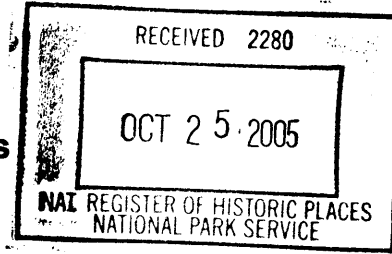


1367

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



OCT 25 2005

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 **Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery**
other names/site number **Franklin Township Historical Society** **097-041-90233; 097-041-90236**

2. Location

street & number **6510 South Franklin Road** N/A not for publication
city or town **Indianapolis** N/A vicinity
state **Indiana** code **IN** county **Marion** code **097** zip code **46259**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title **[Signature]**
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date **10-2005**

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper **[Signature]**

Date of Action **12/6/05**

Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery
Name of Property

Marion IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

RELIGION: Cemetery

RECREATION/CULTURE: Museum

RELIGION: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

OTHER: Gable-front

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other STONE: granite

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1854-1955

1871

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Franklin Township Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

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

1	16	584150	4392020	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Diana Stevenson, Board Member

organization Franklin Township Historical Society date 05-01-2005

street & number 6510 South Franklin Road telephone 317/ 862-8822

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46259

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 Franklin Township Historical Society

street & number P.O. Box 39015 telephone 317/ 862-6371

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46239

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1 *Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, Marion Co., IN*

Section 7- Description

General Description

Big Run Baptist Church stands on Franklin Road about two miles south of the small town of Wanamaker, in Franklin Township of Marion County. The surrounding area was rural in character in the 19th century. Today, land uses nearby range from housing subdivisions to large educational complexes. Houses are strung out along Franklin Road and range in date from late 19th century farmhouses to ranch houses of the 1950s, and more recent single family homes. The site includes two contributing buildings and one contributing site. The church and privy are the buildings. The site is the cemetery, which the congregation on land across Franklin Road, diagonally opposite the church. The boundary includes this parcel as well. Both parcels were originally acquired at the same time by the congregation.

Church

The 1871 church is a brick, gable-front, one story building resting on a roughly coursed limestone foundation. The building is forty by fifty-four feet. The current owners of the building altered the grade across the front of the building in 2003. Originally, two sets of roughly three foot high stone steps accessed the front doors. Currently, a low retaining wall holds a built-up terrace with stone floor, eliminating the need for front steps into the front doors. The wall defines an open terrace about ten feet deep in front of the doors. The contractor for the church made the brick on-site. The brick walls of the church were laid in common bond. Three pilaster strips frame two recessed roughly square brick panels across the front façade (photo 1). Each panel has a single doorway with transom, framed with a segmental arched opening, centered in it. The doors are original, with two tall recessed panels over short lower panels. Transoms are single light green glass and the historic society added the wood storm doors in recent years. The gable area has two star washers toward the center in the lower portion and pendant light fixture centered over the center pilaster strip. Three oculus vents form a triangle in the gable end: one toward the apex and two evenly placed about half way up the gable end. Each has a header brick surround and pierced wooden vent insert. The roofline is finished with a plain wooden raking frieze board that has curvilinear “shoulders” where each of the seven large wooden scroll brackets is attached to the brick gable end. The eaves are open and each bracket is attached underneath an exposed purlin. There is a narrow bargeboard at the edge of the eaves line.

The flanking north and south walls of the church are nearly identical (photos 2 and 3). Each primary level has five pilaster strips dividing the wall surface into four bays. A continuous brick belt runs below each bay. It matches the plane of the pilaster strips, while the brick area

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Section number 7 Page 2 *Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, Marion Co., IN*

surrounding each window is recessed about a header width from the pilasters. Above each window, there is an intermediate corbel course, then, a frieze belt that once again matches the pilasters' plane. Each of the four bays has a large, single nine-over-nine wood double hung sash window. The openings are segmental arched, with header brick on edge forming the arch. The upper window sash is arched to follow the opening radius. Sills are dressed stone. A wooden frieze board runs atop the entire wall. The exposed rafter tails are scroll-ended. Metal half-round guttering was mounted along the roof edge at some point. The north roof slope originally had a small square chimney placed several feet behind the center pilaster. It was probably removed when the furnace was installed in the basement, since it was no longer needed to vent the heating stoves. Roofing is asphalt shingle, installed in 2001. The original slate roof was lost to a reroofing in the 1960s.

The rear or west wall of the church has no windows, but has the same pilaster-framed bay system as the front elevation (photo 3). The congregation built a small addition to the church on the west elevation in 1950, to provide access to the basement that their contractors had dug under the church. This one story addition is set back about one foot from the south wall and is about six feet wide and about twelve feet long, with a shed roof and a door that faces south. It is sided in T-111 type vertical board siding, stained dark. On the north side of the center pilaster strip, a square brick exterior chimney abuts the wall. Built in 1950 to serve the furnace installed in the basement, it rises up through the eaves. The other side of the west elevation has a single plank door set into a segmental arch. A set of concrete steps with pipe railing reaches the door. The gable end of the west elevation is similar to the front, except that there is only one oculus vent, at the apex of the gable; also, the 1950 chimney is unique to this side of the church.

The interior of the church is remarkably intact (photos 5, 6, and 7). The two front main doors, one for men, one for women, lead directly into a single room with two banks of pews and a central aisle. Floors are the original wood boards, walls are painted plaster, and the high ceiling is flat plaster. Wood moldings are dark stained pine. Baseboards are about ten inches high and have a molded upper section with a plain lower board. Door and window surrounds are plain stained boards, with a flat entablature header. The lower surface of all headers are segmental arched to fit transoms or arched upper sash. Door openings have plain plinth blocks against the baseboard; windows have wood-lined reveals, sills and apron boards. Four-panel doors are original and retain original, functioning rim locks (original brass keys also survive). Other historic hardware details include the chain pendant schoolhouse-style ceiling light fixtures, added when the congregation installed electrical service in the 1930s.

Two doors are on the east wall, and four windows each line the north and south walls. The west wall has a dressed stone veneered blind arch behind the raised altar and pulpit area. The congregation added this feature in the 1930s (photo 7). The archway has Doric pilasters, and a

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triangular keystone. Alternating large rectangular and narrow courses fill the arch, there is also a bas-relief of an open bible toward the top of the arch. The wooden pulpit in front of the arch is original.

The pews are also original to the building. Built of remarkably wide native wood planks, the twenty-five pews are simple in design. There are two banks of pews so that men and women could sit separate from one another. Before the congregants excavated the basement area in the 1950s and installed a coal furnace, stoves provided the heat. Since 1977, the Franklin Township Historical Society has utilized the church as its headquarters. Various cabinets and displays are now at home in the church, however, none of the items or displays has permanently affected the integrity of the building.

Cemetery

The cemetery parcel is diagonally across from the church, at the northeast corner of Franklin and Indian Creek Roads (photo 8). It includes about 32,761 square feet of land (about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre). The congregation established the cemetery in 1854, however, at least one stone predates that, by as early as 1841. These were probably relocated from another cemetery at some point. Several damaged or fallen stones from nearby abandoned cemeteries have been stored on the cemetery site. Markers are aligned in rows. Typical types include simple marble tablet, arch-topped tablet, limestone obelisks, and marble obelisks (photo 9). Some markers from the 1940s to present decades are low granite tablets. The most recent burial, and the first one in many years, was that of Ray Smith in 1986. Smith was a congregant and a descendant of the Smith family that donated the land for the cemetery.

Privy

This small wooden building stands behind the church (photo 4). The privy is a one story, wood frame, clapboard sided building measuring about fifteen by ten feet. It has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, and rests on a concrete slab. The building likely dates to about 1920. There is a wide center door on the long side, opening to a central general storage room. The north side of the building is the women's restroom, the south, men's. Each restroom has a vertical board door, and there is a four pane window in the gable end. Inside, each room has a wooden commode cabinet with two seats.

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Section number 8 Page 4 *Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, Marion Co., IN*

Section 8 – Statement of Significance

Big Run Baptist Church, 1871, is significant for its architecture under National Register criterion C. The unknown architect / builder of the church combined the familiar gable-front vernacular type with Italianate-inspired finishes and details. The church and cemetery are one of very few rural landmarks left in Franklin Township of Marion County, Indiana. The inclusion of the cemetery completes the historical and visual context of the property. The period of significance includes the founding date of the cemetery (1854) and ends at the fifty year mark (1955). Markers and burials that continued the rural traditions of the site were ongoing during the period of significance. The property meets Criterion Consideration A because of its architectural value; it is no longer used for religious services.

History

The removal of Native Americans from central Indiana, under terms of the 1818 Treaty of St. Mary's, led to settlement and organization of governmental units. The Indiana General Assembly organized Marion County 1821, the same year that Alexander Ralston platted out Indianapolis as the new capital of the state. Organization into townships came in the years to follow, with Franklin Township officially separating from Perry Township in 1824. During the 1830s, significant transportation connections along with the fertile soil and numerous creeks of Franklin Township had lured many Euro-American settlers. The state constructed Michigan Road (current Southeastern Avenue) and Brookville Road through Franklin Township by this time. Also, Federal construction of the National Road (Washington Street, just north of Franklin Township) reached Indianapolis during this decade.

The Baptist faith, an offshoot of the Congregationalists, had their roots in 17th century Holland and England. By 1638, colonists had founded the first Baptist church in America, in nascent Providence, Rhode Island. By the time of the Revolution, there were 60,000 members in the colonies and some 750 Baptist churches. Philadelphia, New Jersey, and Virginia had many churches and organizations. Kentucky and other upland south states had many Baptist churches during the time of Indiana's formative years. It was inevitable that Indiana would have many Baptist settlers – whether from northern or southern states. Also, the tenants of the Baptist faith, especially emphasis on the individual and on independent congregations, suited pioneer times. Baptists emphasize atonement for the sacrifice of Jesus, the importance of the individual in interpreting scripture, the direct influence of God on the individual, conversion by baptism, and congregations free of any hierarchy or governing association. While many controversies have separated Baptist churches or groups, these beliefs have remained constant in most Baptist churches.

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Section number 8 Page 5 *Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, Marion Co., IN*

In 1827, settlers in Franklin Township organized a Baptist church. However, differences in beliefs led families to leave this early congregation. In 1848, the ten original organizers of the Big Run Baptist Church met in the home of Knowles Shaw at present day Southeastern Avenue and Big Run stream, about two miles northeast of nominated property. Though Shaw's home does not survive, most remember him as the composer of the familiar hymn "Bringing in the Sheaves." Most of the original and early members of Big Run came to the area from Ohio, North Carolina, and Kentucky. The naming of the church and congregation followed a traditional Baptist practice in Indiana of choosing a stream or river. Over half of Indiana's twenty-one Baptist associations in 1833 were named for a waterway (Rudolph, p. 55). Big Run Baptist Church belonged to the Whitewater Regular Baptist Association in the 1870s.

In 1854, congregants Samuel and Agnes Smith donated the present site of the church and cemetery to the congregation, and they built a frame church. By the end of the Civil War, the church had begun to outgrow its small frame building. The congregation commissioned the nominated church, completed in 1871. During construction, the congregation moved the old frame church (demolished) across the road and continued to hold services there until the new church was finished. The builders used local materials to build the new sanctuary. Workers fired bricks on-site, and local lumber probably provided the floor and roof joists. Total cost of the building was \$4,500. Plain glass windows, and no showy steeples characterized many Baptist churches in Indiana in the 19th century. Congregants were typical free to contribute or not contribute to building efforts, and chipping in for ongoing maintenance was also by free will. This would have encouraged simple buildings like Big Run.

As at many Baptist churches of the era, Big Run did not hold weekly services, however, when the congregation did meet, they spent most of the day in social activities including a "carry-in" dinner. Church records in the collection of the Franklin Township Historical Society provide insight into the services and social ways of Big Run Church. The belief most readily expressed in the architecture of the building is separation of the sexes. The two front doors and separate ranks of pews illustrate this belief. Also, male and female members were listed separately in records. "Rules of Decorum" were expected to be followed by members. At business meetings, members could be asked to explain their transgressions of the rules to the congregation, or even face dismissal. Like most 19th century rural communities in Indiana, churches like Big Run provided the social context in the community. Sunday was a respite from the hard work of farming and provided a social setting to enjoy time with other residents. The church's structure provided the pattern for improving manners, spiritual indoctrination, and often courtship as well.

Services at Big Run were like many in Baptist churches of the time. No musical instruments were used in worship, but singing was a vital part of the service. There was no choir. Instead, a leader with a pitch pipe lead the congregation in song. In the 1960's, the congregation bought a

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Section number 8 Page 6 *Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, Marion Co., IN*

reed organ to supplement hymns. Most Baptist associations or conventions did not favor ministers that were “professional” preachers with degrees of higher learning. It was felt that this encouraged structured giving and therefore, a hierarchy that could dominate congregations. Instead, ministers were drawn from the ranks of the everyday farmer or merchant by their own calling. Also, missionary work and Sunday school efforts were spurned by most Baptists, as was the case at Big Run. Conversion by baptism was significant to the faith. New members were baptized in Buck Creek near Acton during a special service held in warmer months. The cemetery and privy included in this nomination further illustrate the way of life and social patterns of this once rural church.

Like all churches, economic factors as well as social trends had an effect on church attendance and membership. A controversy in the church occurred during the Civil War when some members expressed sympathy for the Confederacy. During the 1870s, attendance was at capacity. During the 75th anniversary program in 1923, one congregant recalled that the church was often filled to standing room during services in the 1870s, with other attendees listening through the windows (Historic Treasures, p. 16). Sulgrove describes the church as having ninety-two members in 1884. The Whitewater Regular Baptist Association met at least two times in the church. Once, in 1876, and again, in 1899, the Association had their annual meeting here. The association included seventeen churches in 1876, and ten in 1899. Of the ten, Big Run was largest, with sixty-seven members (Hendricks). Two historical trends, suburbanization, and the gradual decline in rural population, threatened the membership of the congregation in the twentieth century. Especially after 1945, Franklin Township was losing its farmsteads, and gaining housing subdivisions. Many of the new residents attended other, newer congregations in recently built churches. In 1948, the church and its fifty members and guests celebrated their 100th anniversary. By the early 1970s, Big Run had dwindled to about twenty-five members.

The remaining members of the congregation deeded the church and many of its records to the Franklin Township Historical Society in 1977. Furthermore, the congregation donated a façade easement to Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. Terms of the deed call for the Society to maintain the building’s interior architecture and pews without alteration to the extent possible.

Architecture

Big Run Baptist Church is a significant example of “popular” architecture, combining vernacular building forms with details from popular architectural styles of its period. The gable-front vernacular type has a long association in frontier America. It was natural for settlers and builders, most of whom lacked any formal training or access to builder’s guides, to turn to the single pen vernacular house as a model for the two essential civic building types, school and church. The English single pen type typically had the main door on the long side of the building.

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Section number 8&9 Page 7 *Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, Marion Co., IN*

Placement of the door on the gable end immediately gave the single pen type a formal axis, and a more suitable space for gatherings. With the influence of classicism in America during Revolutionary times and the early years of the Republic, the temple-like form of the gable front type fit with general concepts of symmetry and formality. Generations after craftsmen were better trained and readily accessible pattern books offered examples of more sophisticated public buildings, the one-room plan persisted in rural areas. Better understanding of engineering principles allowed builders to make the building type larger and maintain clear spans.

Big Run Baptist Church clearly reflects the primacy of the gable front type. Once used for at least three other rural churches in the township, Big Run is now the oldest and only example left. The design of the church also reflects the influence of the Italianate style. English romanticist architects created the first Italianate houses in the mid-nineteenth century. Their inspiration was the rural Italian farmhouse, which itself reflected a free interest in classical architecture. In American house pattern books, the hallmarks of Italianate design crystallized. Tall proportions, especially seen in windows, recalled Italian prototypes, as did the bracketed eaves lines, hip roofs, and on houses, the verandah or porch, often with brackets and arches of its own. The builder of Big Run Church included several significant features of the style in his work, such as tall, arched windows, oculus windows and brackets along the eaves. The pilaster strips and other brickwork complement the classical sources of the building as well. Nine other Italianate houses in Franklin Township exhibit significant features of the style, and were rated "outstanding" or "notable" in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Two of the nine are comparable in detail and style to Big Run, including the Eickhoff House, 6612 Churchman Road, and the Frye House at 7930 Frye Road. Both brick houses feature gable ends with brackets and oculus vents. Several of the other houses are of the more high style, full two story hip roofed form. However, of these examples, none is a civic structure.

Section 9 – Bibliography

Called Home: The Pioneer Cemeteries of Franklin Township, Marion County, Indiana.
Indianapolis: Franklin Township Historical Society, 1999.

Big Run Baptist Church records, collection of Franklin Township Historical Society.

David J. Bodenhamer and Robert G. Barrows, editors. *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis.*
Indianapolis: I.U. Press, 1994.

Hendricks, Sylvia. "Historical Society Introduces New Home," *Franklin Township Informer*, Vol. 6, No. 42, November 2, 1977.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9&10 Page 8 *Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, Marion Co., IN*

Hendricks, Sylvia. "125 Years for Big Run," Unknown paper, October, 1973. from collection of Franklin Township Historical Society.

Historic Treasures of Franklin Township, Marion County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Franklin Township Historical Society, 1978.

Indiana Historic Structures Inventory. *Decatur, Perry and Franklin Township Interim Report.* Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1992.

"The Origins and Development of Baptist Thought and Practice," accessed on line on July 20, 2005 at the American Baptist Churches USA web site: <http://www.abc-usa.org/howeare/ourhistory/history.aspx>

Rudolph, L.C. *Hoosier Faiths, A History of Indiana's Churches and Religious Groups.* Indianapolis: I.U. Press, 1995.

Stevenson, Diane. Interviews with former Big Run Baptist Church members.

Section 10 – Geographical Data, Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of two distinct, non-contiguous tracts of land. Also refer to the scale map showing the two nominated parcels.

TRACT I:

Part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 7, Township 14 North, Range 5 East of the second principal meridian located in Franklin Township of Marion County, Indiana.

Beginning at the Northeast corner of the Southwest Quarter of Section 7, T 14 N, R 5E, thence South 00 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East, (assumed bearing) along the East line of said Quarter Section, 183.80 feet to the Northeast corner of a tract heretofore recorded under Instrument #74-10434;

Thence South 89 degrees 08 minutes 06 seconds West, parallel to the North line of said Quarter Section, 181.10 feet;

Thence North 00 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East, parallel to the East line of said Quarter Section, 183.80 feet to the North line of said Quarter Section;

Thence North 89 degrees 08 minutes 06 seconds East, along the North line of said Quarter Section, 181.10 feet to the point of beginning.

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Section number 10 Page 9 *Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, Marion Co., IN*

EXCEPT THE FOLLOWING:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of the said Half Quarter Section running South along the East line of said Half Quarter Section a distance of 15.0 feet to a point; thence running West and parallel to the North line of said Half Quarter Section a distance of 25.0 feet to a point which is the intersection of the South boundary of Indian Creek Road and the West boundary of Franklin Road, which is the point of beginning of this description; thence running South parallel to the East line of said Half Quarter Section a distance of 150.0 feet to a point; thence running Northwest a distance of 50.25 feet to a point that is 30.0 feet West of the East line of said Half Quarter Section; thence running North parallel to the East line of said Half Quarter Section a distance of 100.0 feet to a point that is 15.0 feet South of the North line of said Half Quarter Section; thence running East and parallel to the North line of said Half Quarter Section a distance of 5.0 feet to the point of beginning.

TRACT II:

A part of the South half of the West half of the Northeast Quarter of Section 7, Township 14 North, Range 5 East, in Marion County, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of said Half-Half Quarter Section running North upon and along the said West line 113.5 feet to a point thence East parallel to the South line a distance of 214.50 feet to a point thence South parallel to the West line 113.5 feet to a point in the South line of said Half-Half Quarter Section thence West upon and along the South line 214.50 feet to the place of beginning.

EXCEPT THE FOLLOWING:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of said Half-Half Quarter Section and running North along the West line of said Half-Half Quarter Section a distance of 15.0 feet to a point then East parallel to the South line of said Half-Half Quarter Section a distance of 25.0 feet to a point which is the intersection of the East boundary of Franklin Road and North boundary of Indian Creek Road and is the point of beginning of this description. From the beginning point of this description running North and parallel to the West line of said Half-Half Quarter Section a distance 98.5 feet to a point; thence running East parallel to the South line of said Half-Half Quarter Section a distance of 11.0 feet to a point; thence running South parallel to the East line of said Half-Half Quarter Section a distance of 13.5 feet to a point; thence running Southeast a distance of 50.49 feet to a point that is 43.0 feet East of the West line of said Half-Half Quarter Section; thence running Southeast a distance of 61.03 feet to a point that is 75.0 feet East of the

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Section number 10 Page 10 *Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, Marion Co., IN*

West line of said Half-Half Quarter Section and that is 15.0 feet North of the South line of said Half-Half Quarter Section and that is 15.0 feet North of the South line of said Half-Half Quarter Section; thence running West parallel to the South line of said Half-Half Quarter Section a distance of 50.0 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

These two discontinuous parcels are the original lands for the church and cemetery. The current description removes public right-of-ways and is based on a modern land survey. Also refer to the scale map showing the nominated parcels and buildings.

Photos

The following information is the same for each photograph:

Big Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, 6510 S. Franklin Road
Marion County, Indiana

Diana Stevenson, photographer

Date of photo – see each entry

Negatives on file with Franklin Township Historical Society, 6510 Franklin Road, Indianapolis 46259

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| #1 | taken July, 2005. | Front elevation, looking west / southwest |
| #2 | taken July, 2005. | North elevation, looking south – privy at right edge |
| #3 | taken July, 2005. | South and West elevations, looking northeast |
| #4 | taken May, 2005. | Privy. Looking southwest. |
| #5 | taken July, 2005. | interior of church, looking southeast, one of two front doors to left. |
| #6 | taken July, 2005. | interior of church, looking northwest. |
| #7 | taken July, 2005. | interior of church, stone veneer blind arch on altar wall, looking west. |
| #8 | taken July, 2005. | cemetery, general view, looking northeast. |
| #9 | taken May, 2005. | cemetery, view of two obelisk markers, looking east. |

CHURCH ↘

CEMETERY ↘

INDIAN CREEK RD S

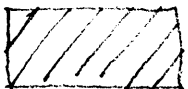
FRANKLIN RD

CARESSA WAY

BIG RUN BAPTIST CHURCH & CEMETERY
MARION CO., IN

SCALE

1" = 99.917'



= NOMINATED PARCEL