC
DISTRICT
BOONE & MARION COS.,
IN

UTMS

① 16559180 4420400

② 16562880 4420320

③ 16561980 4415450

④ 16559140 4415500

11/5/2009
REVISED
MAP
&
UTMS