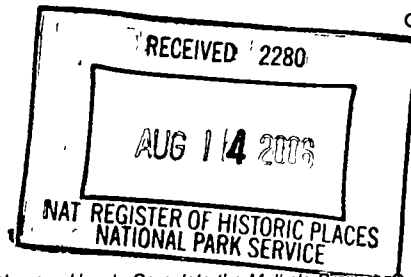


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form



This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

☒ New Submission ☐ Amended Submission

1. Name of Multiple Property Listing

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

3. Associated Historic Contexts

- 1 First Euro-American Settlement, 1822-1851
- 2 Rise and Fall of Agriculture, 1852-1924
- 3 Estate Era, 1925-1956

2. Form Prepared by

Name/Title Eliza Steelwater, Ph D, Independent Consultant in Historic Preservation

date July 05, 2006

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City or town Bloomington state Indiana zip code 47408

5. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (_____. See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

Eagle and Pike townships are two adjacent political units located respectively in Boone and Marion counties, central Indiana. Eagle, about 22 square miles in size, lies north of Pike, about 38 square miles. The area's history and built environment were concentrated within the watershed of Eagle Creek. The land was formerly glaciated, and elevation ranges from about 925 to 750 feet, falling toward the south and southeast. Prehistoric peoples occupied the area from as early as 10,000 B.C. through as late as 1650 A.D. The historic presence of Indian peoples in the study area is probable, but has not been professionally documented. At the time of Indian removal and European-American settlement around 1820, the natural environment would have shown effects of the previous fur-trading era, such as the scarcity of beaver and scattered deforestation. However, mixed deciduous forest still covered most of the slightly rolling plain and the steeper banks of numerous streams that supported wetlands. Diverse plant and animal forms were present in species common throughout the upper Mississippi River drainage. Fragments of the earlier biomes remain, but the fertile post-glacial loam, adequate rainfall of about 40 inches per year, and crop season of 5-6 months invited cultivation. Tree-clearing and ditching for drainage of land occupied early Euro-American settlers. Villages, regional roads, and railroads (1852) supported small-scale commercial agriculture, which dominated the study area for about a century. Farms of 100 to 300 acres remain in both townships. From about 1925, however, the push-pull factor of agricultural decline versus wealth and population expansion in the nearby state capital of Indianapolis created estates, "gentlemen's farms," subdivisions, and even a regionally important youth camp dedicated to promoting Jewish heritage. The Pike Township model farmstead of box manufacturer and philanthropist H. C. Krannert retains substantial historical integrity, as does Traders Point farmstead, part of the study area's only remaining estate. J. K. Lilly, Jr., an heir to the Eli Lilly pharmaceuticals firm, owned rural recreational buildings in the township and amassed large parcels that later became part of the 4,900 acre, municipally owned Eagle Creek reservoir and park (begun 1964). Freeways began to cross both townships in the late 1960s, destroying the pre-railroad village of Traders Point. In eastern Eagle Township, the former railroad town of Zionsville has produced rapid, dense suburban growth, and the urbanized areas of the two townships are now close to merging. The United States Census Bureau estimated the 2004 population of Pike Township as steady at approximately 72,000, reflecting stable population in most of Marion County (c. 864,000 pop.). Eagle Township, with a population of approximately 16,000, was the fastest growing large area in Boone County (c. 51,000 pop.) with an estimated 15-20 per cent growth since 2000. A site map index and three maps of the study area comprise the appendices: site map, parcel map, and topographic map.

Known rural historic resources relate to three significant periods of European-American occupancy—**initial settlement 1822-1851; the rise and fall of agriculture, 1852-1924; and the estate era, 1925-1956.** Significant properties are present individually throughout the two townships. Concentrations of significance evoking the rural past can be found in Eagle Creek Park and along Moore Road. Another concentration lies along both sides of the townships' common boundary of West 96th Street.

Among property types, **cemeteries** provide an outstanding record of initial settlement, a time from which no church buildings and only a few scattered dwellings survive. Historic resources of the agricultural era, 1852-1924, include only one **church**, but many **non-agricultural buildings** and **agricultural buildings**. The **farmstead** includes dwellings, barns, and other agricultural outbuildings. Remnants of two grain elevators are also present. Agricultural fields are significant for retaining their historic use, size and shape, and tree belts, and for serving as fox-hunting grounds for the Traders Point Hunt, the state's only registered hunt club. The area includes two **towns** platted on a rail line, New Augusta (National Register Historic District, 1989) and Zionsville, a potential **urban historic district**. Concentrations of rural resources exist, including most of the property types above, that are potential eligible for listing as one or more **rural historic districts**. Towns, cemeteries, and farms gained significant properties as late as the 1950s. A distinctive property type is the Fortune-Elder-Kunz **estate**, including two estate residences with grounds, a riding stable, a farmstead, and a large acreage of contiguous and separate agricultural fields.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

1. FIRST EUROPEAN-AMERICAN SETTLEMENT, 1822-1851

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Legalization of Land Claims Prior to Settlement

Organized European-American settlement of central Indiana began shortly after statehood in 1816, with Marion County being established in 1821 and Boone County in 1831. A prerequisite to white settlement in central Indiana was removal of Indian peoples who held claims to the land. In Marion and Boone counties these Indians were recent arrivals, already in diaspora following repeated Indian defeats and forced treaties lasting until 1812 and dating back to the French and Indian War of 1754-1763. In 1818, groups of Potawatomi, Wea, Delaware, and Miami ceded their claims to central Indiana, including the study townships.¹

No former Indian lands could be legally transferred to individuals or the states, however, until a federal land survey was completed under the terms of the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. In contrast to Ohio and other older states, Indiana's survey was based entirely on the township-and-range system of land partition. (Townships as political units within the county were larger than, and not necessarily aligned with, the 36-section units created by the township-and-range system.) Dating from the Revolutionary War and formation of the United States government, heavy debt propelled the nation's Treasury to sell public lands as its principal source of revenue. Demand was huge—population within the trans-Appalachian territory grew to one million at the U. S. census of 1810, an estimated increase of nearly 600 per cent. Most buyers in this broad region were small farmers relocating from another state or county; by the 1830s, some were speculators at both large and small scales.

The United States government, and state governments as well, sold their surveyed public land as "patents."² Boundaries of these parcels were derived from "sections" within the township and range system that measured roughly 640 acres or one square mile. A federal or state Register conducted sales at district offices, first at auction and then through individual sales. Purchasers chose from a plat book without necessarily having seen the land. However, maps in plat books showed roads, trails, streams, and rivers, and might contain surveyors' notes as to soil quality and availability of timber and water. A land office for central Indiana opened in 1819 in Brookville (Franklin County), south of Richmond, Indiana, near the Ohio border. This office was transferred to Indianapolis in 1825. Patents began to be offered in 1822 in Pike and Eagle townships and continued to be recorded until 1837.

Settlement and Speculation

The townships were in an early phase of settlement when speculative fever hit in the early 1830s, fed in part by the government's own aggressiveness in promoting land sales. The economic bubble ended in nationwide economic depression, the Panic of 1837.³ Many who intended to settle bought land patents in Pike and Eagle townships. However, both settlers and non-settlers also bought land as an investment for turnover sale, or to capitalize on likely locations for a future village.

Long-term settlement. Rates of long-term settlement are suggested by patent records. In Pike Township, a prepared

¹ Glenn, "Miami and Delaware Trade Routes and Relationships," in Hodge, ed., *Handbook of American Indians*, 853-855; Neal, "History of Boone County" (1878); Harden, *Early Life And Times In Boone County* (1887); Crist, *History of Boone County* (1917); Sulgrove, *History of Indianapolis and Marion County* (1884). Text of treaties and grants can be found in Kappler, *Indian Affairs* (1903). For Indian lands and treaties in Indiana, see the atlases by Prucha (1990) and Tanner (1987).

² Linklater, *Measuring America*, for the survey process and its historical contexts.

³ For an overview, see McGrane, *The Panic of 1837*.

sample of 90 patent purchasers covered the years 1822-1833.⁴ The list of purchasers can be compared by family name to parcel holders included on an 1855 map. The number of matching family names provides a crude estimate of 40 per cent who remained as farmers within Pike Township at one location or another for the next 20-30 years or longer. Percentages of those remaining were especially high for purchases between 1828 and 1832, when 56 individuals or families bought parcels and 30 of the same family name were still present in 1855. In 1833, not all patents in the sample area had been “entered,” but in 1855 nearly all parcels in the township as a whole were privately owned. Parcel size of patents ranged from 40 acres (1/16 of a section) to 160 acres, or a quarter-section.

Forty-acre parcels began to be sold in the Pike Township sample only in 1831 and in Eagle Township in 1832. These parcels in Pike Township, along with certain larger parcels of earlier date, were apparently speculative purchases. Most were resold before 1855, including all 11 entered as patents in 1833. Five of the 40-acre parcels were located near the future right of way of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railroad on tracks laid in 1852.⁵

In Eagle Township, where the complete record was examined and partially analyzed, patents were entered from 1822 to 1838.⁶ Sixty-eight parcels of 40 acres were included among patents of larger sizes. Of the small parcels, roughly 40 percent formed part of a land accumulation among family members, who assembled a holding either all at once or over several years. An example is the Cragun family. From 1835 to 1837, James, Hiram, and Elisha Cragun purchased three 40-acre parcels and two 80-acre parcels, 280 acres total that were all located in T18N R2E, sections 21 and 22, at the northwest corner of Eagle Township. As shown on a township plat map of 1878, Craguns owned 220 adjacent acres (not all in the original purchase location). In Eagle Township, 40-acre parcels were more likely to be retained. Their availability ten years after patents were first offered coincided with the later arrival of the bulk of Eagle land purchasers.

Land Speculation: The Example of William Conner. The first to buy a land patent in Pike Township was noted Indiana pioneer William Conner (b. Ohio 1777, d. Noblesville, Indiana, 1855). Conner was a onetime fur trader described as a “facilitator of settlement” and “prototype of the entrepreneur.” Conner’s career of trade, business enterprise, and land acquisition during the 1820s and 1830s exemplifies the historical transition from Indian to European-American occupancy, and from trade to agricultural settlement.⁷

Before becoming a large landholder and marrying a European-American woman, William Conner achieved a position of advantage and influence in central Indiana through long-term relationships with the Delaware people. Conner, raised among Indians, first married a Delaware woman. Traders’ intermarriage with Indians was a common, perhaps integral, part of the economic and political relationship between Indian and European. During the War of 1812, Conner maintained Delaware loyalty to the Americans and identified the body of slain Delaware chief Tecumseh. Acting as interpreter and liaison, Conner profited from negotiating eight land-cession treaties including the 1818 Treaty of St. Mary’s, by which the Delaware ceded their Indiana lands. He also sold supplies the Delaware would need for their removal to Oklahoma. Among those forced to leave were Conner’s wife and their six children. Unlike his business partner, also married to a Delaware, Conner chose to remain behind. Within three months he had married his second wife. Conner acquired some 4,000 acres in Hamilton County, which lies to the east of Eagle Township and north of Pike Township, and also platted Hamilton’s county seat of Noblesville. He served in the state legislature and

⁴ Data sample courtesy of the Pike Township Historical Society, based on federal land patent data and 1855 data from Pike Township Wall Map (in *Marion County Atlas*). Accessed 2005-2006 at <http://in1.org/pike>.

⁵ The I. C. & L. Railroad was part of a network of serial ownerships and consolidations of railroads in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois dating as far back as 1836. See Hensley, “History of The Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St Louis Railway Company.”

⁶ Patent records are archived in the Indiana State Archives, Indianapolis. The author thanks Mr. Geoffrey Scott, Records Archivist, for his generous assistance.

⁷ Crumrin, “Walking The Knife-Edged Path: The Life Of William Conner.” Also see Larson and Vanderstel, “Agent of Empire: William Conner on the Indiana Frontier, 1800-1855.” The author thanks Mr. G. Ross Reller, realtor and historian of Traders Point, for bringing the William Conner story and much other helpful information to her attention.

lent his name to the founding of the Indiana Historical Society. One of several houses that Conner built was later purchased, with land, by Eli Lilly (discussed further in significance context 3 below). Lilly, active in the state historical society over 100 years after its founding, developed the site at Noblesville as an example of pioneer life. Conner Prairie, formerly owned and administered by Earlham College, is still in use as a living history museum.⁸

William Conner did not settle in Pike Township and left no surviving direct marks on its built environment. Yet his activities and those of other speculators helped create the conditions in which agricultural settlement and town-building in Pike and Eagle townships soon occurred. Conner's land patent in Pike Township was an 80-acre parcel at the intersection of Eagle Creek and what is now Lafayette Road (#1 on Appendix B, Site Map). This shrewdly chosen location was the future site of Traders Point village (platted in 1864). It may have served one of Conner's business enterprises, such as a retail store, mill, or distillery; it probably was a trading and meeting point linked to existing Delaware hunting trails, such as the future West 71st Street. Conner's parcel was apparently not one of many he bought for profitable resale to small farmers; it was ranked in federal surveyors' notes as undesirable for farming.⁹

THE ECONOMY OF PIONEER FARMING

From American Independence until the Civil War, no stable currency existed. The Continental Congress authorized paper money intended to finance the Revolution and backed only by the promise of future tax revenues. These "Continental" were soon devalued, and paper money issued by "the United States" after 1777 proved similarly untrustworthy. Congress chartered two consecutive Banks of the United States that operated between 1791 and 1832. At that date, President Andrew Jackson vetoed the bank charter because its tight rein on credit was unpopular with Jackson's agrarian supporters. From 1832 until 1861, state chartered banks (as many as 8,000 by 1860) each circulated its own currency. Lack of oversight resulted in frequent bank failures, difficulty redeeming the notes for gold or other goods, and a flourishing cottage industry in counterfeiting.¹⁰

Except in the case of land purchase, barter was probably more common than cash payment in the first decades of settlement. Not only were currencies suspect, but few farms in the Indiana study townships before 1850 produced beyond subsistence level. Output was low because of the labor-intensive conditions discussed above and because routes to market were severely limited. Even the clearing of the Lafayette and Michigan roads, in use from the early 1830s, did not result in speedy travel. A 10-12 mile journey to Indianapolis could take one whole day, with a second day to return. In its swampy stretches, the Lafayette Road was corduroyed, or surfaced with whole logs covered by earth, and could not be used by wagons in wet winters or in spring. However, road-building did open markets nearer to hand for surplus farm products, an alternative to the major enterprise of exporting via flatboat to New Orleans. Corn, the most common surplus crop in the study area, was most profitably converted to hogs or whiskey for their portability and higher value.¹¹ Hogs of the settlement era were hardy enough to be driven long distances to market. They, like other livestock and crop species, were not "improved" or specially bred but were valued for availability and ability to survive in marginal conditions.

An example from New York in 1821 suggests the cost of setting up a farm (Table 1). This systematically presented proposal corresponds to the more scattered figures available for the study area, which began to be settled at about the same date. To create a 50-acre farm from forest, \$720 went for clearing, building, well-digging and planting an orchard, plus \$250 for livestock, hardware, and harness, for a total of \$970. The cost of land, not included, was estimated at anywhere from \$1-\$6 per acre.

Although many settlers shared the goal of living on their own land, not all envisioned a permanent future in agriculture. For some households, purchasing and improving a rural parcel was simply the only way to own a home.

⁸ Madison, *Eli Lilly: A Life*, 172-182.

⁹ Undated federal surveyors' field notes courtesy of the Marion County Surveyor's Office.

¹⁰ Flamme, "A Brief History of Our Nation's Currency."

¹¹ Sulgrove, *History of Indianapolis and Marion County*, 604-605; Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture*, 67-69.

Table 1. Cost of developing a proposed 50-acre farm in New York state, 1821.
Source: Williams, *Americans and Their Forests*, 113-114.

BUILDING, FENCING, PLANTING = \$720			LIVESTOCK AND EQUIPMENT = \$250		
ITEM	UNIT COST	TOTAL	ITEM	UNIT COST	TOTAL
clearing 30 acres	\$10 per acre	\$300	1 yoke of oxen	\$25	\$50
fencing 700 rods (11,550 feet)	\$0.10 per rod (16.5 feet)	\$70	1 horse	\$50	\$50
			2 cows	\$20	\$40
log house w/ frame barn	NA	\$200	2 hogs	\$5	\$10
outhouses, well, and orchard	NA	\$150	10 sheep	\$5	\$50
			utensils & harness	NA	\$50

Even those who farmed successfully at a fairly large scale may have done so to afford an education for their children rather than see them farm in their turn. Some who farmed were tenants, or also hired out as labor to other farmers for extra income. Some served as township officeholders. A few heads of household or their grown children living at home pursued a trade, profession, or business career while farming or living on a farm. The Pike Township enumerator for the U. S. population census of 1850 listed 23 self-described trades in addition to “farmer.”¹² Of 403 listing an occupation, 380 were

farmers. The remaining 23 were carpenters (14), blacksmiths (9), and 1-3 each of other woodworkers and smiths, plasterers, wagon drivers and wagon makers, tailors, saddlers, tanners, and coopers. There were 2 millers and a millwright, 3 merchants, 2 clerks, 3 physicians, 2 clergymen, an innkeeper, a lawyer, and a teacher. The distribution of occupation and residence for Eagle Township in 1860, when it was first enumerated separately, was similar to that of Pike Township in 1850. One occupation that was present but not listed is whiskey distiller. Distilleries, like grist mills, were located on Eagle, Little Eagle, Fishback, and Crooked creeks. Gristmills first ground corn only, but a burr for grinding wheat—then a luxury item for home consumption—was later added.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

The Pike Township enumerator for the U. S. population census of 1850 listed 1,943 individuals (author’s count) of whom 764 or 39.5 percent were born in states other than Indiana, and 42 or 2.2 percent in other countries. (The lack of Eagle Township identification in the census makes an 1850 count unavailable.) The largest contributor state is Ohio, but some of these individuals may have settled near Cincinnati on a temporary basis, having emigrated from Kentucky but not yet able to obtain a parcel in Indiana. Settlers were overwhelmingly Euro-American Protestants who had already lived in eastern and southern states within the Appalachian region. Religion, second only to family, held an exceptional importance in Appalachia, and Eagle and Pike settlers looked to religion as much as to government for structuring their community and setting its values. Strong commonalities enabled social contact, order, and cooperation among homesteaders living on their parcels at some distance from one another. An early, typical step taken by settlers in the study area was to form Protestant congregations, such as Pleasant Hill Baptist Church (Pike, 1828), the Regular Baptist Church (Eagle, 1829), and Salem Methodist Church (Eagle, 1834). The formation of the North Liberty Christian Church (1841) was marked by a “camp meeting” that ran 18 days and nights.¹³ Three other congregations were located in or near Royalton. Most congregations, beginning with services in members’ homes, built a series of church buildings over the following decades, and the congregations’ activities created a social center. However, no church building from the 1820s-1850s has survived. Except for a handful of dwellings that continue a precarious existence into the present, the record of initial settlement is preserved in the churchyards of these Protestant congregations, as well as in family or community burial grounds.

An example of a leading settler whose record on the landscape has been reduced to a burial plot is David McCurdy,

¹² Manuscript census returns on microfilm, series M432, roll 159, page 446.

¹³ Sulgrove, *History of Indianapolis and Marion County* (1884), 610.

Sr. (1777-1861).¹⁴ By 1855, McCurdy's was the largest land holding in Pike Township, at 630 acres. McCurdy was one of Pike's original patentees at 160 acres in the northwest quadrant of the township, with frontage on the west side of Eagle Creek, but his land in 1855 spanned Eagle Creek in southwest Pike, and other parcels were owned by three of his 20 children by two consecutive wives. McCurdy, Irish by birth, moved with his widowed mother to New York state, then in 1818 to Hamilton County, Indiana, settling in Pike Township in 1822. McCurdy, like other farmers, operated businesses including the township's first grist mill and a distillery. In 1824, McCurdy served as election inspector when Pike commissioners held the first election for justice of the peace. Seventeen votes were cast, and the election decided by a majority of three. McCurdy did not hold other township offices, but was an active churchman in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is buried in **Jones Chapel Cemetery** (site map #2; Pike inventory #50118; 8500 West 56th Street). The cemetery, established during the 1850s on a parcel donated by fellow settler Abraham McCorkle, is located just west of the Eagle Creek Reservoir within park grounds. The cemetery may be dated slightly later than the initial settlement period, but it is akin to other pioneer cemeteries built on individually donated land.

PIKE AND EAGLE TOWNSHIPS: BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE, 1822-1851

The Landscape Circa 1820

Nearly all of the landscape of European-American settlement was obliterated by the later success of commercial agriculture, its expansive pattern of fields, its sculpted patches of woods, and its associated town building. However, in central Indiana around 1820, European-American settlers would have found an almost completely forested landscape, dominated by deciduous trees with a wide variety of undergrowth species. Ranging from upland to swamp, an incomplete list of tree, shrub, and perennial species circa 1820 would include various members of the ash, oak, and beech genera (*Fraxinus*, *Quercus*, and *Fagus* spp.), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), cottonwood or "poplar" (*Populus* spp.); possibly tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and linden or basswood (*Tilia* spp.), wild cherry and wild plum (*Prunus* spp.), white elm (*Ulmus americana*), hickory (*Carya* spp.), maple (especially "sugar" or sugar maple, *Acer saccharum*), buttonwood or sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), buckeye or horse chestnut (*Aesculus glabra*), hackberry (*Celtis* spp.), mulberry (*Morus rubra*), pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*), hazel (*Corylus* spp.), sassafras (*S. albidum*), several *Viburnum* species, leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), dogwood (*Cornus* spp.), wahoo (*Euonymus* spp.), spice bush (*Lindera benzoin*), wild grape (*Vitis* spp.), nettles (*Urtica* spp.), Indian turnip or Jack-in-the-Pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), ginseng (*Panax quinquefolium*), lobelia (*L. inflata*), "cohosh" (possibly *Actaea* [*Cimicifuga*] *racemosa*), and "pea-vines" of unknown species. The documented presence of a 250-300-year-old Chinquapin oak nearby at Moore Road and West 96th Street suggests that other large trees of native species along the creek may date to or before Euro-American settlement.¹⁵

However, by 1820 the "natural" environment had already been subtly modified by prior human use. From about 1803 to 1818, the future townships of Eagle and Pike formed part of a hunting range used by the Delaware and possibly by other Indian peoples who maintained villages in central Indiana. Delaware villages were sited along the West Fork of the White River, including its run through present-day Marion County. Winter hunting camps might be near the village or as far away as 150 miles. In the final years before their removal, Indian peoples of Indiana claimed and hunted increasingly extensive lands. They had become dependent on Euro-American trade goods such as utensils, weapons, and clothing, and needed a maximal hunting range to be able to procure enough skins and furs for trade.¹⁶ Deer, bear, wolf, wildcat, raccoon, and otter were still hunted for trade, though declining in numbers, and beaver had become rare. Ginseng was also a trade product, and the European honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) had been introduced. Permanent Indian hunting camps were marked by trees cut for firewood and stripped tree bark for shelters, but so far is as known Indian hunters in the region at that time did not fire the woods to force game into the open. Hunting also

¹⁴ Pike Township Wall Map, 1855; Sulgrove, *History of Indianapolis and Marion County*, 598-599.

¹⁵ Sulgrove, 3; Lindsey, "Walking in Wilderness," 115-118; Neal, "History of Boone County," 13-14, for the following discussion. A circa-1995 letter in the collection of Mrs. R. Lamberjack of Zionsville, under the heading of the Morton Arboretum, Illinois, quotes arborist George Ware's estimate of the oak tree's age.

¹⁶ Wepler, "Delaware Subsistence in East Central Indiana."

created foot and horse trails, of which present-day West 71st Street in Pike Township was one.

Pre-Railroad Agriculture

Both Indians and early Euro-American settlers made ingenious use of nearly every native tree and plant, but it was the very large, rapidly arriving population of settlers who radically modified the forest biome. The period 1822-1851 can be considered the first stage of transformation, when forests began to be cleared for farming, townsites, and roads, and fields and townsites began to be ditched. Figure 1, though drawn from an engraving of frontier settlement in western New York, is probably a fair representation of winter conditions in Indiana at a recently begun farmstead.¹⁷ The conifers shown would not have been present in Indiana, but historical accounts describe a similar prevalence of forest, with stumps remaining in the clearing, unfenced grazing of livestock, use of hand tools, ox-drawn sledge for logs and barrels, and one-room cabin and outbuilding of unhewn logs. Spaces between the building logs were chinked with small pieces of wood and daubed with mud as a sealer and adhesive. Wood and daub were also the materials of the exterior-wall fireplace.¹⁸

Figure 2, spring or early summer conditions of the second year, represents further improvements to the same pioneer farm. Much more clearing has taken place, a fence keeps livestock out of the kitchen garden, and the now-wider stream at right has been bridged. Although clearing is ongoing and stumps still present, young plants have sprouted (probably corn) and one stump at right foreground is being burned. The abundance of trees was such that walnut and other now-expensive woods might be used for zigzag fences (lavish consumers of material) or simply burned. The stream may be wider in spring flood, or it may have reached a higher flood mark or have permanently widened as a result of runoff from cleared land.

Stump removal required as long as a generation to clear the full cultivated area. Trees were clear-cut or girdled and the stumps left to rot for 5-10 years so that they could be more easily hacked out or grubbed up using a chain pulled by oxen. Clearing itself was slow because of the intensive labor to be supplied by the landowner or hired at high cost. Possibly the most important innovation to agriculture during the pioneer period was a series of improvements to the plow. The wooden moldboard plow, used as late as the 1830s, required the use of a scraper to remove mud as the plow went forward, and its usefulness was limited on root-filled ground, for which a “jumping shovel plow” was devised. Cast-iron plows came into use during the 1830s, some equipped with replaceable parts.¹⁹

The costs of a proposed farm in New York were enumerated in Table 1 and the economic section above. In terms of



Fig. 1. The first six months. Original in Orasmus Turner, *A Pioneer History of the Holland Purchase of Western New York* (Buffalo: Jewett Thomas, 1849).



Fig. 2. The second year. Original in Orasmus Turner, *A Pioneer History of the Holland Purchase of Western New York* (Buffalo: Jewett Thomas, 1849).

¹⁷ Figures 1 and 2 adapted from Williams, *Americans and Their Forests*, 126.

¹⁸ Sulgrove, *History of Indianapolis and Marion County*, 70ff.

¹⁹ Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture*, illustrations pages 50, 51, 65, 66, 67 and accompanying text.

land use, the proposal described improvement of a 50-acre parcel developed from wilderness. Thirty acres were to be cleared: 5 for the house, barn, orchard, and garden; 10 for meadow and pasture, 15 for crops. Twenty acres would be left as a woodlot. But this initial arrangement, when completed, was not stable over time. As cropland fertility declined, the land was converted to pasture or left to regrow as woods. The farmer's means had to be sufficient to raise livestock equal to available pasture, or the effort of clearing was wasted. Wooded land might be retained as part of the calculation, since its value could become as great as that of cleared land. The demand for firewood alone came to 17 acres or more per dwelling in cold-winter areas when open fires were used for heating and cooking, and only a little less with the use of wood stoves.²⁰ Moreover, both fences and unhewn, uncovered log buildings rotted and had to be replaced. Fences were renewed on an ongoing basis. It is unlikely that any log building survived the first decades of settlement unless it was made of hewn logs, and/or covered with siding, or enclosed within a later frame building.

By no means all pioneers completed the full process of clearing the land and farming it on the same property. Itinerant entrepreneurs seeking cash or capital might buy an unimproved parcel, begin clearing and perhaps build a rudimentary dwelling, solely for the profit of selling the land as "improved." Even among those who wished to settle, many did so more than once in a series of locations across townships, counties, or states.



Fig. 3. Pitzer House in rural Eagle Township.

In spite of obstacles, by the end of the 1830s pioneers had built a few houses with claims to style. A farmhouse listed on the National Register circa 1974 is the **George Hollingsworth House** (1850; site map #3; Pike #50111), an I-house located at 6054 N. Hollingsworth Road, south of West 62nd St. and west of Georgetown Road. Figure 3 at left shows the **Pitzer House** (site map #4; Eagle inventory #40040). The house is the best remaining example of an early settlement cluster on Fishback Creek, in the west corner of the township north of SR 334. The dwelling is a south-facing farmhouse provisionally dated 1850. It is a simple, well proportioned brick two-story house with integral Italianate details including hip roof with ornate brackets and tall, narrow, segmentally arched 2/2 windows. A corner entry porch appears to have been appropriately restored since a 1982 survey photograph. The only evident addition is a screened porch on the east facade. The house, with a nearby gambrel-and-shed barn (probably 1920-1930), stands within farmland on a rise on the north side of CR 525S between CR 650E and CR 700E.

Of houses dating to the settlement period, fewer than 20, both farmhouses and village houses, are estimated to be present today. Five or more of these are moved from other locations. Examples located in Zionsville are two heavily modified log cabins, with hewn logs of impressive girth, at **760 and 762 West Hawthorne Street** (site map #5; Eagle #40055 and #40054). A 1-1/2 story I-house at **690 West Pine Street** (site map #6; Eagle #40040) features pleasing proportions and Greek Revival details.

Roads And Villages

The 1824 establishment of the state capital at Indianapolis, Marion County, was an organizing principle of settlement in the study area and beyond, lasting through all three periods of historical significance. One of the first effects of political development, circa 1830, was the creation of two major region-wide roads cutting northwest from Indianapolis across the townships. These are the **Michigan Road** and the **Lafayette Road**, known in Eagle Township as the Indianapolis Road. Both roads were passable by the 1830s. The Lafayette Road, surveyed in 1831-1832, runs from Indianapolis to Lafayette, Indiana. During the 1930s, it was to become part of US 52 and form a portion of the main pre-Interstate route between Indianapolis and the Hammond-Calumet-Gary industrial region east of Chicago.

²⁰ Williams, *Americans and Their Forests*, 112-120.

The Michigan Road begins at Madison, Indiana, on the Ohio River, and passes through Indianapolis on its way north to Michigan City, Indiana—on Lake Michigan near the Indiana-Michigan border—a distance of some 280 miles. The Michigan Road is commemorated by a historical marker (site map #7; *Eagle* #40018) on which it is written that the road cost \$242,000. Like the Lafayette Road, the Michigan Road has become an urban thoroughfare within greater Indianapolis. It was numbered SR 29 during the 1930s, then became US 421. In the settlement period, the Michigan Road was the state's most traveled after the National Road. Its importance to pioneers is suggested by a surviving inn and a former toll stop—presumably the survivors among others that were placed along the road before the arrival of the first railroad. The **Aston Inn** (1852; site map #8; *Pike* #50097), listed on the National Register, is located at 6620 Michigan Road. The building may not have been built as an inn and played only a minor role because of its late date of construction.²¹ It is a substantial brick I-house of two stories. Its pilastered entry door, elongated 6/6 window proportions, and deep frieze, though simple, show the influence of Greek Revival style.

The first post offices, such as “Piketon” in Pike Township, were simply a designated farmhouse. Township officers included a tax assessor and one or more justices of the peace, plus a supervisor for each election. Initial elections, privately run schools, and church services were held at houses. Only after five or ten years did a large enough population or sufficient road traffic justify a platted village or town with its concentration of buildings for goods and services.²² Both the Michigan and the Lafayette road served as sites of early villages. On the Michigan Road were Eagle Village and Hamilton (or Clarkstown), both in Eagle Township, and Augusta in Pike Township.

Hamilton was established as early as the 1820s (Figure 4A; *Eagle* #400016 for historical marker of site at site map #9), abandoned after 1880, and cultivated as farmland for a time. The site has been subsumed by the post-railroad town of Zionsville, as was **Eagle Village** (c. 1831; site map #16 for village cemetery). Figure 4B shows the sections, roads, and villages of Pike Township in the 1860s. **Augusta** (1832; now called Old Augusta) was eclipsed by a new town of the same name on the railroad right-of-way, but made a comeback after automobiles became popular. The remaining squarish parcels of Augusta's original plat, though much modified by replatting, are those aligned with the Michigan Road. Some of the parcels can be identified on current aerial photos of the road between 77th and 75th streets.²³ At the north end of this cluster, near houses circa 1890-1910, is the **Boardman House** (1834; site map #10; *Pike* #50041), 7718 Michigan Road, an I-house with Federal details rated outstanding on the township historical survey. The house exemplifies village settlement of the period, when houses situated on large parcels, and fronting a road, clustered together in sufficient numbers to allow residents to follow trades and enjoy goods and services without a lengthy journey. Now in an urban setting, the house maintains a strong presence through its simplicity, size, and position on a bluff above and (now) very close to the road.

On the Lafayette Road were **Royalton** (in Eagle Township; site map #11) and **Traders Point** (in Pike Township; site map #12). Royalton (c. 1838; formerly called Rodmans) lost the eastern part of its area to construction of Interstate 65 and has no visible remains from the pioneer period. Traders Point is shown at center left on the Pike Township map (Fig. 4B above). Though not platted until 1864, Traders Point was probably an informal settlement from around the time William Conner bought the parcel on which it was located. Traders Point is further discussed below under the themes of agricultural development (1852-1924) and the estate era (1930-1956).

Cemeteries

Begun before the 1850s, pioneer cemeteries are a key to early lifeways through their locations, stylistic features,

²¹ Ratner and Bradbury, Nomination of the Aston Inn to the National Register of Historic Places..

²² Sulgrove, *History of Indianapolis and Marion County*, and Crist, *History of Boone County*, are the chief sources for the following discussion. The author thanks Mrs. Barbara Copeland, Vice President, Pike Township Historical Society, for her generous gift of time and expertise regarding the settlement and agricultural themes of significance.

²³ Air-photo coverage of Pike Township, for 2005 as well as earlier dates back to 1937, can be accessed online from the Indianapolis and Marion County Geographic Information System website, <http://imaps.indygov.org>, by linking to “General Map Viewer.” Accessed 7/2006.

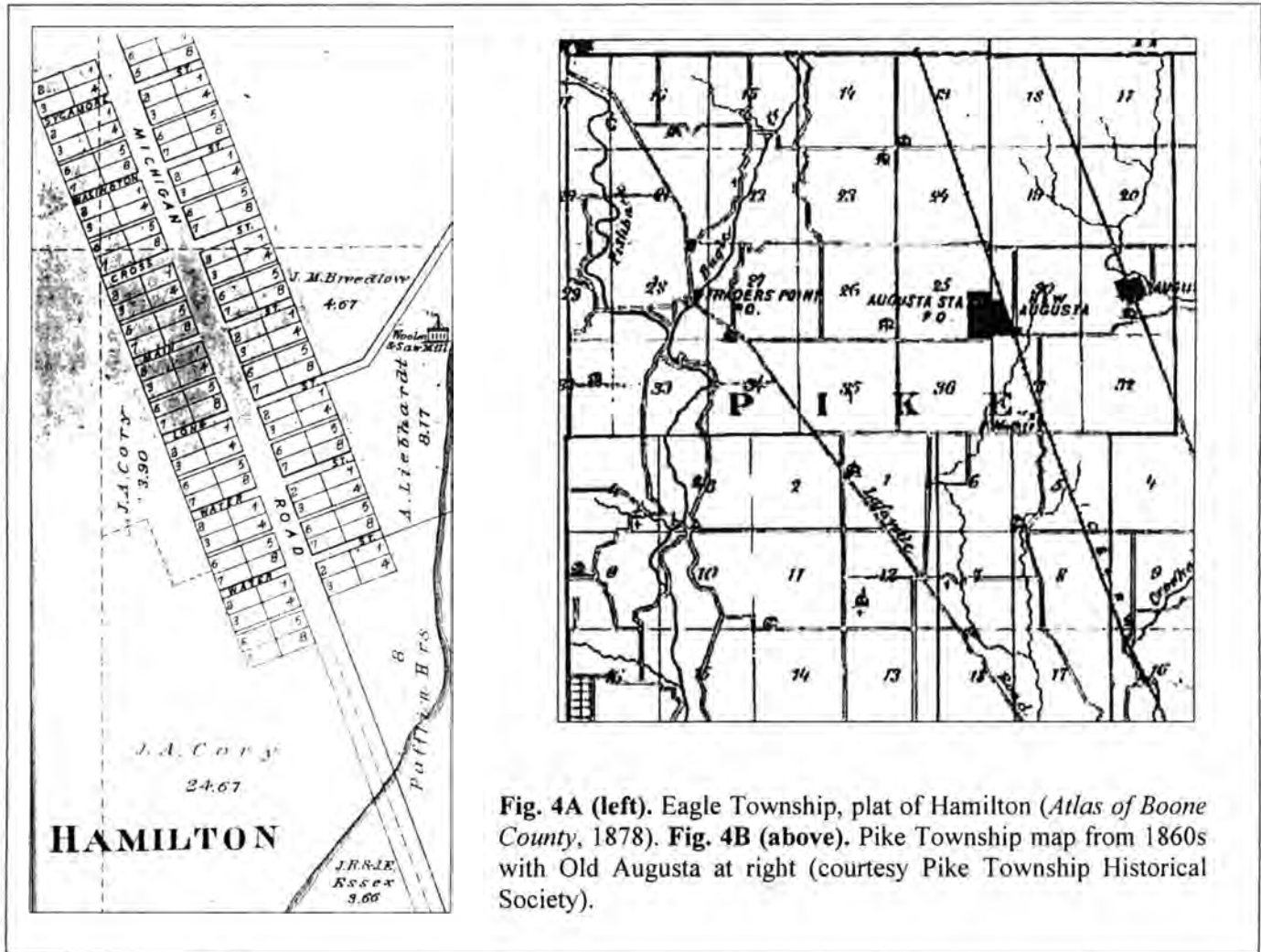


Fig. 4A (left). Eagle Township, plat of Hamilton (*Atlas of Boone County*, 1878). **Fig. 4B (above).** Pike Township map from 1860s with Old Augusta at right (courtesy Pike Township Historical Society).

associated religious denominations, and the webs of familial connection conveyed by tombstone inscriptions. Eagle and Pike townships together contain some dozen pre-1850 cemeteries, including family burials, churchyards, and town cemeteries.

Three figures below illustrate graveyards in Pike Township that stand out not only for the roster of early settlers interred there but also for unusual integrity as landscape features. Figure 5 contains a view west to the hilltop center-point of **Pleasant Hill Cemetery** (c. 1830; site map #13; Pike #50028), a veritable history book of pioneer families from both Pike and Eagle townships. The cemetery also contains burials from later periods of significance and into recent years. Pleasant Hill, located at 8320 Moore Road, commands views of fields, woods, and a 1929 estate house from its hilltop location. The cemetery forms a major feature of the historic-landscape corridor extending north from Traders Point Farm (discussed below) at 8020 Moore Road. Some of the cemetery's early marble headstones have suffered vandalism and deterioration to the point of illegibility. They and the retaining wall (not original but of period construction) are in urgent need of protection and restoration. In contrast to the openness and large size of Pleasant Hill is the small, secluded **Harmon-Cotton family burial ground** (1847-1855; site map #14; Pike #50004) shown in Figures 6 and 7 below. The graveyard is located at the rear corner of a wooded subdivision parcel. It stands on a small bluff east of Eagle Creek and south of West 96th Street, adjacent to pastureland. The five burials are those of Philadelphia and James Harmon (d. 1847), their son Granville Harmon (d. 1850), and the Cottons, Nancy (d. 1877) and John (d. 1856). All graves have both headstone and footstone, with the inscribed side of each facing west. This style of interment, not usually seen in community cemeteries, may have been common in early family burying



Fig. 5. Pleasant Hill Cemetery looking west.

grounds.²⁴ The Harmon-Cotton burial ground compactly presents a contrast in stylistic time periods. Greater detail on the curved-top Cotton markers suggests more wealth or a greater post-railroad access to craftsmanship. John's headstone has the Italianate touch of a hooded-window detail, with terminal "ears," emphasizing the curved layout of his name. The triple-curved top of Nancy's marker frames the popular Victorian-era upward-pointing hand in high relief within an oval recess.



*Harmon burials, view from west.
Blank side of head and footstones is shown.*



Cotton burials, view from east, showing inscriptions.

Fig. 6. Harmon-Cotton family cemetery. Photos courtesy of Samuel Sutphin II.

²⁴ Jeannie R. Regan-Dinius, Special Projects Coordinator, Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, communication to the author, October 11, 2005.



Fig. 7. Restoration of the Harmon-Cotton burials. Above, John Cotton headstone before restoration. Right, Nancy Cotton headstone as restored. Photos courtesy of Samuel Sutphin II.

Community cemeteries of the pioneer period are limited to **Old Augusta Cemetery** (c. 1840; site map #15; Pike #50036) and **Eagle Village Cemetery** (c. 1830; site map #16; Eagle #40019). Old Augusta is located east of the original Michigan Road town plat, on the south side of 76th or Walnut Street. Eagle Village cemetery contains a historical marker commemorating the burial of pioneer settler Jane King Sullivan (d. 1852), who with her husband Patrick Henry Sullivan initially settled on a federal land patent awarded for Sullivan's service in the War of 1812. Eagle Village Cemetery is located east of the Michigan Road at the eastern edge of the township. The cemetery is situated within a post-World War II subdivision, on the south side of Greenfield Road (CR 550 S) at the T-intersection with Zion Lane. The parcel, containing some 100-200 burials, is visually set apart from surrounding land uses by its compact shape, a backdrop of mature deciduous trees, and dense site planting of evergreen conifers.

2. THE RISE AND FALL OF AGRICULTURE, 1852-1924

AGENTS OF CHANGE:

RAILROADS, TECHNOLOGY, GOVERNMENT POLICY, AND THE UNIVERSITY

Indiana had 228 miles of rail track in 1850, 2,100 miles in 1860. In Indiana as nationwide, the coming of the railroad was the drumroll of mass production and capitalization in both industry and agriculture. Railroads dramatically increased the market range for farm products. Railroads also served as an agent of cultural change by nationalizing information, technology, and tastes, including nationally shared architectural styles and building forms. Railroad connectivity brought cities such as Chicago and Indianapolis to prominence while bringing about the relative decline of river and canal cities such as St. Louis and New Orleans.

With access to distant markets, farmers strove to afford the newly available farm machinery, equipment, and other products that made larger acreage practical to cultivate. Innovations to American agriculture dated back to 1780 or earlier and continued apace through the 1850s (Table 2). Examples include the introduction of new animal breeds and crop species, automated flour milling, iron followed by steel plows, food canning (1819), the McCormick grain reaper (1831), corn planters, grain elevators (1842), chemical fertilizers (1843), mowing machines, cultivators, and hay balers.²⁵

Beginning in the 1850s, county, state, and federal government became increasingly active in farm policy and practices. The Indiana Board of Agriculture (1851) organized county agricultural societies in 30 counties within less than a year, and held the first state fair in Indianapolis in 1852.²⁶ Farmers began to receive Patent Office reports of

²⁵ Smith and Roth, *Chronological Landmarks in American Agriculture*.

²⁶ Thompson and Madigan, *One Hundred and Fifty Years of Indiana Agriculture*, 14-16, for following Indiana information.

innovations ranging from farm tools to fertilizers and drainage tile designs. County fairs, by showcasing agricultural skills and successful farm production, both encouraged and responded to newly available practices, equipment, livestock breeds, and crop varieties. The dates of innovation shown in Table 2 were derived from a program of systematic interviewing of farmers begun about 1890 by W. C. Latta (1850-1935), Professor of Agriculture, Purdue University.

Nationally, the Morrill Act of 1862 created the U. S. Department of Agriculture.²⁷ The Morrill Act also provided gifts of federal land to states for a specific educational purpose: each state would use the monies of land sale to fund a degree-granting college or university. The university would teach agriculture and applied subjects and provide military training in addition to the arts and sciences curriculum. The Indiana General Assembly voted in 1865 to accept the federal land gift, and in 1869 to locate the institution near Lafayette in Tippecanoe County. Though a public university, Purdue was named after its largest initial donor, manufacturer John Purdue. Classes began in 1874 at a very modest scale. The Hatch Act of 1887, and a second Morrill Act in 1890, offered further financial support for research at land-grant institutions.

Even before the Hatch Act of 1887, some 13 state governments including Indiana's had taken the initiative in carrying out research at agricultural experiment stations. By 1905, Indiana's contribution reached \$85,000, compared to the mandated Hatch Act sum of \$15,000 annually. The federal Smith-Lever Act of 1914 enlarged the mission of land-grant universities by creating cooperative extension, or dissemination to farmers of agricultural research findings. The latter part of this period of government activity, circa 1897-1920, coincided with the last boom period from which most small as well as large farmers profited. From the end of World War I to 1929, a period of agricultural depression set in similar to that following the Civil War. Another cycle of activism began, centering on the national movement of farm federations. The Indiana Farm Federation organized in 1919, becoming the Indiana Farm Bureau in 1923. Into the 1930s, Indiana's farm bureau materially aided the farm economy as a cooperative that purchased collectively and established manufacturing plants, mills, and even insurance plans. In 1908, the federal government under Theodore Roosevelt began to champion farm credit; Woodrow Wilson's government passed the Farm Loan Act in 1916. This effort to establish a system of joint federal-private land banks failed during the 1920s, but was to be revived under Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration.

THE ECONOMY OF COMMERCIAL FARMING IN EAGLE AND PIKE TOWNSHIPS

The Transition to Commercial Agriculture, 1852-1880

"In the decade from 1850 to 1860," two farm historians wrote, "agriculture brought unprecedented prosperity to Indiana's economy."²⁸ As recorded in local histories, some farmers in Eagle and Pike townships used their profits to finance farms for their adult children, or to see those children educated for a profession such as medicine. The extent

Table 2. Adoption of agricultural innovations by county.
Source: Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture* (1938), Tables 2-7.

	MARION	BOONE
INNOVATION	DATE	DATE
clover, alfalfa, cow peas, soy beans	1850-1910	1850-1913
crop rotation	1850	1870
tile drainage	1845	1875
fertilizer	1890	1880
silage (storage of green fodder in silos)	1890	1898
custom animal feed	1900	1900
vaccination	1910	1910
improved breeds - cattle	1850-1910	1854-1920
improved breeds - horses	1856-1893	1865-1914
improved breeds - sheep	1855-1893	1850-1908
improved breeds - swine	1865-1918	1871-1920
improved breeds - poultry	1850-1905	1850-1906

²⁷ Marcus, *Agricultural Science and the Quest for Legitimacy*, for an analytic history of government and university activity circa 1870-1890.

²⁸ Thompson and Madigan, *One Hundred and Fifty Years of Indiana Agriculture*, 17 (for quotation) - 18.

of farm profits is suggested by aggregate data from the U. S. Census of Agriculture (Table 3). Comparing the data in 1850 and 1860 suggests that the railroad line was a leading cause of increased value of farm properties by over 200% during the I.C.L.R.R.'s first decade. The effect of the I.C.L.R.R.'s railway route is pinpointed by the greater dollar increase in two affected counties than in the state as a whole. In 1850 and 1860 the two counties had roughly the same number of farms, therefore the greater value of farms in Marion County probably reflects their proximity to Indianapolis, which was a rising market, railroad hub, and transshipment point for farm goods.

Table 3. Number and estimated cash value of farms, 1850 and 1860.
Source: Decennial U.S. Censuses of Agriculture.

area	1850		1860		\$ increase from 1850
	number of farms	dollar value	number of farms	dollar value	
BOONE COUNTY	1,393	\$1,482,275	2,004	\$4,563,114	207.8%
MARION COUNTY	1,581	\$3,461,545	2,046	\$10,923,439	215.6%
Indiana	93,896	\$136,385,173	126,898	\$356,712,175	161.5%

In 1880, as shown in Tables 4 and 5, commercial or surplus farming had developed to different degrees in the two study townships despite the similarity of crops grown. Pike Township farms, with their proximity to Indianapolis, had a higher average land value. These farms and others in Marion County appear to have made a quicker transition to commercial agriculture. They may have both generated and attracted greater capital because of both their land values and their readier access to markets. Eagle Township farms had low land values compared to both Boone and Marion county farms, but Eagle was a leader within Boone County for value of machinery, livestock, and farm products. Census enumeration sheets show that farms in both townships had considerable production of minor crops, including swine, potatoes, apples, and oats. More farmers kept sheep in Pike Township (90 percent) than in Eagle Township (68 percent). Table 6 shows that Eagle and Pike were leading producers of butter, the only dairy product they sold. Both townships also produced large quantities of corn, but Pike was the greater producer of wheat. However, any one farm, considered over decades, would show changes in crops grown. Even when the size and shape of fields remained constant, innovations such as crop rotation (circa 1875) and, especially, government manipulation of the farm economy influenced the choice of crops that occupied those fields.

Changes to the Farm Economy after 1880

Marion County's biographer of leading individual farmers of the 1880s noted their growing specialization in a particular area of agriculture, such as raising "fine-wool sheep" or "short-horned cattle."²⁹ For decades after their introduction, however, innovations to animal breeds, crop varieties, equipment, or farm practice were accepted mainly by the better-capitalized and better-informed few. Transportation and improved equipment moved these farmers into commercial or surplus farming, and led them to rationalize their choice of crops according to what grew best in their region—in Indiana, mostly corn, hogs, wheat, and cattle. But specialization and increased acreage no longer sufficed for profitability once prairie lands came into cultivation. Overproduction was in part an effect of the government's subsidy of railroads, whose owners and investors had an interest in "opening" the west. Profits dropped at the same time that farmers felt the pressure of rising costs for equipment and long-distance shipping, as well as taxes on their larger tracts of improved land. From the 1860s all the way to the Great Depression, farm credit lagged behind farmers' demand. This situation stemmed partly from the government's policy of minimal currency circulation and full backing of currency with gold. Competing investment opportunities in railroads and banks also left the farmers stranded.

²⁹ Sulgrove, *History of Indianapolis and Marion County*, various Pike Township references, 601-604.

Successive cycles of economic instability or downturn peaked in the “panics” of 1873, 1893, and 1907.

Table 4. Value of land and improvements as a percentage of total farm value, 1880.
Source: Decennial U.S. Census of Agriculture.

	NO. OF FARMS	TOTAL VALUE		LAND, BUILDINGS, & FENCES		
		all farms	avg farm	all farms	avg farm	% of total value
EAGLE TOWNSHIP	194	\$351,238	\$1,810	\$257,900	\$1,329	73.4%
Boone County	4,387	\$9,385,484	\$2,139	\$7,979,299	\$1,819	85.0%
PIKE TOWNSHIP	303	\$1,617,891	\$5,340	\$1,416,225	\$4,674	87.5%
Marion County	2,730	\$18,807,263	\$6,889	\$17,232,075	\$6,312	91.6%
Indiana	194,013	\$726,781,857	\$3,746	\$635,236,111	\$3,274	87.4%

Table 5. Value of equipment, livestock, and farm products, 1880.
Source: Decennial U.S. Census of Agriculture.

	IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY		LIVESTOCK		ALL FARM PRODUCTS	
	all farms	avg farm	all farms	avg farm	all farms	avg farm
EAGLE TWP (194 farms)	\$18,560	\$96	\$74,778	\$246	\$125,298	\$646
Boone County (4,387 farms)	\$256,530	\$58	\$1,149,655	\$262	1,512,511	\$345
PIKE TWP (303 farms)	\$58,315	\$192	\$143,351	\$473	\$276,034	\$911
Marion County (2,730 farms)	\$417,000	\$153	\$1,158,188	\$424	\$2,315,815	\$848
Indiana (194,013 farms)	\$20,476,988	\$105	\$71,068,758	\$366	\$114,707,082	\$591

Table 6. Production of selected cash crops, 1880.
Source: Decennial U.S. Census of Agriculture.

	BUTTER MADE ON FARM		BU OF CORN		BU OF WHEAT	
	total lbs	avg	total bu	avg	total bu	avg
EAGLE TWP (194 farms)	44,086	227	166,319	857	37,481	193
Boone County (4,387 farms)	539,670	123	2,280,742	520	623,289	142
PIKE TWP (303 farms)	74,300	245	238,782	788	82,749	273
Marion County (2,730 farms)	673,225	247	2,227,537	816	875,580	321
Indiana (194,013 farms)	6,723,840	35	115,482,300	595	47,284, 853	244

In 1900, LeGrand Powers, head statistician of the U. S. Census Bureau, could introduce the decennial census report

with an overview titled, “Agricultural Progress of 50 Years.”³⁰ However, by the 1920s, the agricultural discussion had turned to long-term overproduction and the falling demand that occurred at the end of World War I.³¹ In Boone and Marion counties, these developments had differing effects. Since manuscript returns for the census of agriculture are not available after 1880, and census report volumes do not present agricultural data at the township level, effects at county level only can be shown in Tables 7 through 9 below. From 1900 to 1925, both Boone and Marion counties lost over one-quarter of their farms. This figure is more than twice the average for Indiana as a whole. In Boone County, the smaller total number of farms was accompanied by an increasing average size of farms, which was the trend for commercial farming in general in the Midwest. In Marion County, however, decreasing average farm size

Table 7. Declining number of farms, 1900-1925.
Sources: Decennial U. S. census of 1900, U. S. census of agriculture, 1925.

	BOONE COUNTY		MARION COUNTY		INDIANA	
	total no	% decline	total no	% decline	total no	% decline
1900	3,531	-	3,437	-	221,897	-
1910	3,320	6.0%	3,250	5.4%	215,485	2.9%
1920	3,011	9.3%	2,855	12.2%	205,126	4.8%
1925	2,482	17.6%	2,452	14.1%	195,786	4.6%
1900-1925	-	29.7%	-	28.6%	-	11.8%

paralleled a drop in Marion’s total number of farms. Table 8 adds data for 1930 to show that farms in Boone County continued to grow in average size, while Marion County’s decline in farm size and acreage was lasting.

County-wide data for numbers and kind of livestock and crops may not be typical for the study townships. But the smaller size of Marion County farms could be associated with a specialization in dairy versus beef cattle. Boone County farmers raised a much higher percentage of beef cattle, sheep, and swine. Both counties continued to grow corn as their chief crop—32 percent of acreage in Boone County and 26 percent in Marion—and each county had about 15 percent of acreage in hay.

Table 8. Size of farms and total acreage, 1880-1930.
Sources: Decennial U. S. population census of 1900, 1930; U. S. census of agriculture, 1880 and 1925.

	BOONE COUNTY		MARION COUNTY	
	total acres	avg size	total acres	avg size
1880		58a		85a
1900	264,150	75a	242,644	71a
1925	233,680	94a	164,219	67a
1930	254,573	97a	155,224	68a

Table 9 suggests that a crucial difference between Boone and Marion counties by 1925 was land value. Per acre, Marion’s farm land was worth more than twice as much as Boone’s. The value of livestock and crops in both counties, when taken acre by acre, was about the same. Therefore, a drastic dip in the value of crops between 1919 and 1924 affected farmers differently in the two counties. Marion farmers were sitting on highly valued land, but their small average farm size may have meant fewer reserves to weather the price drop. At the same time, the growth of Indianapolis raised demand for residential land. It is not surprising, in comparing township parcel maps, to observe the contrast that resulted. The comparison is inexact, since the Eagle Township map (circa 1925) was drawn earlier than the Pike Township map (circa 1931).³² Still, in about 1925 Eagle Township (Boone) had fewer very large or very

³⁰ In *Agriculture, Part I*, xlii-xxxv, *Twelfth Census of the United States*, vol. 5 (Washington DC: U. S. Govt. Printing Office, 1902).

³¹ Johnson, *Agricultural Depression in the 1920s*, 1-2.

³² Parcel map of Eagle Township (1925); *Wagner's Map of Marion County* (1931).

small parcels and no platted subdivisions outside of Zionsville. Except for the “Orphans’ Home,” 185 acres at the southeast corner of the township, Eagle Township land was owned by named individuals. In Pike Township around 1930, there were numerous clusters of parcels smaller than 10 acres, two named subdivisions, and parcels owned by realty companies and other corporations.

The chronic financial instability of farming led to grassroots activism as early as the 1860s. Wars and periods of high immigration brought intermittent prosperity from the 1860s to about 1915, but during these decades and through

the 1920s farmers coped with their economic challenges by banding together in organizations such as the National Grange, or Order of Patrons of Husbandry (1867-present). The central goals of the Grange and other activist groups were to establish cooperative processing and marketing of crops and to regulate railroad shipping fees and routing decisions. Granger lobbying led to the 1887 Act to Regulate Commerce, the first federal legislation controlling railroad practices. The Grange remained influential into the early 1900s, advocating for a broad range of economic and social changes from the Rural Free Delivery mail system (begun in 1896) to a progressive income tax, woman suffrage, and temperance. After the Panic of 1873, a group called the Farmers Alliance evolved into the Populist Party, espousing the progressive income tax and also a change from gold to silver currency backing. The intent of the latter measure was to counter deflation and promote the availability of credit, which was an ongoing issue for farmers since pioneer days. The Populists had a meteoric rise and short life 1889-1908, during which they twice sponsored a presidential candidate and carried several states. Populism did not affect Indiana farm politics as it did politics in the South and West, but the movement’s failure to end the gold standard was influential nationwide and even cited by some economists as a cause of the depression of the 1930s.

Figure 8 presents one of the most significant and endangered properties in the study area: the **Farm Bureau Co-operative facility** (1925; site map #17; Pike #50077) at 7618 Lafayette Road. The Co-op is the study area’s single known symbol of small farming and farmers’ activism in its last years. The facility signifies the effective if impermanent defense mounted by farmers against economic conditions that were soon to overwhelm them. The main building of the Co-op facility is wood frame on a poured-concrete foundation and includes a retail space, storage wing, and loading dock (at north end). The superstructure of the grain elevator (photo 1 in Figure 8) has been removed. Behind the building are a gasoline tank, electrical transformer, remnants of the grain elevator, and corn crib. Corrugated metal siding on outbuildings is original. A loading shed has been added on the south facade. Original wood-board cladding has been covered with various sidings. The facility is now privately owned.

Table 9. Value of farms and their products circa 1925 at U. S. census of agriculture, 1925.

	BOONE			MARION		
no of farms	2,482			2,452		
land in farms, acres	233,680			164,219		
av size of farms	94			67		
land value per acre	\$92.09			\$236.40		
VALUE OF LIVESTOCK	county total	per acre	per farm	county total	per acre	per farm
1924 value of livestock	\$2,550,773	\$10.92	\$1,028	\$1,686,632	\$10.27	\$688
VALUE OF CROPS	county total	per acre	per farm	county total	per acre	per farm
1924 value of crops	\$2,656,384	\$11.37	\$1,070	\$1,807,701	\$11.01	\$737
1919 value of crops	\$8,056,950	\$34.48	\$3,246	\$5,573,874	\$33.94	\$2,273

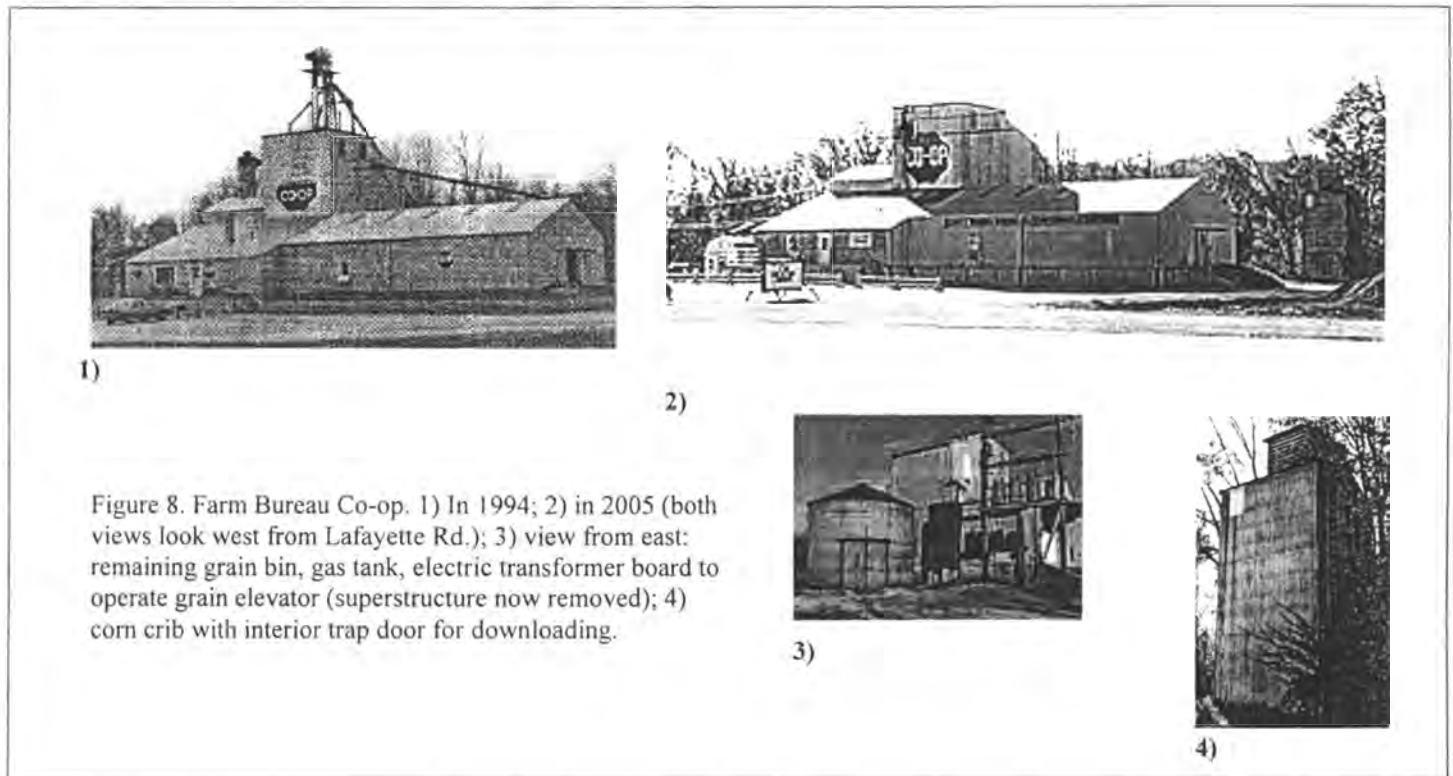


Figure 8. Farm Bureau Co-op. 1) In 1994; 2) in 2005 (both views look west from Lafayette Rd.); 3) view from east: remaining grain bin, gas tank, electric transformer board to operate grain elevator (superstructure now removed); 4) corn crib with interior trap door for downloading.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE IN EAGLE AND PIKE TOWNSHIPS CIRCA 1852-1929

The Rural Landscape

Rural development, as opposed to concentrated settlement, was well advanced by the 1870s, as illustrated by the 1878 Boone County atlas showing 10 schools, 2 churches, and some 100 residential buildings in rural Eagle township.³³ However, the landscape remained expansive until the period 1920-1925, when farm acreage began to decline even in predominately rural counties such as Boone. Use of automobiles and trucks facilitated less concentrated urban settlements and brought more visually dominant roads and bridges. During the 1920s and 1930s, automobile mechanics in rural areas profited by converting model T and model A Ford sedans to pickup trucks.³⁴ Figure 9 depicts a late-1800s landscape along Lafayette Road, now a fully urbanized part of Indianapolis, when the area was farmland. (Furr farm at site map #18.) The historical photograph suggests a striking openness of the landscape, dominated by a winter-bare expanse of tilled farmland. The farmhouse and more distant buildings are of modest size, and the innovation of wire fence rather than wood adds to the sense of unbroken extent—a striking contrast to descriptions circa 1850, when remaining tree stumps, small fields, extensive woodlots, and uncleared land would have created a more intimate scale. The years 1880 and 1890 saw a rapid increase in developed, or improved, farmland. The average size of the farm woodlot or forested area, estimated at 40 percent of a hypothetical farm in 1821, dropped to an average of only 17 percent of each Pike Township farm by 1880.

Woodlots and forest on Eagle Township farms, in keeping with the farms' smaller average size and less commercially developed agriculture, occupied about one-quarter of the farm's acreage. In 1880, less than one percent of farmland in Eagle Township was reported unused; none in Pike Township. Generally, Pike Township would have presented the more expansive farm landscape due to its larger average parcel size and greater proportion of both tilled land and meadow. Oxen had disappeared from both townships, and only 70 were counted in the two counties as a whole. These animals, whose strength was so valuable for grubbing stumps, pulling loads of logs, and plowing with primitive early plows, moved slowly. New plows, cultivators, and reapers were designed to be pulled by quicker-stepping, more agile

³³ *New Historical Atlas of Boone County, Indiana.*

³⁴ George M. Wilkins, producer. *The Lost Village: Traders Point.* Video documentary, Indianapolis, 2002.

mules or horses (Fig. 10). As machinery became heavier, it was matched to newly introduced workhorse breeds such as Percherons (1879) and Clydesdales (1884). Even as late as the 1920s, the average farm had more workhorses than tractors by a factor of 15 to 25 times (Table 10 below). Even mules were more numerous than tractors.³⁵



Fig. 9. Undated photograph c. 1890-1900, looking south along Lafayette Road with Furr farm on left. Courtesy of Pike Township Historical Society.

Near the Furr farm as depicted in Figure 9, advances in communication and travel are suggested by the telephone or telegraph line and the ditched and graveled Lafayette Road. This road, labeled on an 1889 map as the White-River-Eagle Toll Pike, had probably been improved by, and was being maintained by, a private company.³⁶ Lesser roads of the 1800s, such as Moore Road or the east-west roads of Pike Township, were maintained to such extent as could be managed by residents of each local “road district” under



The two-row check with corn planter appeared in Indiana about 1870. It is still in general use.—Courtesy International Harvester Company

Fig. 10. Undated photograph of a corn planter. Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture*, 108.

supervision of an appointed official. As railroads expanded commercial agriculture and trade, roads linking to the rail line needed to be made continuous by bridges. Bridges, because of their greater cost and potential for failure, fell under stricter oversight following several state laws 1852-1859. Specially incorporated, bonded companies began to construct and maintain bridges (often charging a toll) under the direct governance of county commissioners.³⁷

Timber or combination timber and iron bridges successfully competed with all-iron spans through the 1880s. Pike Township retains an 1882 **covered bridge** (site map #19; Pike inventory #50017). The bridge is an 88-foot span, with gable roof overhanging 10 feet at each end. It has a pine superstructure and oak floor. It was designed by bridge specialist Josiah Durfee (1835-1889) of Noblesville, Indiana. Durfee used the Howe truss (patented 1840), which combined timbers with wrought-iron rods as the bridge’s tensioning members. The covered bridge remained in place on West 86th Street at Fishback Creek for 85 years until removed for 1960s freeway construction. The bridge was sold to D. W. Brown and is now in use on his daughter’s property one-fourth of a mile from its original placement.³⁸

Table 10. Horses and tractors on farms, 1924. Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture 1925, Indiana County Tables II and III.

	NO OF HORSES	NO OF TRACTORS
Boone County	8,689	471
Marion County	5,723	395
Indiana	556,078	23,567

³⁵ Latta, *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture*, 177; for overview, see White, “Economic History of Tractors in the United States.”

³⁶ Bohn, Pike Township plat map in *Atlas of Indianapolis and Marion County* (1889); Cooper, *Iron Monuments*, 1-3, for overview of early roads and bridges.

³⁷ Bohn, *Atlas of Indianapolis and Marion County* (1889), Pike Township plat map; Cooper, *Iron Monuments*, 1-3.

³⁸ James L. Cooper, Potter’s Ford Bridge; George E. Gould, *Indiana Covered Bridges Thru the Years*; Weber, *Covered Bridges in Indiana*.

The Farmstead: Buildings, Structures, Layout, and Evolution

The farmstead, or grouped main buildings and their adjacent service area, was usually placed near a road. At the U. S. Census of Agriculture in 1925, the great majority of these roads were gravel, suggesting that many were publicly maintained.³⁹ Most farmers probably continued to depend on this amenity, and to site their buildings accordingly, until after World War II, when mechanization including graders became widespread, the scale and purpose of farm buildings changed, and truck and automobile traffic reached nuisance levels. The farm dwelling was sited as much as possible on high ground, and often faced the road as a source of news and social contact.

Dwellings. Houses of the early to middle 19th century were often log or brick, constructed with a formidable output of labor; hence the rarity (even at the time) of massed-form examples such as the brick-built, Italianate **Pitzer House** (attributed as 1850) discussed in the preceding section. At somewhat the same stylistic level, but having a recessed entry, is the wood-framed Italianate **Cotton-Ropkey** farmhouse (c. 1870; site map #21; *Pike* #50031; listed on the National Register, 1984) at 6360 W. 79th Street. Balloon framing, which used vertical studs but timber joists, can be viewed as an intermediate step from masonry or timber framing to the modern system of platform framing—standard-sized studs stacked on sills composed of studs, with one module per floor. Balloon framing was known from the late 18th or early 19th century, but could not be accomplished entirely with standardized studs until factory milling, kiln drying (for weight reduction as well as stability), and railroad distribution became widespread.⁴⁰ The two-story house of mixed Greek-Revival-Italianate style at **7365 Lakeside Drive** (c. 1865; site map #22; *Pike* #50076) is balloon framed using 10-inch walnut studs that were undoubtedly milled locally. The location near the Lafayette Road was far from a railroad siding, and abundant timber was available on site and in the vicinity.

The three main stylistic influences from about 1850 to 1910 were Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne. In the study townships, these styles were rarely if ever carried to an academic level of complexity. Their relative simplicity and smaller size may have contributed to a long-term, high level of continued use until increased land pressures of recent decades. The dwellings usually drew on folk or vernacular forms with stylistic references added. The styles themselves suggested innovations in form even when styled details were not used. Examples of innovation are the gable-front and wing (Greek Revival), centered gable (Gothic Revival), and L-shape (Italianate and Queen Anne; sometimes with tower). Houses for the tenant farmer or manager were usually simple vernacular forms of one or one-and-one-half stories. The farm owner might live elsewhere on the property, or in a town such as Zionsville, New Augusta, or Augusta, in a



1) c. 1890; Eagle #40024 at W 96th & Ford Rd.



2) c. 1890; Eagle #40048; N side Hunt Club Rd W of Salem Rd.



3) c. 1895; Pike #50030 at 8561 Moore Rd.

Fig. 11. Queen Anne stylistic variations. Photos 2-3 courtesy of Mrs. R. L. Lamberjack.

³⁹ U. S. Census of Agriculture 1925, County Table II.

⁴⁰ Biggott, "Balloon Frame Construction;" Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone*, vol. I: *Houses*, Fig. 11-23.

grander, more fashionable house. Relative popularity and date range of styles overall can only be estimated from surviving buildings. Greek Revival and Italianate examples as well as hybrids of the two were built in the study area as late as 1880. The Queen Anne influence, persisting until about 1910, was uniformly of the Eastlake or “gingerbread” variety. Among remaining historical farm dwellings, this house type is by far the most common (Fig. 11; site map #23-25). Design of the examples in Figure 11 is likely to have been drawn from pattern books, using factory-made millwork windows, doors, porch posts, and trim.



Fig. 12. Basement barn c. 1900. Above: from south. Below: from north. Photos courtesy of Mrs. R. L. Lamberjack.

Agricultural buildings. Agricultural buildings are discussed both here and in the third context of significance for their association with “gentlemen farmers.” Most remaining historical barns and granaries in the study area are likely to date from the 1920s or 1930s. Earlier examples, frequently neglected, tend to be rather small “English” barns with a straight-gabled roof and wagon doors on the long sides. The gambrel roofed barn of the “Dutch” type, with flared eaves, appeared in Indiana as early as 1900 with approximately its present proportions. It quickly superseded gable-roofed barns because of its larger hay-storage capacity, and became the dominant barn type. Most Dutch-gambrel barns have a projecting hay hood with a door and apparatus for lifting baled hay into the upper storage area. The hay door is often closed off today because specialized feed storage buildings took the place of loft storage.⁴¹ An outstanding example of the basement barn is located at 8000 Hunt Club Road (Fig. 12; site map #26)). The barn stands north of the road and east of Salem Church (or Kissel) Road in a mixed area of working farms and estates. The barn is provisionally dated 1885-1900 based on other examples with similar cornice detail, roof pitch, and ventilator pattern.⁴² It is a large English barn with gable roof and one-story, pent-roof addition on the north. The basement framing appears to be hand hewn, and many original slatted wooden ventilators remain on the upper stories. However, a wagon door above ground level on the east side (matching another

wagon door at ground level on the west side) suggests that alterations have been made over time (Figure 12, top photo). The shed-roofed addition on the north contains sliding doors on east and west facades. Some ventilators (notably those in the gable peaks) have been replaced with 4/4 sash windows, and the roof is of new, standing-rib galvanized metal.

The farmstead as ensemble. In the case of dairy farms particularly, outbuildings such as barns, sheds, corn cribs, and silos were grouped close to the house. An example is the **Traders Point Farm farmstead** (Pike #50023; site map #27) at 8060 Moore Road. Figure 13 below depicts farmstead elements including wood-and-wire fenced dairy pastures, feeding barn, circular masonry silo, ventilated masonry drive-through corn crib with cupola, English-style basement barn, a and a tenant farmer’s house at far right background. (Another small barn, not visible in photo 1, can

⁴¹ Scott, *Barns of Indiana*, lower photo p. 110.

⁴² Pike Township Historical Society, *Century-Old Houses*, lower photo p 39; Scott, *Barns of Indiana*, lower photo p 93.



1)

2)



3)

Fig. 13. Traders Point Farm. 1) Looking north across Moore Rd. 2) Undated photo of basement barn with inscribed gable. Courtesy of Jane Elder Kunz. 3) 2004 aerial photo showing farmstead and surrounding pastures and fields. Source: City of Indianapolis General Map Viewer.

be seen in the 2004 aerial photo at 3 in Figure 13). The period photo (2 in Figure 13), presumably taken close to the date the basement barn was built, shows the end gable with its inscription, "James White, 1910." The barn's hay door at the peak of the gable has been closed off, but the building exterior is otherwise close to its original appearance. Aerial photography from 1937 and 1956, though the resolution is relatively poor, suggests that the silo was moved or replaced and the corn crib added some years after the main barn was built. The silo and crib probably date from the 1930s or 1940s.⁴³ The farmer's house (c. 1900) is a two-story, L-shaped dwelling finished in stucco. A recently added wraparound porch, though an amenity for the residents, is not in keeping with the period and style of construction.

A decisive element for the farmstead's historical integrity is the triangular fenced pasture indicated in the aerial photo at 3 in Figure 13. Maps dated 1889 and 1931 suggest that at least two of the farmstead's boundaries, when the pasture is included, date to the 1880s: the pasture's north-south line, and Moore Road on the southeast. This triangular area was a corner of the 64 acre parcel owned by James White from 1880 or earlier until the 1930s. Beginning with this parcel, Traders Point Farm exemplifies one possible sequence of commercial farming in Marion County over a time period coinciding with White's ownership. James White's parcel is listed under his name in the individual returns for

⁴³ Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone*, vol 2: *Barns and Farm Structures*, 76-77, 108-109.

Towns Founded During The Railroad Era

Railroads, in stimulating road traffic from farms to depots, apparently led to speculative subdivision at two or more points along the Lafayette Road. On the Pike Township map of 1889 are both Traders Point, between present-day 79th and 71st streets, and a hamlet of about six parcels adjoining the Furr farm (Figure 9 above) between 71st and 62nd street. This latter settlement boasted a smithy and was known, though not labeled on the map, as **Bootjack** (on site map at #18).⁴⁵ **Traders Point** remained significant into the era of country estates (discussed below), but was leveled during the 1960s to serve as a spillway for the Eagle Creek Reservoir.

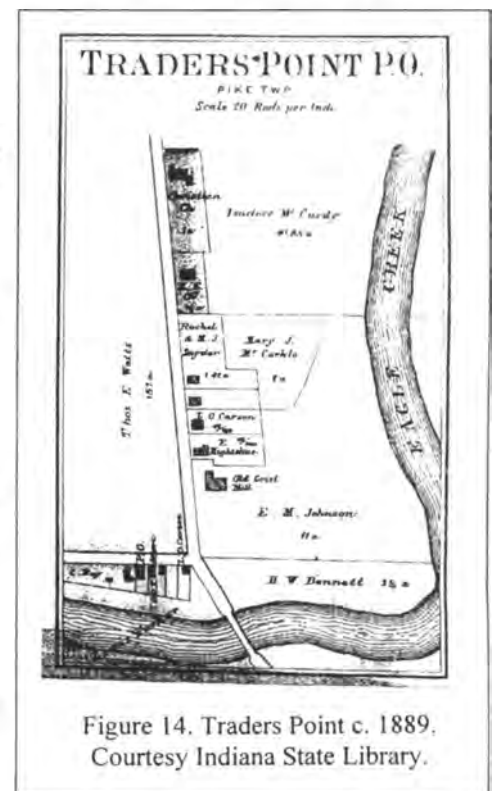


Figure 14. Traders Point c. 1889.
Courtesy Indiana State Library.

Zionsville (Figure 15). The town's history and architecture circa 1865-1930 illustrate the importance that a late 19th and early 20th century settlement could have as political entity, center of business pride and prosperity, and amenity residential location. From an early date, Zionsville had banks, churches, mills, a wagon and carriage manufacturer, a tanner, and a dairy. A telegraph line following the I.C.L.R.R.'s right of way facilitated establishment in 1860 of a weekly newspaper, still publishing. Beginning in 1892, Zionsville boasted a chautauqua, or summer lecture and

⁴⁶Numerous transactions resulting from Coughran's bankruptcy and death are recorded in the Abstract of Title, 7365 Lakeside Drive, Indianapolis.



1)



2)



3)



4)

Fig. 15. Zionsville historic buildings: 1) Main Street looking south (1865-current; *Eagle* #40030); 2) Former church on Main Street, with Queen Anne styling, undergoing renovation (1894; *Eagle* #41013); 3) 200 block First Street, former industrial-warehouse neighborhood with undated, disused grain elevator at center rear; 4) vernacular Prairie Style house with period-appropriate planting of spruce (*Picea* spp), 205 N. Main Street (1920s; *Eagle* #40115).

entertainment series. The Zionsville chautauqua site, owned by Zion Park Assembly, Inc., was a ten-acre campground west of town. Meetings were held for approximately two weeks each summer from 1892 until 1917, when the United States became involved in World War I. The later stages of the Chautauqua movement nationwide, in some cases under Protestant religious sponsorship, had overtones of intellectual self-improvement and gave rise to study circles held outside the season.⁴⁷ It can be speculated that the same Eagle Township residents who built smart two-story homes in vernacular styles with Queen Anne details also kept up to date by attending Zionsville's chautauqua gatherings. The vernacular Queen Anne church shown in Figure 15, with exceptional original stained-glass windows, evokes a peak decade of the town's history.

⁴⁷ For a chautauqua in Rome City, In., see Housholder, "William Jennings Bryan Among Orators at Rome City's Western Chautauqua;" also Case and Case, *We Called It Culture*; Joseph E. Gould, *The Chautauqua Movement*. No known built elements remain from the Zionsville chautauqua.

Zionsville was platted in 1852 and grew rapidly to a population of more than 1,000, partly from the immediate influx of residents who depopulated nearby Eagle Village and Hamilton. Zionsville's street grid of the time is shown on a township parcel map of 1878. In addition to the original plat oriented to the railway line, the town had acquired eight additions on a mostly north-south orientation by the time the parcel map was drawn. The town's proposed Multiple Resource Area (MRA) includes the plats of 1852-1878.⁴⁸ Zionsville has lost historic buildings including an impressive Octagon House and the original railroad depot, where Abraham Lincoln's train paused for Lincoln to give a speech on the way to Washington, D.C., in 1861. However, the town retains a number of business premises and dwellings whose construction was stimulated first by the railroad, then by the arrival of an Indianapolis-to-Lafayette interurban line in 1903.⁴⁹ An interesting feature of historic Zionsville's southwest side is a 1920s neighborhood, platted by 1878, that includes both handsome Prairie Style and Craftsman houses and very early dwellings moved from surrounding areas. (Two of these latter are mentioned above under the theme of initial settlement.) The town's historic business district retains fair to good historic integrity, and there are two fine historic churches. The large **community cemetery** (1854; site map #28; Eagle #40022), now very close to the roadway of Zionsville Road south of West 106th Street, is outside the proposed MRA.

New Augusta. The town, platted in 1852, saw its greatest growth from 1854 to 1889.⁵⁰ Unlike Zionsville, New Augusta had only one regional connector, the railway line, and did not expand beyond its 1889 plat. The National Register district is shown as #29 on the site map. Infill that now connects the town to Old Augusta and both to Indianapolis is of post-1950s date. The town was settled in part by nearby farmers who built small animal barns and other agricultural outbuildings behind their town dwellings. New Augusta town retains an 1890 train depot, 1880 church, a small commercial concentration on 72nd Street, and one high-style Italianate house (1870). Other remaining dwellings are generally simple vernacular forms, especially the L-plan and the hall-and-parlor, sometimes with Queen Anne ornamentation. There are also a few 20th century bungalows.

The **Salem Methodist Church** (1914; site map #30; Eagle #40047; and Fig. 16 at right) is at least the second building housing this United Methodist congregation. The present church is located on the east side of Salem Church Road (also known as Kissel Road or CR 775E) at a bend south of SR 334 and north of Hunt Club Road. The church members obtained their first building, and began a cemetery, in 1849.⁵¹ The congregation is a product of settlement-era conditions, having

formed in 1834, but continued their building program into the 20th century as resources allowed. A rectangular frame gable-front building dated 1885, which is not visible in the views of Figure 16, forms the nucleus of the present church. A front-facing frame gable with chimney was added later, possibly when the tower was built in 1914 (view 2 of Fig. 16). This gable created an L-shape into which the tower was fitted—a popular vernacular church form (with T or cross-gable variants) influenced by Queen Anne styles.⁵² The porch canopy and siding are recent additions. The

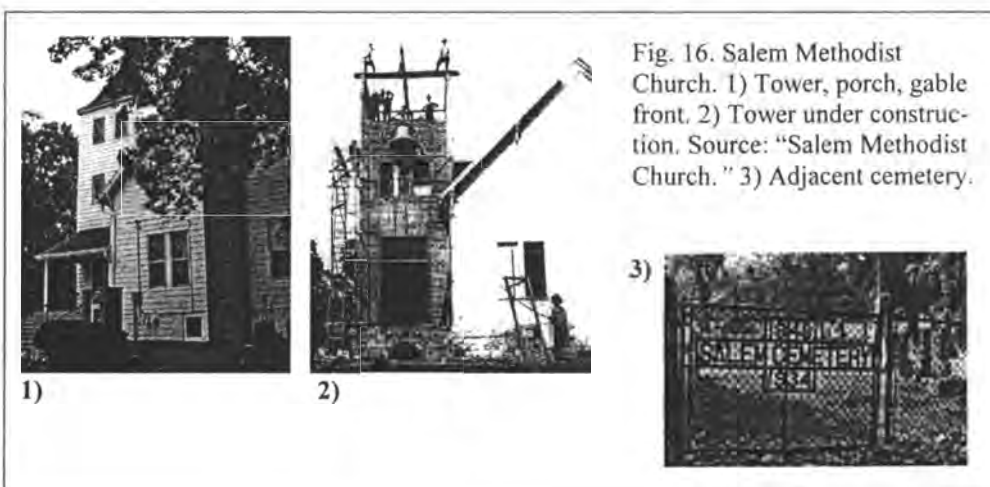


Fig. 16. Salem Methodist Church. 1) Tower, porch, gable front. 2) Tower under construction. Source: "Salem Methodist Church." 3) Adjacent cemetery.

⁴⁸ Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, *Boone County Interim Report*, 53-58 for MRA, 59-60 for scattered sites.

⁴⁹ *Mendenhall's New Road Map of Marion County, Indiana, Showing Electric Car Lines*. For an overview, see Marlette, "Trial and Tribulations: The Interurban in Indiana."

⁵⁰ Rollins, Nomination of the New Augusta Historic District, 1987 manuscript.

⁵¹ *Salem Methodist Church: 150 Years of Devotion, 1824-1984*. Also see "Dedication of Salem M. E. Church," *The Zionsville Times* 54:38.

⁵² McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 262, 263, 274.

church and cemetery are surrounded by woods and farmland, giving a rarely preserved sense of the congregants' rural roots.

3. THE ESTATE ERA, 1925-1956

Rural land accumulation by wealthy urbanites marked the estate era. The already wealthy not only established homes in rural areas outside Indianapolis but also set about adding farmland to the acreage that formed a setting for the home itself. Urbanites' basis of land accumulation differed from the land accumulation of family-owned farms adjusting to the demands of commercial farming. Estate farms were not usually the main source of livelihood for the owner. For families who farmed commercially, their income and sometimes wealth were usually based on farming. Estate farmers often owned manufacturing firms, managed investments, sat on boards as paid directors, and engaged in lucrative businesses and professions. Because of their relative freedom of choice, estate farmers were more likely to focus on a particular crop or livestock breed based more on personal interest than on market considerations. Further, estate owners valued the picturesque in a way similar to that of 18th-century English estate owners. As "gentleman farmers," they appear to have admired a well-arranged farmstead, with at least some historical agricultural building forms. Near their own homes, estate owners were also likely to preserve certain aspects of the existing landscape. They favored the permanent meadow and the agricultural field as seen against a backdrop of woodland, particularly if the woodland contained massive specimen trees or was trimmed to follow the undulating course of a stream. Into this landscape and its population, the gentry pastime of foxhunting fitted easily in the same way that it did in historical England.

In Eagle and Pike townships, historical significance in the era of rural leisure derives from a built environment created or affected over the years 1925 to 1956 by a very few families—the Lillys, Krannerts, Fortunes, Elders, and Sutphins, a set of related and acquainted persons based in Indianapolis. Their activities modified the appearance of an existing, primarily agricultural built environment, rather than radically reshaped that environment as the previous period of post-railroad agricultural growth had done. The period of significance in the study area begins with the building of the **Krannert Estate** (1925-1936; *Pike #50064-50068* for inventory of outbuildings) at 7031 West 79th Street in Pike Township. Eagle Township would see an influx from Indianapolis some 10-15 years later. Some influential Eagle "immigrants" appear to have learned about rural property in the township through their contacts with Pike's new landowners, in particular through participation in the Traders Point Hunt, to be discussed below.

Estate-era interest in "the country" expressed several different, sometimes convergent visions of its benefits. These included contact with wild nature, the experience of rustic versus "refined" living, the privacy, prestige, and expansive space of an estate, the creation or improvement of farms (including raising pedigreed animals or patented plant varieties), and the pursuit of pastimes associated with the gentry, especially hunting to hounds. Estate seekers were certainly influenced by the Country Life Movement, spearheaded by Liberty Hyde Bailey (1858-1954), a horticulturalist at Cornell University. Adherents of the movement revered country life, somewhat romantically from the view of most working farmers, as healthful, restorative, and "natural" in contrast to city life. Bailey had plant species named for him and wrote over 50 books, including horticultural treatises that are still in use. His more messianic titles included *The State and the Farmer* (1908), *The Country-Life Movement in the United States* (1911), and *The Holy Earth* (1915). Bailey strove to stem the tide of urbanization and strengthen the position of agricultural schools, and he was perhaps the single most influential figure in shaping academic horticulture. The greatest effect of the Country Life Movement, however, is described by authors Pregill and Volkman in their history of landscape architecture: "By making rural life attractive, [the movement] encouraged a return to the country for those who could afford large estates, or to suburbs for those with less wealth."⁵³

A third group, standing apart from the other two, were not-for-profit and for-profit groups who established rural summer camps. Rural camps are significant not only for their connection with the Country Life Movement but also as an example of another widely recognized purpose of temporary rural residence. This purpose might be termed the

⁵³ Pregill and Volkman, *Landscapes in History*, 619. Also see Engs, *Clean Living Movements*, for a discussion of the rhetoric of healthy country living during the early 1900s.

The figure consists of four panels labeled 1) through 4):

- Panel 1)**: A black and white aerial photograph of a rural landscape with fields and some buildings. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates 0.5 km.
- Panel 2)**: Another black and white aerial photograph, similar to panel 1, showing a different area of the same general location.
- Panel 3)**: A historical map titled "JEWISH FEDERATION OF INDIANAPOLIS, IN". It shows several plots of land with names and dates, such as "GANDOLUS SHAW 80.", "LOVELAND ADD.", "WILLIE BRUNES 65.", "IDA B. DELONG 80.", "DAVID S. RUSE 42.08", and "SMITH 64.9". The map also includes street names like "BERNARD ST." and "WE & S".
- Panel 4)**: A black and white photograph of a large, dark, rectangular object, possibly a building or a vehicle, situated in a wooded area with bare trees.

Fig. 17. Goldman Union Camp. 1) Aerial photo, 1937. Black area on right is gap in coverage. Lower boundary of the parcel lies between the two plowed fields (white). Entrance to the camp is at southwest corner, marked by drive with turnaround ring. 2) Aerial photo, 2004. Fine black lines indicate parcel boundaries. Source of aerials: City of Indianapolis, General Data Viewer. 3) Detail of Wagner's Map, 1931, showing parcel boundaries and ownership. 4) Present-day camp viewed from entry gate looking southeast to farmland and Eagle Creek forested belt belonging to the Traders Point creamery and dairy farm.

THE ECONOMICS OF LEISURE LAND USE

Leisure land purchase in rural Pike Township was favored by farm economics as treated in the preceding section. In 1925, the difference between rural Boone County (Eagle Township) and Marion County (Pike Township) was chiefly the value of land. At the low point of 1924-1925, both townships saw a decrease in acres of land in farms (Table 8 above). However, the average size of farms in Boone County had been growing since 1880 and surpassed the size of farms in Marion County by 1900. The average size of a Boone County farm at the 1935 U. S. agricultural census was 94.5 acres; that of a Marion County farm had dropped to a low of 57.9 acres. Boone's larger farm size indicates an

⁵⁴ For an overview, Michael B. Smith, *And They Say We'll Have Some Fun When It Stops Raining: A History Of Summer Camp In America*.

ongoing commitment to commercial farming. The trend of land *use* in Marion also differed from that in Boone (Table 11).

For those able to invest, the pursuit of commercial farming in Eagle Township was probably made easier by lower land prices. Equally important, by 1933, legislation was in place that offered some support to owners of commercial farms. Initial terms of the New Deal's Agricultural Adjustment Administration called for acreage control, with benefit payments to farmers who cooperated.⁵⁵ The result of this policy may be reflected in the increased percentage of "available crop land not in use" by 1935 (Table 11, item 1). However, that percentage was greater in Marion County than in Boone County as early as 1924. Item 2 of the table shows that farm land in the two counties was used in decisively different ways. Between

1930 and 1935, Boone farmers reduced their amount of pasture land by some 40 percent while retiring only 4.2 percent of crop land. The tables for livestock and crops in 1930 and 1935, not reproduced here, show that Boone County specialized in raising sheep and hogs, and produced much more wheat, oats, and corn than did Marion. The timing suggests that these changes were an effect of AAA legislation. Marion farmers continued keeping more than a quarter of their land in pasture. Some of this pasture was "woodland pasture," but Marion farmers also had four times as much "unused" woodland as did Boone farmers—on average, over sixteen percent of their total holding. The rise in woodland can be seen as an indicator of increased leisure use of nominally farm properties in the county.

GENTRY USE OF RURAL LAND

Indianapolis manufacturers and businessmen, made wealthy during quick growth of the national economy c. 1880-1920, had been purchasing and consolidating rural land parcels for several decades before their activities became evident in Pike Township. An example is **Oldfields** (built 1909-1913; designated a National Historic Landmark in 2003), home of J. K. Lilly, Jr., from 1932 to his death in 1966.⁵⁶ The estate of Oldfields was built on part of the land from several farms located in the angle between Michigan Road and the White River in Washington Township. This land was purchased in 1907 by two executives of the Indianapolis Water Company, Hugh McKennan Landon and Linneas Comer Boyd. Landon and Boyd used the land to develop the town of Woodstock and to build their own estates. Landon's acreage became the Oldfields property. Real estate speculators such as Canada C. Glidewell were also active in Pike Township early in the 20th century, and may have brokered such transactions as well as some of the purchases made by J. K. Lilly, Jr., in Pike Township.

The Lilly family and others who created or modified the study area's built environment during the 1930s to 1950s had accumulated wealth before the Great Depression, and their industries and investments were relatively unaffected by its financial disruption. Figure 18 maps the land accumulation that the first members of this group had achieved by about 1935 in Pike Township, and which their heirs are continuing in the present. The founding individuals bought land proximate to one another and were all acquainted, related, or in business together. **Herman C. Krannert** was one of several box manufacturers who built estates along West 79th Street. Krannert and Eli Lilly, president of Eli Lilly

Table 11. Rural land use, 1924-1935. Sources: U. S. Census of Agriculture, County Table I, 1925; County Table I, 1935. Multiple dates are given in the table because information was collected over two calendar years in both censuses.

1) Percent of Available Crop Land Not in Use	1924/25	1929/30	1934/5
BOONE	1.2%	1.4%	4.2%
MARION	3.9%	5.3%	6.9%
2) Pasture Land as Percent of All Land Potentially in Production	1924/25	1929/30	1934/5
BOONE	28.4%	29.4%	17.4%
MARION	27.3%	28.6%	28.5%
3) Percent of Idle Woodland	1924/25	1929/30	1934/5
BOONE	4.9%	4.3%	4.3%
MARION	8.3%	14.2%	16.3%

⁵⁵ Theodore Saloutos, "New Deal Agricultural Policy."

⁵⁶ Schleif, *Oldfields: An Historic Structures Report*. For an overview of the country estate era and the value placed by the wealthy on rural living, see Newton, *Design on the Land*, esp. 427-429.

Pharmaceuticals, became rival philanthropists with causes initially centering on Indianapolis. Eli was apparently not a Pike Township landowner. However, his brother **J. K. Lilly, Jr.**, ultimately accumulated, by one account, 3,600 acres.⁵⁷ J. K.'s use of Pike Township land differed from Krannert's, in that Krannert placed his primary residence in the township, within sight of his model Normandy Farm. J. K. put some of his land into farming and planted trees on the rest. However, he occupied only weekend or vacation lodges and outbuildings (possibly including a now-demolished stable) on the Pike Township land, and retained his primary residence of Oldfields nearer to Indianapolis.

Lilly friends and in-laws **William Fortune** and **Bowman Elder** purchased estate property and a farm on Moore Road. The Fortune-Elder social network quickly led to formation of the **Traders Point Hunt**, which brought more Indianapolis-based individuals into the area, created relationships with long-time farmers in both townships, and led to further purchases of property in Pike and Eagle townships during the 1940s and 1950s both by William Fortune's grandson **Russell Fortune, Jr.**, and by **Samuel R. Sutphin**. Samuel R. was the son of **Samuel Brady Sutphin**, a paper manufacturer who had interests in banking. The elder Sutphin was also an Indianapolis neighbor of J. K. Lilly, Jr., circa 1920, and later neighbor of Russell Fortune, Sr.

As shown in Figure 18, two geographical points of reference anchored the leisure use of rural land: Eagle Creek and Traders Point. During the period of significance, Eagle Creek was inaccessible for public recreation, except by permission, for the simple reason that land was privately owned. No parks existed along Eagle Creek until the reservoir and Eagle Creek Park were created in 1968 by damming the creek. The original settlement of Traders Point, which had flooded almost annually, was razed to create a spillway for Eagle Creek reservoir. Traders Point appears never to have been served by an interurban or electric street railway, and the nearest steam railroad stop was New Augusta some 3-1/2 miles to the east. However, circa 1926 the Lafayette Road was widened and resurfaced to become U. S. 52. It was the most direct route between Chicago and Indianapolis and, as such, became a heavily traveled arterial for automobiles and long-haul trucks. The road included a sharp bend from north-south to southeastward at Traders Point, and traffic accidents as well as the traffic itself created some disruption of the local community.

Declining farm income and location on a flood plain may also have been factors in keeping the community small. However, the road helped support several automobile garages and grocers. During Prohibition (1920-1933), bootleg liquor passed through Traders Point and may have served as an attraction for party-minded Indianapolis residents. The hamlet had enough cachet to become the namesake of the Traders Point Hunt, and it had an artistic flavor as well. **C. Noble Bretzman** (1909-1986), leading photographer of Indianapolis socialites, frequented the area and is buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery (discussed in settlement context above) on Moore Road. Painter **Cassily Adams** (1843-1921), known for "Custer's Last Fight" and other frontier scenes, lived in Traders Point.⁵⁸

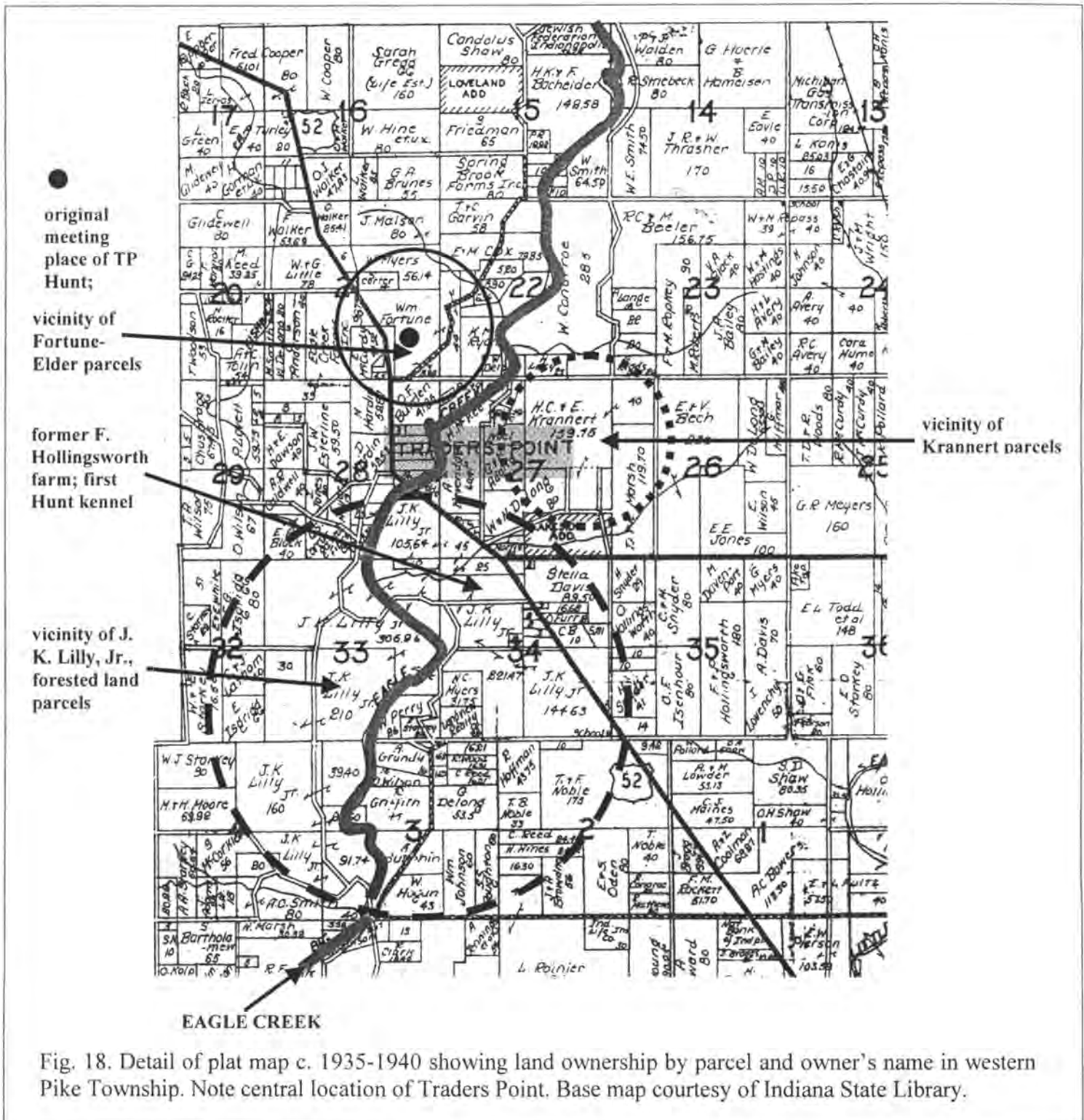
Herman C. Krannert and Normandy Farm

Herman C. Krannert (1887-1972), a mechanical engineer from Chicago, founded the Inland Container Corporation in Indianapolis in 1925. He was a director of the Indiana National Bank and involved in other firms as well. Herman Krannert and his wife Ellnora Krannert had numerous philanthropic interests beginning with their founding of the Robert M. Moore Heart Clinic (now Wishard Memorial Hospital) in Indianapolis. They eventually established the Krannert Foundation and Krannert Charitable Trust, which endowed hospitals, art museums, and universities in both Indiana and Illinois.⁵⁹ On moving to Indianapolis, the Krannerts began building an estate (1925-1936) on 160 acres fronting on 7043 West 79th Street. Only a few outbuildings remain, notably the gatehouse (1925; site map #32; Pike #50066) shown in Figure 19. The small building, of painted brick and partly stuccoed, is an informal interpretation of the French Eclectic style with a characteristic profusion of architectural elements and details. The gatehouse is symmetrically massed with a taller center section and two stepped-down wings, all with hipped roofs. The wings,

⁵⁷ History of Eagle Creek Park, unauthored one-page brochure available from the Eagle Creek Nature Center.

⁵⁸ For Traders Point in the 1920s-1930s, see Wilkins, *The Lost Village: Traders Point*; Reller, *Traders Point, Indiana: A Chronological Outline*. For Cassily Adams, *The Harmsen Collection of Western Art*, an exhibition catalog including Cassily Adams works.

⁵⁹ Pat Watson, "Herman Charles Krannert," in Bodenhamer et al, *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, 878ff.



decorated with false half-timbering under the eaves, have hipped dormers. An oriel above the shallow-arched entry, which is detailed with quoins, is also treated as a dormer. Low, stepped wing-walls extend forward from the building to define its entry court.

The area near Krannert's properties is now intensively developed. However, the farmstead of Normandy Farm (1936; site map #33; Pike #50059) at 7802 Marsh Road, which Krannert built at the southwest corner of Marsh Road and West 79th Street, retains major elements of its historical configuration (Fig. 20). Disrepair is evident in the general

need for paint and in deterioration of the round wooden silos (one with missing roof), but the buildings appear structurally sound and constitute a rare example of estate-era show farms. The quality of construction and many extra touches of the Normandy farm buildings indicate the prosperity and pride of the “gentleman farmer.” Except for their extra ventilator and dormers, the cattle and horse barns of the historic photograph closely resemble the “Gothic Roof” model in the Sears, Roebuck, and Company *Book of Barns* originally published in 1928. As a copywriter for the catalog noted, “Whenever a Gothic Roof Barn is erected, the builder is very proud of it . . . [and the building] will be admired by everybody.”⁶⁰

In views 1 and 2 of Figure 20, the C-shaped building at foreground (lower left corner in view 2) appears to be a pig house. Behind it, the long, rectangular building with low-pitched, vented roof is a brooder house. At center right of views 1 and 2, an arrow indicates the horse barn. (The larger cattle barn of views 1 and 2 is now located on the Indiana State Fairgrounds in Indianapolis.) View 3 presents the horse barn with “Gothic” or pointed-arch roof, providing a large mow floor (hay-storage area) above the ground-floor stable. Loading and sweeping doors are at two levels in the end-gable, where the roof projects to form a hay hood. Three ventilators straddling the roof ridge show remaining lightning rods. The roof has two paired shed dormers with nine-paned casement windows of similar size to the windows in the side walls. The cluster of buildings shown in view 4 are grain-storage and ensilage facilities. One silo has received a new cap roof since the historical photo; the other silo has been replaced with a Harvestore, a patented silo introduced in 1945 that is constructed of fiberglass bonded to metal, finished in a distinctive dark-blue color. The two adjacent, masonry corn-cribs are similar in design to the corn-crib of Traders Point Farm (discussed in agricultural section above), except for the cupolas’ gambrel roof (view 4).



Fig. 19. Gatehouse of former Krannert estate.

Col. Eli Lilly and His Grandsons

Colonel Eli Lilly (1838-1898) and his descendants were among the most influential individuals of the 20th century in Indiana history and in the commercial history of medicine. In 1876, Lilly founded Lilly Pharmaceuticals, now a worldwide corporation with over \$2 billion in annual profits. A Civil War veteran and chemist, Lilly put to use his experience of wartime medical treatment by opening a manufacturing pharmacy in Indianapolis. His very young son **Josiah Kirby Lilly** (1865-1948) was the colonel’s co-founder. The company incorporated in 1881, prospered, and achieved a decisive success by being first to market insulin in 1922. Canadian, American, and Romanian scientists had isolated insulin by 1921, but Lilly obtained the long-range commercial ascendancy by securing an exclusive contract for insulin sales in the United States and certain Latin American countries one year before his competitors went into production.⁶¹ The company’s sales dropped only nine percent during the Depression years of 1931-1932, and the company still sells about 80 percent of insulin worldwide. Lilly Pharmaceuticals remained a family firm until the retirement of J. K. Lilly, Jr., in 1953, followed in 1955 by a first issue of publicly traded stock. In 1937, J. K. Lilly and his two sons created the Lilly Endowment with 17,500 shares of privately traded stock. The Endowment, supporting a range of causes in the areas of education, community development, and religion, currently has assets of over \$15 billion and is the largest U. S. philanthropic foundation.

Col. Lilly’s grandsons Eli and J. K., Jr., sons of Josiah Kirby Lilly, joined Lilly Pharmaceuticals in 1907 and 1914 respectively after receiving university degrees in pharmacy. They were active leaders of the company throughout most of their lives, and their social circle remained centered in Indianapolis.

⁶⁰ Sears, Roebuck, *The Book of Barns*, 518.

⁶¹ Bliss, *Discovery of Insulin*.

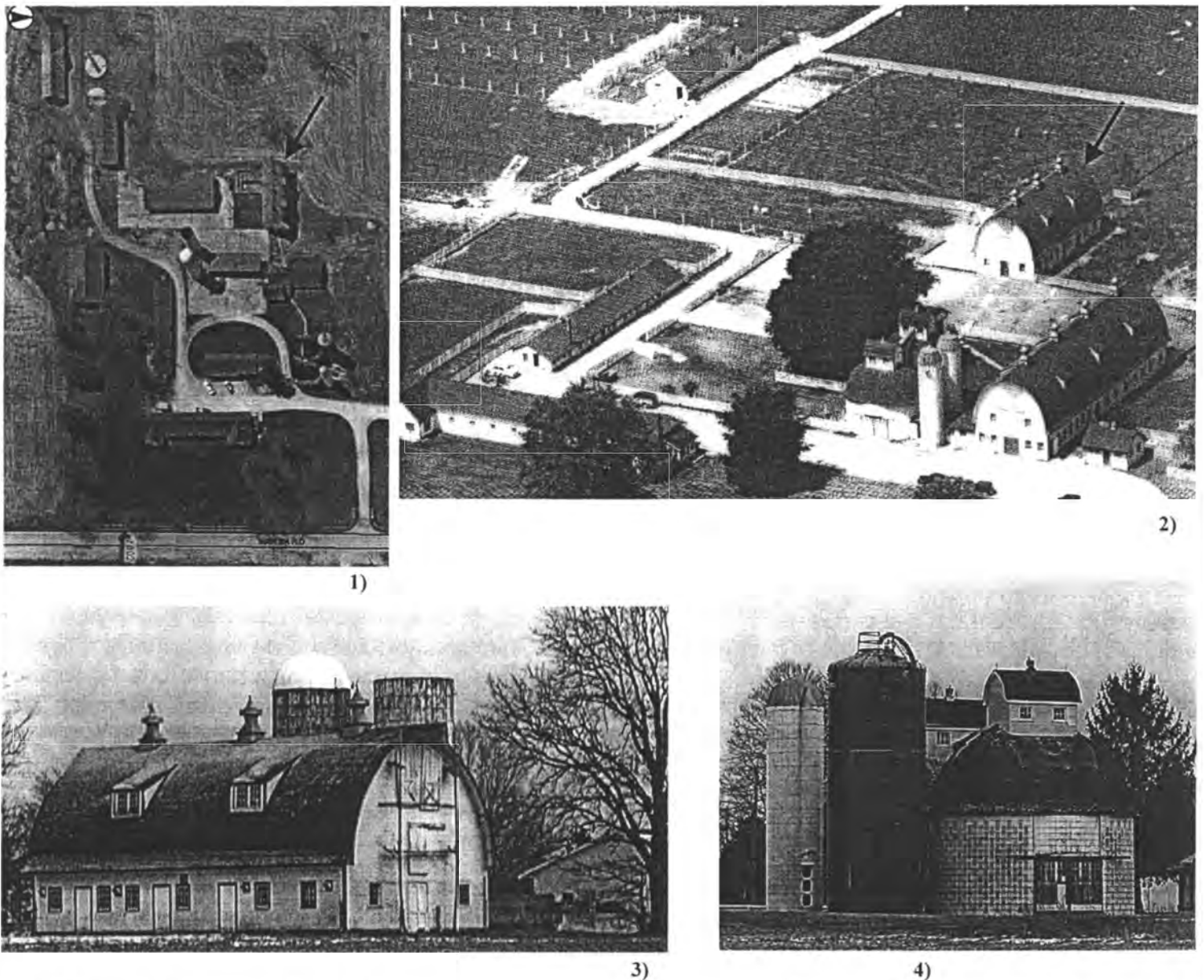


Fig. 20. Farmstead of Normandy Farm. 1) Aerial photo, 2004, aligned for comparison with 2) bird's-eye photo c. 1937. North is at right of photos. Arrow indicates same barn in both views. 3) The barn in closeup; wood-stave silos at rear, one-story barn in right background. 4) Left to right, cluster of circular concrete silo, Harvestore silo (added c. 1950), double corn-crib. Source of 2004 aerial: City of Indianapolis, Indianapolis Map Viewer. Source of bird's-eye: Bass Collection, courtesy of Indiana Historical Society Library.

J. K. Lilly, Jr. (1893-1966), is described in Oldfields National Historic Landmark documentation as “nationally significant for his business, philanthropic and humanitarian accomplishments [including] the medical advancements and business practices developed through Eli Lilly and Company, the impact of the grants made through the Lilly Endowment, [and] the creation of world-class collections.” J. K., Jr., was a collector of rare books who amassed 20,000 volumes and 17,000 manuscripts that he eventually donated toward creation of the Lilly Library (1956) at the University of Indiana, Bloomington. Lilly began collecting books in the 1920s; stamps, gold coins, and toy soldiers in the early 1950s. The stamps and soldiers were sold at auction after Lilly’s death; the coins were acquired by the Smithsonian Institution.⁶²

⁶² Schlieff et al, National Historic Landmark Nomination of Oldfields. Also see Citizens Historical Association, “Josiah K. Lilly, Jr.,” and *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, “Josiah Kirby Lilly, Jr.”

In the plat map circa 1935-1940 (Fig. 18 above), the name of J. K. Lilly, Jr., as owner is attached to some 1,400 acres south of Traders Point. By 1941, when the land was sold or donated to Purdue University, Eagle Crest Estate (as Lilly called the landholding) included 3,600 acres. It was initially run as a farm, raising grain, soybeans, hay, and hogs, then registered beef and dairy cattle. Lilly made some of the parcels into a nature preserve that he planted with hardwood saplings and stocked with pheasants for hunting. Two rustic lodges with Tudor Revival details are located on 172 acres that Lilly purchased from a C. E. Parker in 1935; and a third, more substantial residence of similar style stands west of Eagle Creek. In spite of the buildings' potentially early date circa 1910, they are included within Pike Township's estate-era period of significance 1925-1956. The lodges are known to be associated with J. K. Lilly, Jr.; a stable (1930; *Pike #50082*; demolished; site map [#49](#)) was also located on his land; and he may also have owned or used the residence.⁶³ Figure 21, view 5, shows the three remaining buildings and their location within Eagle Creek Park. They stand on either side of the Eagle Creek Reservoir, which now encompasses the former course of Eagle Creek. The properties are now owned by the Indianapolis Parks and Recreation Department.

The building in views 1 and 2 of Figure 21 is the 1930s storage space or **library** (site map [#34](#); *Pike #50084*) for collections owned by J. K. Lilly, Jr. The building is now the park's Nature Center, an interpretive site with the building footprint and most interior spaces appearing original. The building has a two story main unit with copper vented, hipped roof and two one-story, gable-roofed wings. In the main unit, the ground floor is of fieldstone, the upper layer stuccoed with decorative half-timbering. The centered entry portico, one story under its own gabled roof, is sized to shelter the door. Most windows are 2x3-paned steel casement. There is a two-story fieldstone chimney on the north wall between main unit and north wing. The south wing is of fieldstone with windows similar to those of the main unit. J. K. Lilly, Jr., apparently had the building remodeled to safeguard his manuscript, coin, and other collections. There is a room-sized safe within the building's interior, and all windows are fitted with pocket-type sheet-iron shutters that can be slid closed and locked. The center unit of the building has a recently remodeled room with large windows providing a view of the reservoir. Overall condition of the building is good, with some need for exterior cleaning, minor repairs, and the relocation of inappropriate utility objects.

The building in view 3 of Figure 21 was a **guest house** (site map [#35](#); *Pike #50083*), now an administration building for the park. It is smaller than the Nature Center but also has a core unit of two stories with fieldstone below and stuccoed false half-timbering above. A two-story chimney is placed at the south end of the main unit. The building's one-storied southern extension, offset westward from the axis of the main unit, is of rustic log construction with an open-fronted porch running the full width of the gable end, plus a shed roof on the reservoir side. Entry is through this porch. The interior is now a cramped office space, possibly reconfigured from its historical appearance. The north end of the building, also one-storied, is remodeled with lap siding. Judging from aerial photography, this building's footprint is original. As with the library, this building is in good condition but needs maintenance.

The third of the lodges, view 4 in Figure 21, is located west of the Eagle Creek Reservoir and connected to its street address of 8561 Wilson Road by a long entry drive toward the south. This white-painted brick **lodge and residence** (site map [#36](#); *Pike #50078*) may have housed a groundskeeper and/or additional visitors. The building is modest in size but with a full panoply of Tudor roof elaboration. It is a 1-1/2 story cross-gabled building with approximately 3:5 roof pitch and front-facing shed dormers in the lengthwise or major gable. The 1-1/2 story cross gable is set into the center the major gable. This arrangement creates a recessed, 3x5-pane entry door glassed to full height with small adjacent side windows. The building appears sound, though hidden by overgrown plantings, and is set at one edge of a large circle of grass defined by a ring road. This landscape feature was present as early as 1937.

⁶³ Unauthored one-page flyer, History of Eagle Creek Park; McCormick, Corporate History of Eli Lilly and Company; Pike Township plat book 1922, addendum on reverse of p 16; Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, *Pike Township Interim Report* for dates.



1)



2)

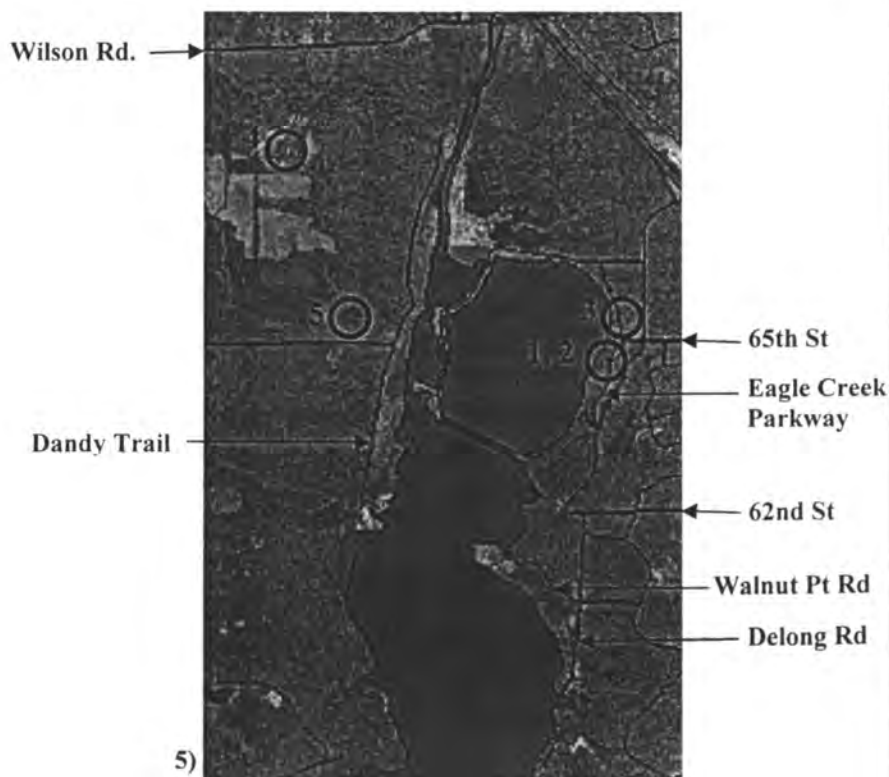


4)



3)

Fig. 21. Residence, demolished stables, and Lilly lodges near Eagle Creek. 1) and 2) Nature Center, Eagle Creek Park. 3) Administration Bldg., Eagle Creek Park. 4) 8561 Wilson Rd. 5) demolished stables. Aerial overview, 2004. Photos 2 and 4 courtesy of G. Ross Reller. Source of aerial photo: City of Indianapolis General Data Viewer.



Eli Lilly and His Circle of Acquaintance

Col. Lilly's other grandson **Eli Lilly** (1885-1977), older son of Josiah Kirby Lilly, described himself as never having thought of doing anything other than carry on his father's and grandfather's business. As a child, Lilly willingly apprenticed himself to work at menial chores before completing pharmacy school and joining the firm. Lilly became head of the manufacturing division in 1909, gaining management authority as the company was entering a period of

size but with a full panoply of Tudor roof elaboration. It is a 1-1/2 story cross-gabled building with approximately 3:5 roof pitch and front-facing shed dormers in the lengthwise or major gable. The 1-1/2 story cross gable is set into the center the major gable. This arrangement creates a recessed, 3x5-pane entry door glassed to full height with small expansion and modernization. He served as Lilly president from 1932 to 1948. Beginning in the 1930s, Lilly engaged in philanthropy mostly related to local causes. Through his interest in archaeology, then in historic preservation, he became a co-founder (with Herman C. Krannert and others) of the not-for-profit **Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana**, one of the most active statewide preservation organizations in the country. Eli Lilly was also the prime mover in the Lilly Endowment during the 1950s, directing its interests toward education, Protestant religion, and community service. The Endowment gave major support to Indiana's private liberal-arts colleges and also worked with them successfully to develop long-term fund raising strategies.⁶⁴

Three generations of "gentry settlers" bought property and lived in the study area as a consequence, direct or indirect, of their acquaintance with the Lillys. Figure 22 below diagrams relationships and acquaintance among the Lilly, Fortune, Elder, and Sutphin families that led to their acquiring properties in Pike and Eagle townships during the 1930s-1940s and into the present. Eli Lilly's first marriage, in 1907, was to **Evelyn Fortune**. They met through the acquaintance and joint business ventures of Eli's grandfather Col. Eli Lilly and Evelyn's father, **William Fortune** (1863-1942). William Fortune was a newspaper reporter and editor in Indianapolis. He became prominent through his involvement in civic affairs circa 1890-1920 when Indianapolis was seeking both financial and cultural stature among American cities. Fortune became a colleague of Col. Eli Lilly in the founding of the Commercial Club in 1890, which merged with Chamber of Commerce in 1912. The Lilly-Fortune friendship extended to their taking a four-month trip around the world together in 1923. Moreover, as a result of Evelyn Fortune's marriage to Eli Lilly, J. K. Lilly, Sr., offered Fortune the opportunity to buy into the company. In 1913 Fortune, by purchasing \$100,000 in shares, became one of the first persons outside the Lilly family to own stock in their firm. The Fortune-Lilly relationship ended in bitterness when Evelyn Fortune Lilly and Eli Lilly divorced in 1926, and Fortune unwisely criticized Eli Lilly and Company's management practices.⁶⁵

Even before the stock purchase, as early as 1900, Fortune appears to have been in comfortable circumstances as manager of (and probable investor in) several telephone companies and the Municipal Engineering Company. William's daughter **Madeline Fortune** (1889-1992) married **Bowman Elder** (1888-1954), an influential state official during the administration of **Paul McNutt**, governor of Indiana from 1933 through 1936. Elder was the son of William Fortune's associate **William L. Elder**. Elder, a successful real estate developer, was the son of publisher **John R. Elder** of the *Indiana State Sentinel* and grandson of **John Elder** (1796-1857), the first professional architect to live and work in Indianapolis.⁶⁶

In 1930, members of the Fortune-Elder clan began to consider owning Pike Township property (Fig. 23). The Bowman Elders first rented a house, built by the Edward McKees, for themselves and their children. William Fortune quickly decided to purchase the house, shown in view 2 of Figure 23. The **William Fortune house** (site map #37; Pike #50027), 8221 Moore Road, stands on a bluff overlooking Eagle Creek at the rear. The two-story, white stucco building was apparently intended only as a summer home and is simple in design. A Moderne influence can be seen in

⁶⁴ Biographical, business, and philanthropic details from Madison, *Eli Lilly: A Life*.

⁶⁵ Latham, *William Fortune*, for biographical details of the Fortune and Elder families; Madison, *Eli Lilly*, 74-76, for William Fortune's connections to the Lilly firm.

⁶⁶ Connie J. Zeigler, "John Elder," in Bodenhamer et al, *The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, 535.

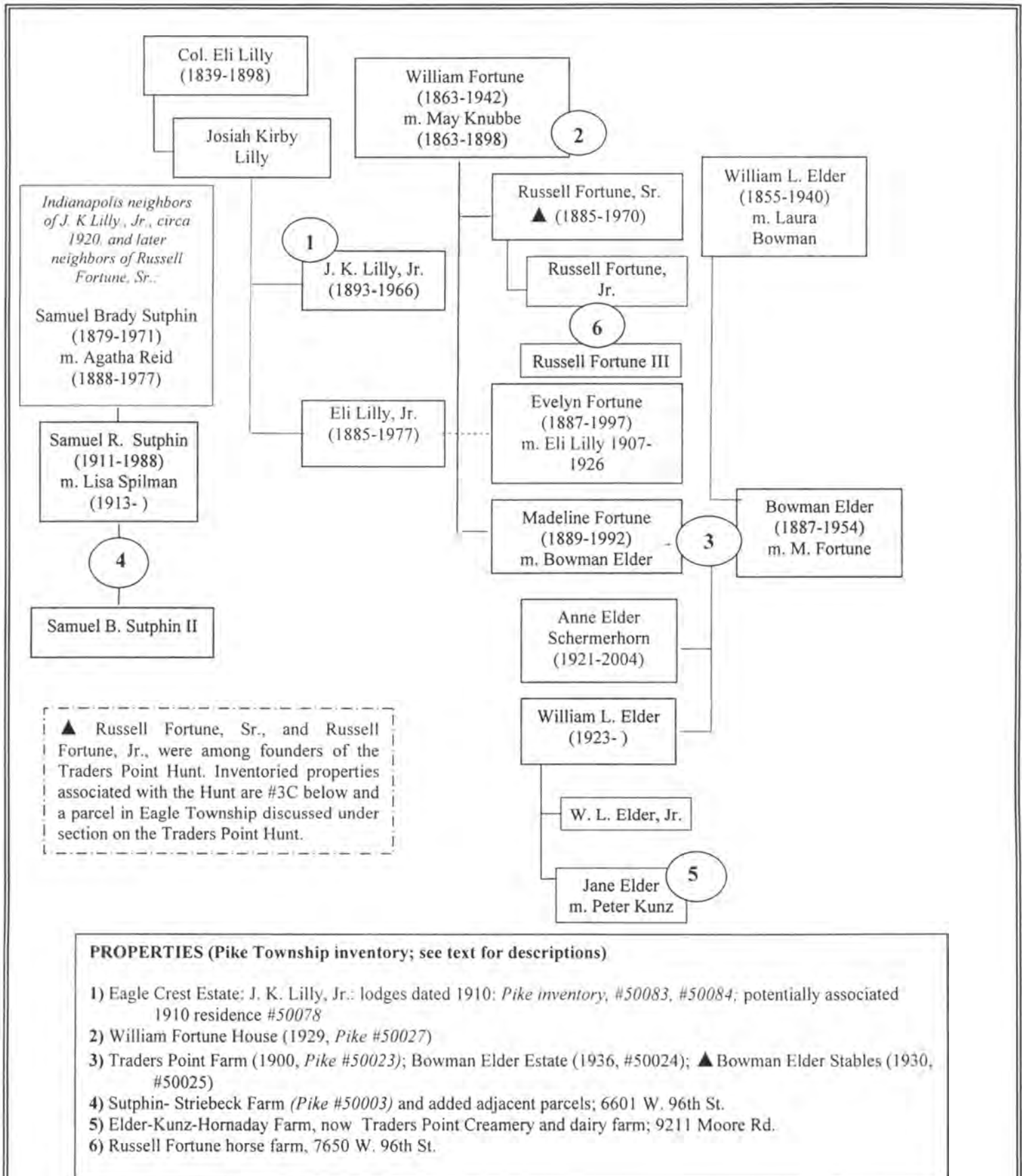


Fig. 22. Lilly-Fortune-Elder and Sutphin family relationships, friendships, and associated properties.

the entry at the north end of the house, which has a decoratively iron-railed terrace reached by an L-shaped flight of stairs. The recessed entry with curved walls and original double door is protected by an original metal canopy on plain steel posts. However, the end-gabled main wing and perpendicular rear wing, with various changes and additions made by both William Fortune and perhaps later owners, create a rambling and unpretentious effect. The house reflects the newfound country life of poultry raising and outdoor recreation that the three-generation family adopted. Fortune winterized the home, living there with his daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren until the Bowman Elders built their own home across the road six years later.⁶⁷

The aerial photograph in Figure 23, view 4, presents the layout of the **Bowman Elder estate**. The estate home sits well back from the road along a straight drive with allée, and a circular drive marks arrival at the house. The house stands within a wooded parcel surrounded by the family's farm acreage. The **Bowman Elder Estate home** (1936; site map #38; Pike #50024) was designed and built by Willard Osler. The building is of variegated brick, 2-1/2 stories, Colonial Revival in style, with quoined corners. The massing is side-gabled with two story wing on the east and glassed greenhouse wing with roof terrace on the west. Main and east wing roofs are hipped with dentil-trimmed cornices. The main unit roof has three symmetrically placed, gabled dormers. Sash windows with 6/6 lights are evenly



1)



2)



3)

Traders Point
Farmstead



4)

Fig. 23. Fortune-Elder properties on Moore Rd. 1) Bowman Elder Estate home; 2) William Fortune House; 3) Bowman Elder Estate stables. 4) Aerial photography 2004 showing locations. See preceding section of text for Traders Point farmstead. Source of air photo: City of Indianapolis Map Viewer.

⁶⁷ Latham, *William Fortune*, 156-157.

spaced across the main facade, and the centered entry porch is stacked floor-on-floor with structural and decorative wrought iron painted white.

RURAL ESTATE OWNERS: THE SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS

Rural estate residence and accumulation of farm property, begun in the 1930s by J. K. Lilly, Jr., William Fortune, and Bowman Elder, have been carried on from the 1940s into the present by successive generations of their acquaintances and heirs (Fig. 22 above). The lodge properties and acreage owned by J. K. Lilly, Jr., became publicly owned through Lilly's donation, but other estate and farm properties were deeded to heirs or acquired by a son of Lilly's and Fortune's friends the Samuel B. Sutphins. A common denominator in this later process of ownership and residence was membership in the Traders Point Hunt Club, discussed in the following section.

William Fortune's son **Russell Fortune, Sr.** (1885-1970), held an engineering degree from Purdue University, managed Municipal Engineering and other concerns, and invented a veneer-coloring process. **Russell Fortune, Jr.** (1911-1986), moved his residence to a rural estate around 1950. The property, at **7650 West 96th Street** in Eagle Township (site map #39), totals 191 acres and contains potentially significant cultural landscapes and buildings. It is now a horse farm on which **Russell Fortune III** raises thoroughbreds. William Fortune's daughter **Madeline**, in marrying **Bowman Elder**, became one of the "gentry pioneers" of the 1930s. Their son **William L. Elder**, and grandchildren **William, Jr.**, and **Jane Elder Kunz**, inherited shares of the property that the Bowman Elders acquired, including the estate, surrounding farmland, and other non-adjacent farm parcels. William, Jr., now owns Traders Point Farm and occupies the Bowman Elder estate home. Jane Elder, with her spouse Peter Kunz, a surgeon, owns and operates the **Traders Point Creamery and dairy farm**, once the Hornaday farm, at 9211 Moore Rd. (site map #40). The adjacent property, now owned by **Samuel B. Sutphin II**, was amassed by his parents **Samuel R. and Lisa Sutphin**. The acquaintance of Samuel's parents with the Lillys and Fortunes, and Samuel's and Lisa's participation in the Traders Point Hunt, would have given the younger Sutphins an opportunity to know the area. The property, at **6601 W. 96th Street** (site map #41), includes the onetime Striebeck Farm (Pike #50003).

The Sutphin and Elder Kunz properties illustrate features in the long-term modification of agricultural landscapes that

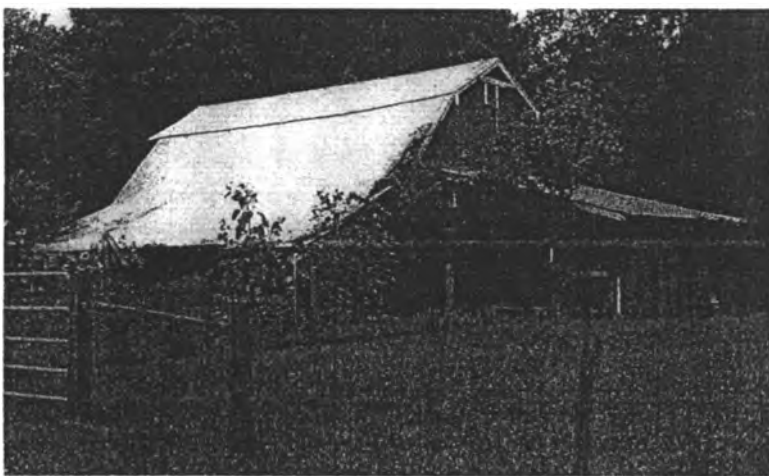


Fig. 24. Gambrel-roofed, tranverse-frame feeder barn with shed extensions, c. 1935, on Sutphin property. Photo courtesy Mrs. C. L. Lamberjack.

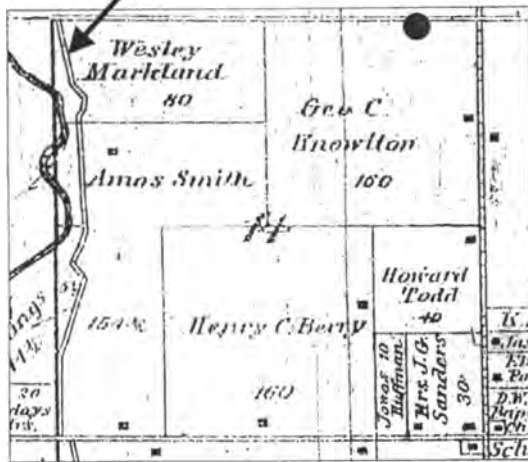
estate holders acquired from commercial farmers. Maps and aerial photographs in Figures 25, 26, and 27 below show that the shape of wooded and cultivated patches on these properties stabilized during the period of significance and remains similar today. A few buildings from the period of significance remain on the properties, such as the barn in Figure 24, but more important for historical integrity is the continuity of use and appearance of agricultural fields.⁶⁸ As described below, these two farm landscapes derive an additional significance for their use by the Traders Point Hunt. Over time **Samuel R.** and his wife **Lisa Sutphin**, who lived on 17 acres in Eagle Township, began to accumulate property south of West 96th in Pike Township. Their first two parcels were the former Walden and Striebeck farms (view 2 of Fig. 25). Here the Sutphins bred Charolais cattle. "These beautiful,

large, white cattle imported from France," Mrs. Sutphin wrote in a personal statement, "were spectacular grazing in bright green fields in the spring."⁶⁹

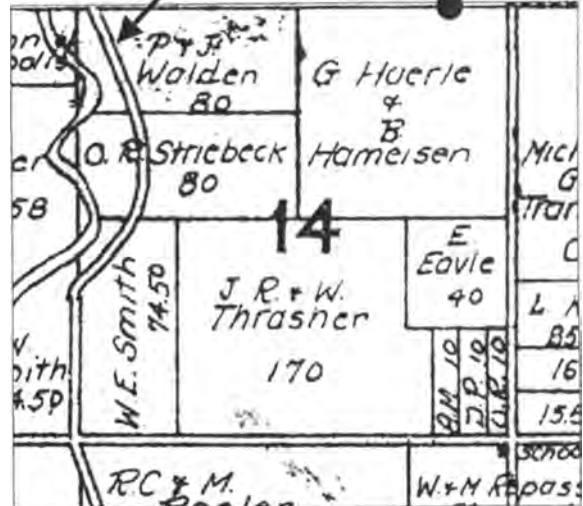
⁶⁸ McClelland, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, 31.

⁶⁹ Sutphin, *West 96th Street History*, manuscript dated August 17, 1999.

Lisa and Samuel's son **Samuel B. Sutphin II** owns this land plus additional parcels. Remaining adjacent parcels of the land accumulation, occupying most of section 14 in T17N R2E, are included in view 4 of Figure 25 (site map #41). Additional land at bottom of view 4 has been sold and developed as a partially wooded subdivision. As shown in views 1 and 2 of Figure 25, parcel size and shape changed little between 1889 and the 1930s. However, if the maps



1) 1889. From Bohn, *Atlas of Indianapolis*.



2) Circa 1932-1941. Parcel map of Pike Township.



3) 1956. White line at right of photo is a gap in coverage. Freeway and subdivision streets are indicated for reference but were not yet present.
Source: City of Indianapolis Map Viewer.



4) 2004. City of Indianapolis Map Viewer.

Fig. 25. Area of adjacent Sutphin parcels. North-south Striebeck (or Striebeck) Road is indicated by an arrow on each view, east-west West 96th Street by a black dot.

are accurate, the Striebeck Road right of way did change more than once within the historical period. The probable reason was to avoid flooding from nearby Eagle Creek on the west. By 1956, near the end of the period of

significance, the parcels of section 14 had been reconfigured. The home site is still in the same place, but the residence is not from the historical period. Aerial photography of 1937 omitted much of section 14, so the vegetation pattern then is not known. However, comparison of 1956 and 2004 aerial photographs shows that both Striebeck Road and the vegetation pattern remained much the same between these two dates. Trees and brush grow along the fingers of several drainages or intermittent streams that feed into Eagle Creek from the east. The vegetation increased slightly between 1956 and 2004, but did not change pattern, and pastures and crop fields retain their shape over these years.

Adjacent to the Sutphin property on the west is the Elder-Kunz-Hornaday property. **Jane Elder Kunz** is the granddaughter of Madeline Fortune and Bowman Elder. Jane and her husband Peter Kunz, a surgeon, operate a **dairy farm and creamery** on 142 acres at 9211 Moore Road in Pike Township. The property passed to the Kunzes in 1997 by way of Jane's brother William L. Elder, Jr., who received the land from Madeline Fortune Elder in 1979. The road frontage has been altered, except for a tenant farmer's house from the historical period, but the remainder of the acreage constitutes a designed agricultural landscape. It is still farmed and has long been used as part of the territory of the Traders Point Hunt. The three barns near Moore Road have recently been moved from northern Indiana. They accommodate the milking operation, dairy products production, and on-site retail business. The creamery processing and sales, and a dine-in space, are two bank barns with original interior elements, now on fieldstone foundations and with various alterations, such as open balconies cut into the side of the most prominent barn.

East of these business premises is the farmed area. Aerial photography from 1937, 1956, and 2004 shows that field patterns and forest edges have remained constant (Fig. 27 below). In 1880, the land was part of the roughly 200-acre holding of farmer Samuel Hornaday. Moore Road, the west boundary, was in place as early as 1855. Under Fortune-Elder ownership, an extra parcel was added at the south end of the Hornaday holding. Note that, on the north, part of the Goldman camp property was also cultivated, presumably on lease. The maximal cultivation shown in 1937 and 1956 air photos probably reflects New Deal and post-World-War-II agricultural price supports. Since that time, the Elder Kunzes cultivate the fields for forage crops and pasture in line with their dairy specialization. They have retained an internal north-south utility road, already present in 1956.

The farmed acreage of the Elder-Kunz property illustrates the propensity of land boundaries to shift over time from the original section-based property lines of the township and range system (Fig. 26). By 1889, parcels had been subdivided along two roads and the creek. Other examples can be found throughout still-rural portions of the study area.

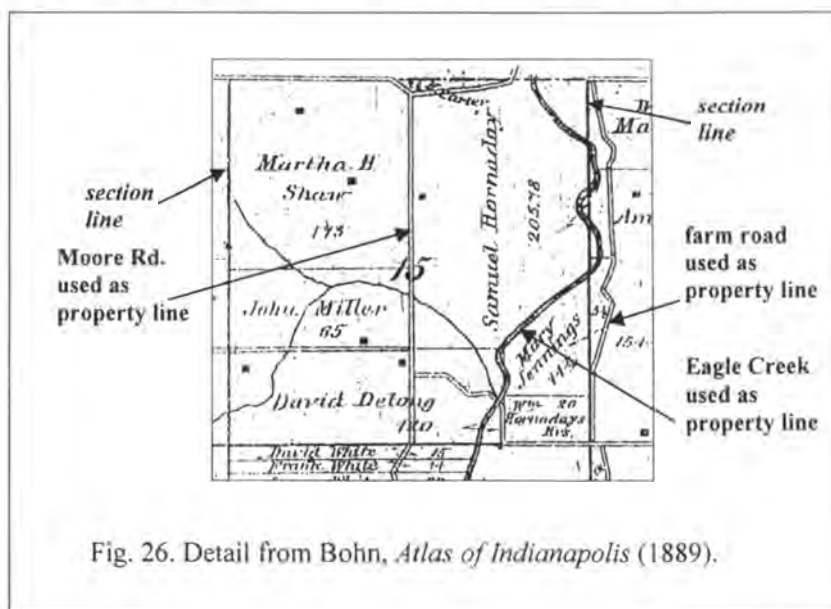


Fig. 26. Detail from Bohn, *Atlas of Indianapolis* (1889).



1) 1937. The east boundary is not shown because of a gap in photographic coverage. East side of the property is tilled, with division into five fields. The wooded course of Eagle Creek within the property is similar to its present shape and size. West side of the property appears to be thinly wooded pasture with a complex of farm buildings

→ Elder-Kunz north boundary with Goldman camp.

Moore Road

Eagle Creek



4) 2005. Looking east across pasture to treeline and Eagle Creek.



2) 1956. White line at right of photo is a gap in coverage. The five fields of 1937 are retained. Some or all may be planted in feed grasses. Wooded area along creek has assumed its present shape. The present border between fields (east) and lightly wooded area (west) has been established.



3) 2004. Shape of fields and wooded area are those of 1956. The western part of the parcel retains 1956 boundaries, but has been reconfigured as the entry point for the creamery and a seated dining facility.

Fig. 27. Land use, Elder-Kunz property 1937-2004. Source: City of Indianapolis General Map Viewer.

THE TRADERS POINT HUNT

Hunting to hounds, with the fox as quarry, can be seen as a coming together of agricultural, economic, and social conditions whose historical development has been described above. Fox hunting as an American fashion diffused geographically from its origin in Maryland, Virginia, and other British colonies where the pastimes of the English nobility and gentry were continued and emulated. Hunting hounds were imported, the first known arriving in 1650. George Washington was a keen foxhunter and importer of hounds. The first recorded organized hunt was formed in 1747 around the pack of hounds maintained by Thomas, Sixth Lord of Fairfax, in northern Virginia. A “Hunt” then came to mean both a single occasion and an ongoing institution centering on a pack of hounds with a regular group of riders. The oldest established “foxhound clubs,” also known as “packs,” were the Montreal Hunt in (Canada, 1826) and the Piedmont Foxhounds (Virginia, 1840). These two clubs are still active.⁷⁰ In 1907, the Masters of Foxhounds Association was established. This not-for-profit organization sets standards for member clubs, and the Traders Point Hunt now based in Zionsville is the only MFA hunt in Indiana.

Along with British hounds, the preferred prey or quarry was also imported at an early date. The gray fox native to North America (*Urocyon cinereogentus*) was found to offer poor sport. This species seeks dense, brush-filled forests, where horses and hounds can’t readily follow. The gray fox is also able to climb a tree when pursued, and thus defeat the traditional conclusion of a successful hunt, the hounds’ “running the quarry to ground,” i.e., a hole, burrow, or “earth.” The red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), brought from Europe mainly for the purpose of being hunted, readily naturalized from its East Coast points of entry. It has enjoyed a widening range, including the suburbs. In rural areas, the red fox is usually found in the relatively open habitats created by croplands, pastures, abandoned fields, and woodlots or small forest patches. Though a nocturnal animal, the red fox also hunts by day and is solitary during fall and winter. It does not hibernate, therefore can be hunted at the time of year when horses will not damage farmers’ unplanted fields. The red fox’s habits and preferred habitat, as well as its speed, keen senses, and expert use of cover, make the animal a satisfying quarry for dog packs and mounted hunters.⁷¹ Presently, however, many hunts including the Traders Point Hunt no longer follow a live quarry. Rather, they are “drag hunts,” where the Master of Foxhounds drags a scented bag along a chosen route. The dogs follow the scent, the mounted hunters follow the dogs, and their reaching the chosen destination brings the hunt to a successful conclusion.

In the case of wealthy Indianapolis residents, the 1920s as a decade of agricultural depression coincided with a spreading fashion for rural estates and rural retreats. Marion County farmers were retiring land from cultivation, as shown by agricultural statistics presented above. The value of these farms was heavily weighted toward the value of land. Some farmers, whether through necessity, preference, or calculated speculative strategy, accepted offers to purchase that were tendered by estate seekers. Remaining farms with small average size created the small-scale mixture of forest patches, fields, wooded pastures, and streams that red foxes favor, and a group of interested riders soon came together.⁷² After a few experimental “paper chases,” the young Russell Fortune, Jr., and several companions approached an Indianapolis couple, Mr. and Mrs. George Bailey, who had hunted in Virginia. The first informal meeting of the Traders Point Hunt was held in November, 1931, in the “red barn on Moore Road” (now painted green; c. 1930; site map #42), a part of the Bowman Elder estate. The first hunt season employed eight ‘coon hounds owned by a local farmer, and the scent was laid by leading a live raccoon, tied by a chain, over the course. At the end of each hunt, riders passed the cap and paid the farmer. In 1932, the Traders Point Hunt formed an organization with officers, including Samuel B. Sutphin as a member of the Board of Directors. The club acquired eight English Hounds from the Camargo Hunt of Cincinnati, and appointed farmer Raymond Hollingsworth their professional huntsman and kenneler of the hounds (Fig. 28). The following year, the club began breeding their own hounds and also established a season of social events, such as Hunt breakfasts and the Hunt Ball. In 1934, the club rented its present Hunt Club premises in Eagle Township (site map #43) from a tenant farmer, Karl Marsh, who

⁷⁰ C. W. Whitney, “Fox-Hunting in the United States,” Master of Foxhounds Association of North America, “About Foxhunting: History.” Also see Howden, “Is U.S. Safe From Foxhunting Debate?”

⁷¹ Western North Carolina Nature Center fact sheets, “Gray Fox,” “Red Fox.”

⁷² Hamilton and Culp, “A Brief History of the Traders Point Hunt,” for following discussion.



The first TPH Staff, L to R, Nat Faris, Whip; Raymond Hollingsworth, Huntsman; George Bailey, M.F.H.; Russell Fortune, Jr.; Wells Hampton.

Fig. 28. Traders Point Hunt staff c. 1932. Reprinted from Hoerner, *The First Fifty Years*, 17.

became the club's huntsman. Members remodeled the barn, built kennels, and bought three horses for staff use. That year, the club was accepted into membership in the Master of Fox Hounds Association of America.

At present, the hunting range of the Traders Point Hunt (site map #44a-g) has become discontinuous because of encroaching suburbs and the building of freeways. When the Hunt was first organized, however, the area over which they hunted extended to most of Pike and Eagle townships as well as westward into several townships of Hendricks County, as shown in Figure 29. As late as 1950, there were enough farms in the Hunt country that the Hunt's annual Farmers Party drew 892 farmers and friends.⁷³

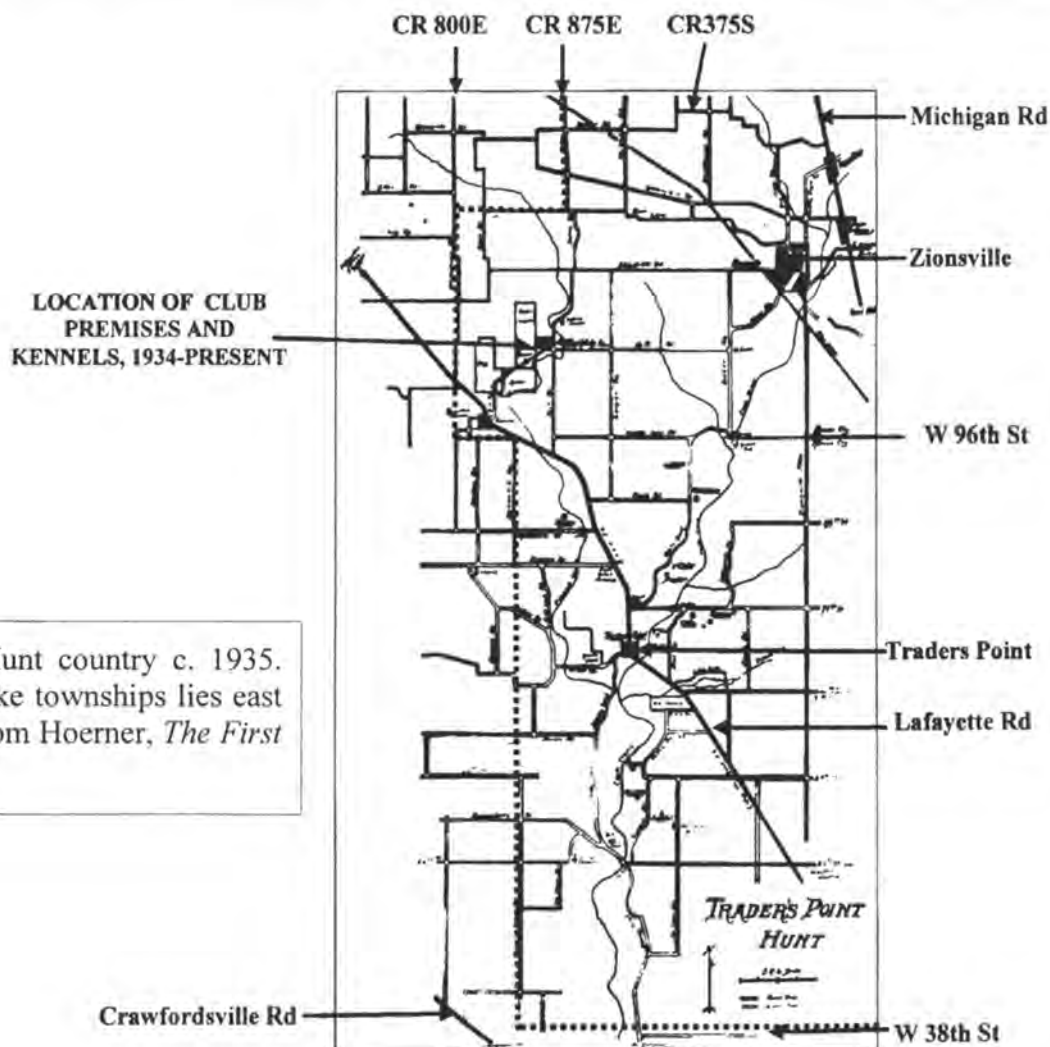


Fig. 29. Traders Point Hunt country c. 1935. Area within Eagle and Pike townships lies east of dotted line. Adapted from Hoerner, *The First Fifty Years*, 39.

⁷³ Hoerner, *The First Fifty Years: The Traders Point Hunt*, 16 for quotation.

A number of properties within the study area have potential historical significance based on continuity of land use as it relates to the hunting range of the Traders Point Hunt. Pike Township properties associated with the Hunt, shown in figures 17 and 25-27 above, include the Sutphin and Elder Kunz acreage as well as the Goldman Union Camp, all of which are discussed above and mentioned in the Hunt history. As shown in figures 30 and 31, another set of Hunt-related properties are remaining farms in Eagle Township lying between West 96th Street on the south and SR 334 on the north (Fig. 30). The area centers on Hunt Club Avenue, including scattered farms eastward from there between CR 550S on the north and south to West 96th, where large parcels extend east to Ford Road. A notable historic building significant to the Traders Point Hunt is the home of club Huntsman Norman Sipes (1850; site map #45; *Eagle* #40046). The main wing of the house, shown in photograph 3 of Figure 31, is a wood-framed double-pen form with

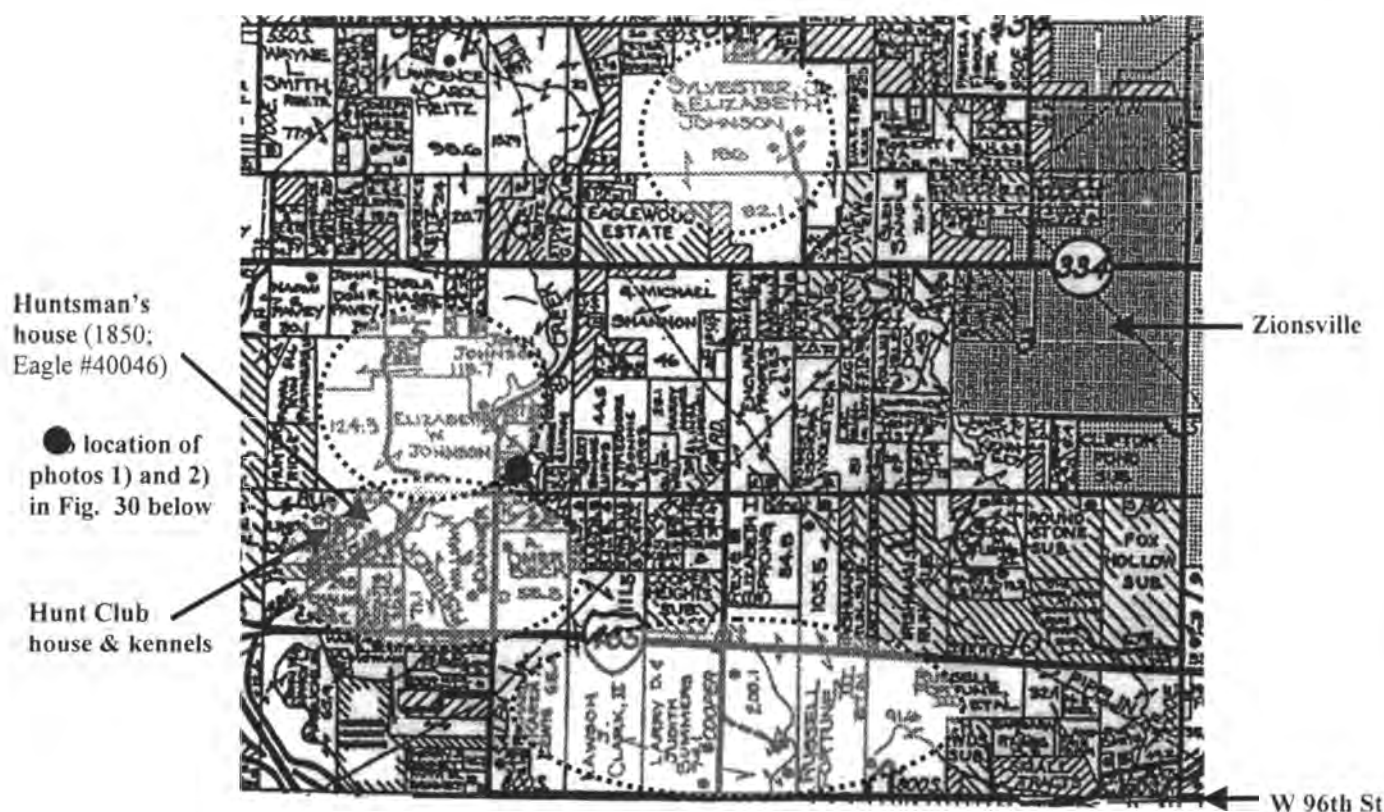


Fig. 30. Dotted ellipses indicating Eagle Township vicinities in use by the Traders Point Hunt. See site map #44a-g for hunting grounds in Pike Township.

finely proportioned Greek Revival details, notably the square corner pilasters with a simple base and capital. The symmetrically arranged main facade has two tall, narrow doors bracketing two long windows. An exterior chimney is set into the gable end. This basic unit has an added rear gable-roofed wing, forming a T-plan, with an attributed date of 1910. The facade of this wing that is not visible in the photo has a full-width columned porch under its own shed roof. The house form and Greek Revival corner trim are unusual in the study area, and the house has significance in all three historical periods.



1)



2)

Fig. 31. Eagle Township, representative Hunt Club landscapes, 2005. For location of photos, see map in Fig. 28 above and #46 on site map. 1) Wooded pasture, SE corner Hunt Club Rd. and Kissel (Salem Church) Rd. 2) Crossing Kissel Rd. 3) Home of Norman Sipes, club Huntsman.



3)

F. Associated Property Types

1. CEMETERIES

Description. The historical cemeteries of Eagle and Pike townships are of three types: family burial ground, churchyard, and town cemetery. Since monuments may be identical in style and material, the types of cemetery are best distinguished by their land tenure at the time they were established. **Family burial grounds** were informally placed on farm properties and contain burials of individuals related to the property owner. Family graveyards are unlikely to have been established after the settlement period of significance. However, a succession of property owners may result in a grouped burial of unrelated individuals over a long span of time; on occasion, extending throughout the entire period of significance 1822-1956. **Churchyards**, or church-related cemeteries, were built at the instigation of a religious congregation. These burial grounds were usually plots of one or two acres donated by a landowning member of the congregation. **Town cemeteries** may have been purposely established by a community or may be family or church burial grounds that became attached to, administered by, and named for the community.

No known historical burial ground in the study area was a commercial endeavor or designed expression of a town's prestige. Through most of the 19th century, burials were the straightforward expression, often within limited finances, of an Evangelical faith. The cemeteries are usually simple rectangular lots, placed on relatively high and level ground, with clusters of grave markers aligned in rather widely spaced rows. Mown lawn grass, rather than scythed existing ground cover, would have been a later addition. Evergreens such as junipers (*Juniperus* spp.), yews (*Taxus* spp.), and pines (*Pinus* spp.) appeared during the Victorian era and remained popular through the 1930s. Burial markers include many small, plain tablets of minimal thickness made from limestone or marble, occasionally thicker blocks made from sandstone. The date of death inscribed on a headstone or monument is an unreliable guide to the monument's age, and early graves may have had to wait some two or three decades for a permanent marker. Marble, for example, was imported from quarries in New England; buildable limestone from Lawrence and Monroe counties in south-central Indiana. Little stone was present naturally in the study area other than easily eroded slate composing the bluffs of the White River and some of its tributaries.⁷⁴ Given this lack of materials and the extreme difficulty of transportation, it is possible that few if any existing grave markers were placed before the coming of the railroad to Indianapolis (1847) or even to Augusta and Zionsville (1852).

Many "styled" monuments are simply embellished tablets such as those of the Cotton burials (figures 6 [right] and 7 above; 1847; site map #14). Beginning in the 1850s, marble or limestone obelisks appeared, deriving their style from the Romantic Era interest (c. 1820-1880) in antiquities and objects of commemoration. Urn-and-garland-topped obelisks can be found in, for example, the Salem Methodist Church cemetery (1847; site map #30). Some obelisks were Gothic Revival (1840-1880) in style, with pointed-arch tops or steep-pitched gable "roofs" having decorative trim. Obelisks continued into the Late Victorian style period (1860-1900) with Eastlake details in examples such as the Glidewell monument in Pleasant Hill Cemetery (at left of Fig. 5 above; c. 1830; site map #13), crafted after granite had become the preferred monument material circa 1890. A possibly Neoclassical form of some prevalence is a substantially sized, rectangular headstone with rounded top.⁷⁵ The turn-of-century example at right of Figure 5 above is topped by an open Bible, indicating the durability of Protestant religious references. Other potential cemetery furnishings, such as footstones, copings, fences, and ephemeral plantings, may have rarely been present in rural cemeteries or have disappeared, though they survive in town cemeteries.

Significance. Cemeteries as religious sites are not ordinarily eligible for National Register listing.⁷⁶ Under the National Register's Criteria Consideration D, however, a cemetery may be listed if it derives its primary significance from historical or architectural features. A very early example within the study area is Pleasant Hill Cemetery (c.

⁷⁴ For stone formations of Indiana, see Howe, "Of Time, Rocks, and Ancient Life," 3-13 and map p. 8.

⁷⁵ For an architectural overview and style characteristics, see Jackson and Vergara, *Silent Cities: The Evolution of the American Cemetery*, and McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 196-209 and 264ff.

⁷⁶ McClelland, *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms*, 37.

1830), noteworthy for its comprehensive roster of pioneer families. Salem Church Cemetery (1847) is the study area's unique example of a cemetery and church ensemble, typifying the ongoing organization of rural society through a church congregation over the years 1847-1914, when the church was completed in its present form. Importantly, both these cemeteries have a strong integrity of landscape presence and setting adjacent to historical buildings and agricultural fields. Eagle Village Cemetery (1831; site map #16) exemplifies the loss of such integrity. Though the only remaining evidence of a pre-railroad town, and the burial place of the first known Euro-American woman settler, Eagle Creek cemetery is set between a mid-20th-century suburban development and an intensively used and much widened stretch of the Michigan Road. This setting prevents the cemetery's visually conveying its historical significance as an integral part of an early 19th-century town.

Pleasant Hill and Salem Church cemeteries are locally significant under National Register Criterion A, in the categories of Exploration/Settlement, Religion, and Social History, as sites central to initial Euro-American settlement, and as testimony to the social or community-building role of organized religion in the pioneer period. Pleasant Hill Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion B; a proportion of Pleasant Hill's burials are those of "persons of transcendent importance" to initial settlement, for whom there is no other directly related remaining site or building. Other burial grounds relating to towns, church congregations, or family land holdings, while not outstanding examples meeting the criteria for individual listing, may be nominated as part of an historic district. (The historic-district property type is discussed later in this section.) Cemeteries in the study area have outlasted even towns, and certainly most dwellings. The rural cemetery, with study examples established between about 1830 and 1854, is deeply identified with a small, sparsely populated geographical area and a particular physical and cultural setting. The rural cemetery does not owe its location or design to an identifiable architectural origin such as the unrelated Rural Cemetery Movement or later Lawn Cemetery Movement.⁷⁷ The place of burial is often the only remaining evidence of lives that shaped settlement and the development of agriculture; occasionally, the only evidence of a historical town's existence. A few individuals, buried a century later in what were initially pioneer graveyards, influenced the quality of life as late as the estate era. Certain burial grounds of the settlement era are among the few landscapes remaining that retain the rural scale and the naturally occurring or sparsely planted vegetation that was considered sufficient in the difficult conditions of pioneer life.

Registration requirements. Cemeteries are potentially eligible for National Register listing if they were built during the settlement period of significance, 1822-1851, with the possible inclusion of the Jones Chapel Cemetery (1854; site map #2) as a late example conforming to the churchyard cemetery type of the settlement era. For registration, a cemetery must also represent a significant milestone of settlement as described above. The cemetery should have a high degree of integrity of setting, or landscape effect, and should have a meaningful percentage of monuments and other furnishings from the settlement period, placed in enough proximity that their characteristics evoke a concentrated sense of a specific past. However, the juxtaposition of old monuments to a few new ones, when the family name is the same on each, can be accepted as the expression of continuity of intent and lifeways, over time, that is a strong feature of the study area. The cemetery should be free of large scale, post-historical additions, such as mausoleums, chapels, fountains, or group commemorative structures that are intrusively sited in historical parts of the burial ground. The monuments, copings, fences, and other objects and structures in historical burial grounds are so vulnerable to deterioration of materials, to neglect, and to vandalism that some loss of integrity of materials can be accepted if the damage does not obscure the intended form or most of the details of the object or structure. Cleaning and reassembly of shattered monuments can be accepted when most of the original fragments are available and used, the monument's original location is known and used, and only original material types and "invisible" techniques of bonding are used to complete the restoration. Original planting patterns are conjectural, but the destruction of more than a few burials and their monuments by overgrowth is disqualifying for the burial ground. Documented historical-period burial grounds with remaining graves but no above-ground markers should be evaluated for registration as archaeological sites.

⁷⁷ Steelwater, Nomination of Oak Hill Cemetery to the National Register, sec 8, 27-29 and 33-34.

2. BRIDGES AND ROADS

Description. Bridges can be broadly classified according to the structural material of their span: stone, timber, metal, or concrete. Sometimes more than one of these materials are combined structurally. The study area contains no known example of a stone-arched bridge or an all metal bridge. Concrete bridges are present in the study area, but are recently modified or do not date from the period of significance. The one known historical bridge is a covered bridge (1882; site map #19) with wood deck and superstructure and a mixed-material Howe truss (Fig. 32). This truss, patented 1840, allowed for wooden chords and braces with adjustable iron rods as the verticals or posts. The 1882 bridge was removed to nearby farm use from its original placement on West 86th Street at Fishback Creek. Relocation occurred during the 1960s, when the street was re-routed, and a portion of the stream was channeled, in order to construct Interstate 65. On aerial photography of 1956, the bridge was still in service and appears to be located on 86th about 300 feet west of Lafayette Road.



Fig. 32. Howe truss. Source: Gould, *Indiana Covered Bridges*.

Roads.⁷⁸ A system of roads in both townships of the study area developed from a primary road type: the two 1830s **regional arterials**, Lafayette Road and Michigan Road, both running in a northwest-to-southeast direction through the townships. The two roads were some seven miles apart at the north borders of Eagle Township and converged to about four miles apart at the southern boundaries of Pike Township. Two other road types can be termed subsidiary arterials and local farm roads. **Subsidiary arterials** are usually a joined-together series of farm roads. These somewhat arbitrary routes served to connect farms to each other and forged a sinuous connection to one or the other of the regional arterials. Some subsidiary arterials, such as north-south Guion Road and diagonal-running Moore Road in Pike Township, are indicated on an 1855 map, still exist, and retain the names of a farm owners located along the route. (Both roads are labeled on the site map, Appendix B.) During the settlement period, these roads may simply have forded the area's many streams. However, the arrival of the railroad made continuous road connections a priority for commercial farming and brought pressure to build bridges such as the example described above. A third tier of roads were **local farm roads**, such as Striebeck Road in Pike Township, also named for farm owners, that connected one or a few farms to a subsidiary road. The Striebeck Road (Fig. 25 above; labeled on site map), is the remaining stretch of a road leading to the former Striebeck farm and then to the former Conarroe farm. As such, the road illustrates the farmers' need for access at minimal expense to an arterial road. Striebeck Road, connecting with West 96th Street on the north, runs parallel to Eagle Creek. Moore Road, just across the creek, is much closer to the location of the historical farmsteads. However, having to ford the creek would have been a sometimes dangerous inconvenience, and building a bridge for heavy loads would have been beyond the means of most individual farmers. When the city of Indianapolis included the road in its street system (until the 1950s), simply maintaining its grade and its gravel surface without other changes, the city fathers showed their understanding of this cost-benefit ratio.

The dominance of automobiles and trucks after about 1920 brought about a further adjustment to the overall circulation system, in which existing road-to-rail routes were supplemented by other, similarly patched-together subsidiary stretches that connected one settlement with another. During this period, the two regional arterials regained importance, as did present-day SR 334, still a winding road, running east-west through Zionsville. All three arterials obtained highway designation. During the 1920s through 1950s, selected straight-running east-west streets in Pike Township were gradually made continuous—the result of estate creation, then of limited suburbanization that reached westward from Indianapolis more slowly than in other directions. In Eagle Township, the network of subsidiary roads ran both north-south and east-west from as early as the 1870s, and still forms the framework for present-day subdivision streets accumulating around Zionsville.

Both bridges and roads as interdependent elements were under jurisdiction of the county commissioners. Those roads

⁷⁸ For sources of the following discussion, see the section "Maps and Aerial Photography" in this document's bibliography below.

not designated as state or federal highways, and located outside incorporated areas, still are administered by the county. At county level, the perceived need for road widening has partly driven the replacement of bridges. At least until recently, this de facto creation of arterials may have proceeded more through constituent demand than through formal planning.⁷⁹ Sound bridges were usually not replaced or even modified until their foundation structure, span width, or deck material impeded the intended quantity, size, or speed of traffic—a process of replacement that has removed all but one bridge from the study area. The exceptionally long public life of the 86th Street bridge appears to have stemmed from both its sturdy construction and the fact that 86th Street west of Lafayette Road, serving only a few property owners in the county, was not widened.

Significance of bridges and roads. No **bridge** in either the Boone or Marion county portions of the study area is listed on the National Register, and Indiana as a whole has registered only 63 covered bridges and 37 of other types.⁸⁰ Rarity and technological interest lend significance to historical bridges, which convey transportation scales of the past with an exactness that few other elements can match. The West 86th Street bridge, as a moved structure, would normally be excluded from National Register eligibility. However, the bridge qualifies under Criteria Consideration B as having primary importance for its architectural (in this case, specifically technological) importance. It is a locally unique example of the mixed-material Howe truss, maintaining integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. By its farm location in proximity to its original location on a historically rural road, the bridge maintains the feeling, association, and a degree of the setting in which it played an historical role.

As for **roads**, they are normally nominated as part of a district since their setting among other historical elements is key to their integrity, which also includes historical width and route. In Pike Township, the subsidiary arterial Moore Road—at its apparent historical width and without shoulders—is an important example of local contributing significance under National Register Criterion A. Moore Road illustrates a connection of farms to markets during the agricultural era. It also illustrates the function of local roads as social elements that both separated and connected individual landholdings in the agricultural and estate periods. The gravelled Striebeck Road is also of significance as a local farm road during the agricultural era, showing farmers' strategy in creating access within topographic constraints such as a stream. Striebeck Road, in eventually becoming a private road, also illustrates modification of landscape features by estate owners as they accumulated farm parcels.

Both types of resource are locally significant in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Transportation; the bridge in the category of Engineering.

Registration requirements. A **moved bridge** that meets the criterion of rarity or high quality of design or construction should be allowed if in use on rural off-road property. In the case of an originally rural bridge such as the West 86th Street bridge, the present setting should contain prominent rural elements such as woods, tilled fields, meadows, or hedgerows. The bridge span must be original in form and in the preponderance of its materials. The housing of a covered bridge, both walls and roofing, should have original structural elements (for example, timber framing if applicable) and openings of original shape and size at the span ends. If partly replaced, the bridge's deck and weather covering should be compatible in material and form with the original or period appearance. However, alterations to weather covering, as more readily reversible, are a less serious deterrent to registration than structural changes, truncation, altered openings, or additions. **Roads** in the study area should be registered as elements in a rural historic district if they can be documented as retaining the route, right-of-way width, and a majority of surrounding historical elements of the period or periods of significance. As revealed in historical aerial photos, some road segments have remained unwidened from 1937 to the present and can be registered as contributing to estate-era significance if they meet the other specified criteria.

3. NON-AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

⁷⁹ See Crowe, *Tomorrow's Landscape*, for the concept of road widening as a cause rather than result of increased traffic.

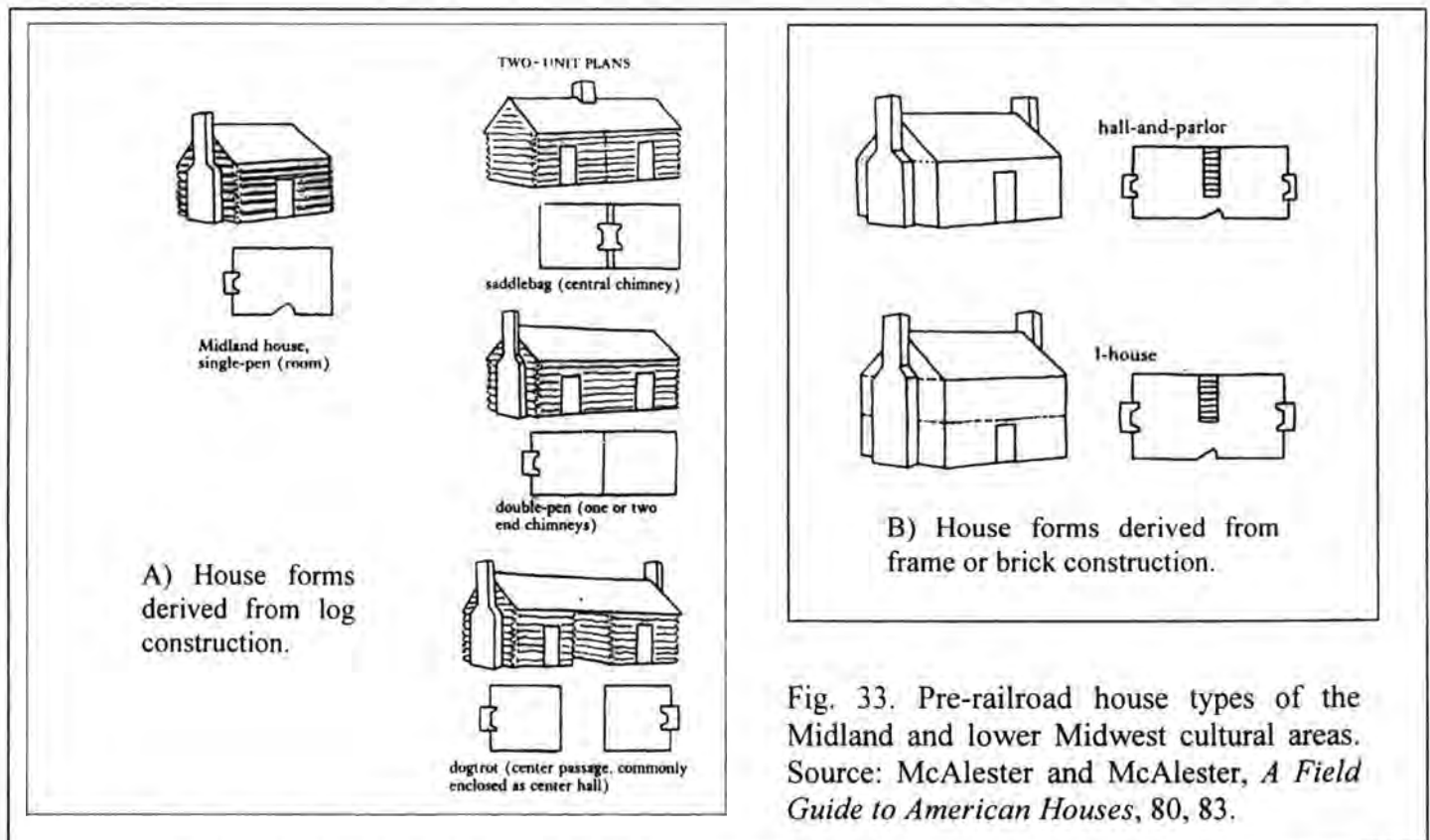
⁸⁰ Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, "Identifying Historic Register Properties," accessed online March 2006.

The study area contains few non-agricultural historical building types related to the themes of significance. The great majority of examples are houses, with a few churches and, in Zionsville, a commercial building and a town hall. The New Augusta National Register District includes these types as well as a school and a railroad depot. Non-house types are discussed with houses below. Non-agricultural buildings are subdivided into three types by building forms, their relation to architectural style periods, and their relation to historical themes of significance established above. The building types are Pre-Railroad, Post-Railroad, and Estate Era. Most buildings throughout the study area are vernacular forms, but many have styled details, and a few are simple but integral examples of a specific style. Except in Zionsville and New Augusta, nearly all buildings were once part of a farmstead, and some still are. Dates following the subtype name are those of examples located in the study area.

Type 1. Pre-Railroad Buildings, Circa 1830-1852

Description. Pre-railroad buildings are defined as those whose forms or styles began to be used in the study area before the coming of the railroad in 1852. These buildings contribute to the settlement and agricultural themes of significance. The dozen or so known examples within the study area display the double-pen and I-house vernacular forms and the Federal and Greek Revival styles. One example (the Pitzer house) is Italianate in style, provisionally dated 1850 and therefore pre-railroad; however, the Italianate style is treated in the next section because all other examples are known to have been built after the arrival of the railroad. The location of all pre-railroad examples was rural or within a pre-railroad village at the time of building. Buildings conforming to pre-railroad folk or styled types, but with a post-railroad date, are potentially significant as contributing to a post-railroad or estate-era district.

Vernacular Forms (1840-1880). Most scholars ascribe pre-railroad building forms to the constraints and opportunities of particular building materials, combined with idiosyncratic design solutions that originated and prevailed within a



given region or “cultural hearth” (Fig. 33).⁸¹ The types of log construction found in Indiana were first built in the Midland, or mid-Atlantic colonies from Pennsylvania to Delaware, then spread south to the Appalachians and west to forested states of the Midwest. Of building forms based on frame or brick construction, the hall and parlor and I-house derive from colonial houses of the Tidewater South, whose forms spread westward to Texas and north to the lower Midwest. In both categories, the forms were often retained for their utility, economy, or familiarity, although alternate materials and more recent technologies were adopted for building them. It appears that remaining log buildings mentioned in the study area surveys were moved from elsewhere, either before 1956 or more recently. Further study is needed to determine what degree of historical and architectural integrity they retain. Their associated double-pen form has at least one example in the study area, the Sipes house, discussed below as a Greek Revival example. Of house types based on frame or brick construction, the hall-and-parlor may no longer be present in the study area, but I-houses continued being built until 1880. An example is Pike #50029, the frame Moore-Asher House (1879; *Pike #50029*; site map #50).

When styled, pre-railroad forms were likely to be treated in Federal or Greek Revival style. The Moore-Asher house shows a Greek Revival influence in its elongated window proportions, although the hip-roofed porch is not typical and may have been added later. A more purely styled example is the Sipes house, a double pen or log type with the Midland form’s distinctive matching doors on the long side of the gable. The house is of frame rather than log construction and is styled with Greek Revival details. It may be the only such remaining example within the study area, as several others listed in the township inventories have been demolished.

Federal (1830-1835); Boardman House, 1834; *Pike #50041*; site map #10. The Federal style period reflects, usually in simplified forms, the preference of English colonists and early U. S. tastemakers for a free mixture of classical and Renaissance architectural features. Because the study area was settled at the end of the style’s popularity, few buildings of the Federal style period are likely to have been built, and very few remain. The Boardman and certain other I-houses exhibit Georgian and/or Adam features based on a flat-planed, symmetrical main facade with centrally placed entry door. The main entry may be marked by additional detail such as a paneled door with multi-paned transom or glassed upper lights, flanking pilasters, or perhaps a pediment. In the case of the brick Boardman House, there is a shed-roofed entry porch, possibly added. Wall openings are topped by flat stone sills, and windows are double-hung having small, squarish panes set at 6/6. The side-gabled roof of moderate pitch has minimal overhang and a frieze with gable returns.

Greek Revival (1830-1852); Norman Sipes house c. 1850; Fig. 31; site map #45. Greek Revival architecture is related to the preceding Federal style. Greek Revival emphasizes Greek over Roman features of classicism at a time when archaeological research brought greater familiarity with Greek models. Americans of the post-Revolution era saw their own experience as reflected in Greece’s war of independence (1821-1830), while the War of 1812 turned Americans away from the British associations of the Federal style. The Sipes house exhibits a plain, wide frieze under the overhang, and elongated window and door proportions. Large-scale, square ornamental pilasters are placed at the exterior wall corners, and doors are located at the ends rather than center of a row of evenly-spaced facade openings.

Significance. Pre-railroad buildings as a property type, depending on the quality of the individual example, are locally significant under National Register criteria A and C in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Architecture. All known examples in the study area—one dozen at most—are dwellings, although they may have had multiple functions such as polling places or the location of church services before specialized buildings were constructed. Pre-railroad buildings are significant as statements that permanent settlement had succeeded frontier improvisation. In form, they are locally rare survivors that carried over from pioneer folk types, with or without allusion to the high style Federal and Greek Revival architecture that expressed some of America’s early cultural aspirations and ideology.

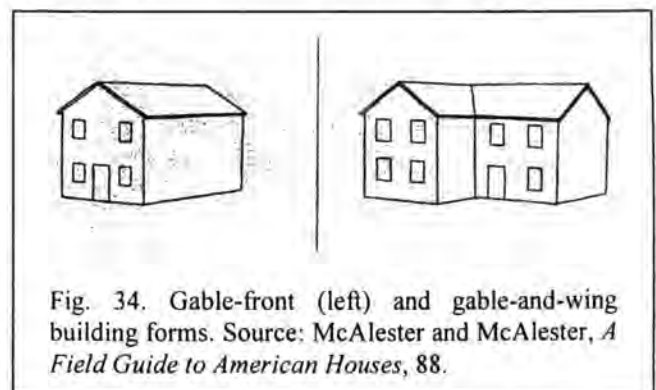
⁸¹ The following discussion is based on McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 80-101, and Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, *Pike Township Interim Report*, xiv-xvi. For additional information and a summary of the extensive scholarly debate on cultural hearths and diffusion of house types, see Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone*, vol 1: *Houses*, esp. 1-9. This volume, pages 40-58, also contains discussion of pre-railroad types, subtypes, and variations.

Registration requirements. The Aston Inn (1852; *Pike* #50097; site map #3), an I-house with Greek Revival styling, is listed on the National Register, as is the George Hollingsworth House (1850; *Pike* #50111; site map #8). To qualify for National Register listing, a pre-railroad building must have been built by 1852. It must have a known historical role in settlement (as do the Boardman and Aston houses, sited on the Michigan Road during its era of greatest significance) or be documented as located on a pre-railroad landholding. Architecturally, the building's exterior must visibly exemplify its folk form, such as double-pen or I-house, through proportions and the placement of window and door openings. Folk buildings of settlement-era date may have alterations from a later historical period, such as the spindlework porch of the George Hollingsworth house. If architecturally styled, the building must be appropriate in form or massing and present a preponderance of appropriate details such as those described above for each style. Any alterations to folk or styled buildings must not obscure the building form or overwhelm any Federal or Greek Revival design intention. Pre-railroad buildings not meeting the above criteria may in some cases be deemed contributing to a historic district. Obtrusive post-historical alterations and poor physical condition, if not readily reversible, are disqualifying.

Type 2. Post-Railroad Buildings, Circa 1852-1900

Description. Post-railroad buildings in the study area are defined as those resulting from the railroad's economic influence and its dissemination of forms and styles. Post-railroad buildings contribute to the agricultural theme of significance. These building forms reflect the availability of milled-lumber framing systems and the awareness of high-style architecture, especially as presented in style books and periodicals distributed nationwide. Examples in the study area include vernacular gable-front and intersecting-gable forms, and may display the Italianate and Queen Anne architectural styles. Locally, examples were built in both rural areas and railroad-era towns. Except for Queen Anne, both high styles and their vernacular derivatives originated before the railroad reached the study area in 1852, but nearly all local examples were built after 1852. Twentieth-century forms and styles such as Prairie/Four Square and Craftsman/Bungalow are not considered, although a few examples exist in the study area, because their creation and dissemination owe most to influences other than that of the railroad.⁸² Post-railroad building types are predominately rural or railroad-town dwellings, but there are also churches, a town hall, and a commercial building. The town hall (1902; *Eagle* #40031) is classified in the Eagle Township survey as 19th Century Functional and may have been adapted from another function. The very plain building is brick with a stepped-parapet facade having symmetrically arranged wall openings and segmentally arched windows. Two post-railroad schools are also included in the Eagle survey, but one has been demolished (1895; #40020) and the other has been altered by a dominant post-historical addition (1890; #40032).

The vernacular *gable-front building* (1865-1900; left of Fig. 34); 9221 Moore Road, c. 1880; *Pike* #50005; on Elder-Kunz farm at site map #40. The gable-front building was present in Dutch-settled New York, also in parts of New England. It was usually an urban form, suited to minimizing street frontage. The gable-front house became associated with Greek Revival style since the front gable could be treated as a pediment and the entry given Greek Revival details. Later, the form would be detailed using other styles, with a resulting variety of roof pitches and porches; however, it was the popularity of Greek Revival that spread vernacular gable-front designs via the railroad network. In the study area, the form occurs almost entirely in farmhouses, although some of their locations are now urban. The Moore Road example is 1-1/2 stories with a roof at about 1:1 pitch, with three evenly spaced wall openings on the main facade, including two elongated windows and a door to one side. Within the gable is a centered, elongated window and three small ventilators near the roof overhang.



⁸² Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone, vol 1: Houses*, 145-148, for the origins of both styles.

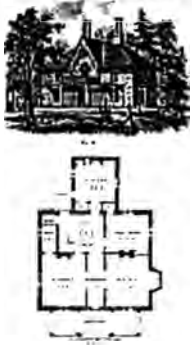


Fig. 35. Drawing of a T-plan house, elaborated with porches and Italianate roof-bracket detail. Source: Downing, *Cottage Residences*, Design V (1842).

The origins of gable-and-wing or *intersecting-gable buildings* (1875-1900 [1914]) have been debated, some authorities viewing them as extrapolations of the hall-and-parlor folk form, others as a rural derivative of the Greek Revival style.⁸³

Asymmetrical massing, including the intersecting gable, was also popularized by pattern books (Fig. 35).⁸⁴ The study area contains L-plan (gabled ell), T-plan, and cruciform examples. They were built on farms and in the railroad towns of New Augusta and Zionsville. A one-story gabled ell farmhouse is the Lewis Gass House (c.1885; *Pike* #50085) at 6511 Lafayette Road. The Gass House is located within the area of the defunct hamlet of Bootjack (site map #18). The 1914 Salem Methodist Church (Fig. 16 above; *Eagle* #40047; site map #30) is a very late example of a vernacular building that draws on Queen Anne style for its tower placement within intersecting gables. The building is presented as an exception to the age limit because it is known to have been planned and partly constructed over several decades.

Italianate (c. 1850 -1900); commercial building at 40 North Main Street in Zionsville (*Eagle* #40014). Public interest in picturesque medieval architecture extended to Italian farmhouses, whose features were heavily modified by English

and American designers. The pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852) soon came to emphasize Italianate designs, which displaced Gothic Revival in popularity. The Pitzer house (c. 1850; Fig. 3; site map #4), a simple rectangular two-story building, has the low-pitched hipped roof, ornate paired roof brackets, small porch with decorated posts, and tall, narrow, segmentally arched 2/2 windows that characterize the Italianate style. The New Augusta National Register District contains a fully realized Italianate example at 7123 New Augusta Road (c. 1870; *Pike* #51070), a two-story, L-shaped brick building with a finely detailed one-story entry porch within the ell. Zionsville has a modest concentration of Italianate buildings including business premises at 40 North Main Street (Fig. 15, view 1, second building from the right of photo). The building has a parapet-walled front facade with stepped side walls and may originally have been a row house, town house, or professional office. Its facade displays three evenly spaced openings, two elongated windows and a door, all with segmentally arched window tops.

Queen Anne (1880-1895); former church on Main Street, Zionsville, 1894 (*Eagle* #41013; Fig. 15, view 2, above). The name for this variable style group was coined by English architect Richard Norman Shaw and his followers, who lived some 150 years after the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714) and did not draw on the late Renaissance architecture of her time. Complex, irregular massing, expansive or multiple porches, and the avoidance of plain, flat surfaces were the hallmarks of high style domestic examples. The rustic Zionsville church example is a 1-1/2 story frame building having two front-facing gables intersecting a long side gable. The larger front gable and the projecting end of the side gable form an ell that contains the spire-topped tower.⁸⁵ An entry door is set in the tower under a pent roof. The building has undergone some alterations but is distinguished by its triple stained-glass window and gable ends with bracketed roof, finely decorated verge boards, and circular windows with stained glass patterned as a six-pointed star. Domestic examples of Queen Anne include the three houses shown in Figure 11 (1890-1895; site map #23-25), which exhibit the profusion of gables, porches, and spindlework or Eastlake trim characteristic of domestic Queen Anne. The house shown in view 2 has a round porch with conical roof.

Significance. In the study area, post-railroad buildings as a property type have potential local significance under National Register criteria A and C. Their categories of significance may include Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce,

⁸³ E.g., Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone*, vol 1: *Houses*, Fig. 6-5, and McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 92.

⁸⁴ Downing, *Cottage Residences* (1842) and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850). Alexander Jackson Davis (1803-1892) was the first to publish an American house plan book, *Rural Residences* (1837), that presented designs each having a complete floor plan and elevations.

⁸⁵ Compare the illustration on p. 252 in Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940*, where the style is called "steeped ell."

Community Planning and Development, and Religion. Post-railroad buildings are an outcome of railroad-disseminated building materials and techniques, and also railroad-disseminated awareness of architectural styles. The simpler examples, which in some cases could contribute to an historic district or farmstead site, were often the rented dwellings of tenant farmers. Styled Italian and Queen Anne buildings signaled, to oneself and one's neighbors on farms or in towns, the achievement of prosperity and up-to-date taste. Churches as religious buildings are not ordinarily eligible for National Register listing. However, the study area's several churches meet Criteria Consideration D for their pre-eminent historical, and in some cases architectural, significance at a local level.

Registration requirements. Within the New Augusta Historical District, 116 resources were registered as contributing at the time of nomination in 1989.⁸⁶ The Cotton-Ropkey farmhouse (Italianate; c. 1870; Pike #50031; site map #21) is individually registered. To qualify for National Register listing, a post-railroad building within the study area must have come into being as an expression of the rural prosperity and town-building that the railroad created. Given the remote location of much of the study area, an I-house, double-pen, or other earlier vernacular form built after the coming of the railroad may be considered for listing. These and other vernacular forms will likely be listed as contributing to a farmstead site or a historic district. Styled forms may be relatively simple interpretations but must exhibit massing and a preponderance of details characteristic of Italianate or Queen Anne. Extensively altered pre-railroad forms or styles such as the I-house, when given Italianate or Queen Anne styling that obscures the original form, should not usually be considered for individual nomination. Obtrusive post-historical alterations or poor physical condition, if not readily reversible, are disqualifying.

Type 3. Estate Buildings, Circa 1910-1930s

Description. Estate buildings are defined as those which form elements in a rural landholding—an ensemble of residential, recreational, and agricultural buildings within a large rural acreage—that is owned by a wealthy urbanite. The construction of all non-agricultural estate buildings follows named architectural styles, and these buildings contribute to the estate theme of significance. Building forms in the study area include the estate residence, the recreational lodge, the stable, and the gatehouse. Building styles include Tudor Revival, French Renaissance, Moderne, Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival. Each style contains between one and four examples related to estates in the study area.

Tudor Revival (1910-1930); residence potentially associated with Lilly lodges; c. 1910; #Pike #50078; site map #36). Selected characteristics of late medieval English architecture, varying from cottages to manors, formed the Tudor Revival. The style is recognizable for its steep, front-facing gable, massive chimney, decorative half-timbering, and grouped, multi-paned windows. The residence west of Eagle Creek, with prominent, centered front entry gable intersecting a side-gabled mass, is the most completely styled of three Tudor-influenced buildings now located in Eagle Creek Park on both sides of the reservoir (Fig. 21). The Lilly library and guest lodge have fewer Tudor style references. Both have decorative half-timbering on the upper floor; the guest lodge (Pike #50083; site map #35) has a massive chimney, while the library (Pike #50084; site map #34) has a centered entry under its own small, front-gabled roof. All three buildings have an attributed date of 1910. The lodges are known to have been purchased and used by J. K. Lilly, Jr., during the 1930s.

A fourth example of Tudor Revival influence is the Bowman Elder stables (c. 1930; Pike #50025; site map #42). The stable with meeting room and porch (now glassed in) has half-timbered detail (not visible in photo 3 of Fig. 23) and a massive chimney.

French Renaissance [French Eclectic] (1925); Krannert gatehouse, 1925; Pike #50066; site map #32. "French Renaissance" designs originated in medieval and Renaissance domestic designs of northwestern France, which are closely related to those of England over the same lengthy period. The style shares, for example, the decorative half-

⁸⁶ Rollins, Nomination of the New Augusta Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

timbering of Tudor Revival. However, the emphatic Tudor front gable is absent, and most French Renaissance buildings have hipped roofs, as does the Krannert gatehouse, the study area's only known example of French Renaissance architecture. This bijou entry to a now-demolished estate home presents a maximum of architectural references—dormers, oriels, half-timbering, quoins, chimney, shallow-arched portal, rounded corners, and winged, stepped entry walls—in miniature form.

Moderne (1929); William Fortune house, 1929; Pike #50027; site map #37. “Modernistic” styles had two phases, Art Deco and Art Moderne. Art Deco architecture is part of a wide-ranging movement officially begun at the 1925 Paris Exposition of Decorative and Industrial Arts. Moderne building designs drew on the industrial elements of the larger movement, notably streamlining as seen in ships, automobiles, and airplanes. This expression of movement was carried out through a horizontal emphasis composed of flat roof, rounded building corners, nautically inspired terrace railings, and the typical decorative detail of “three little lines” horizontally inscribed in or applied to stucco or concrete walls at window height or below the roof cornice. The William Fortune house is the sole known estate example in the study area that has a Moderne influence. This stylistic attribution depends most on features of the entry and terrace. The building has been altered during the historic period and may contain elements as old as 1918.

Colonial Revival (c. 1930s); Bowman Elder house, 1936; Pike #50024; site map #38. America's centennial exhibition of 1876 kindled interest in colonial architecture, particularly that of the English colonies. As historical examples were more thoroughly studied over the long course of this style's popularity, Colonial Revival houses tended to become more historically accurate. The Federal style described above details characteristics that were imitated in Colonial Revival designs. Beginning in the 1920s, however, simpler, scaled down residential examples came to predominate. The Bowman Elder house, the only known architect-designed house in the study area, was created by **Willard C. Osler** (1885-1978), an Indianapolis architect and partner in the firm of Foltz, Osler, and Thompson. After the firm dissolved in the late 1920s, Osler continued as a local designer of churches as well as period revival houses. The variegated-brick Bowman Elder house exhibits characteristics of later, residential Colonial Revival including symmetrical facade, hipped roof with gabled dormers, quoin detail at corners, and subsidiary wings at the sides of the main wing. The elaborated entry of the Bowman Elder house consists of a centered two-story porch with separate first- and second-floor treatments including white-painted wrought iron supports and balcony rail. This porch, though atypical, may have been inspired by the projecting centered gable found in one subtype of Colonial Revival style.⁸⁷

Classical Revival [Neoclassical] (c. 1930s); Samuel Dowden house, 1930; Pike #50026; site map #51. Neoclassicism became popular as the dominant architectural theme of the Columbian Exhibition of 1893 in Chicago. Its original conception was massive and imposing, with heavy, elaborately detailed pediments and roof lines and full-height porch with classically styled columns and over-scaled entry door. As in the Colonial Revival style above, residential popularity led to schematic or simplified designs that were smaller in size, and the two styles shared many Federal-inspired details. The Pike Township survey lists the Dowden house and the Bauer house (1933; Pike #50053; site map #52) as Colonial Revival in style. However, the houses' full-width, full-height porches, supported by simple square columns, are commonly associated with Classical Revival residential architecture of the 1930s and on, and may make the Classical Revival attribution, rather than Colonial Revival, a more defining one.⁸⁸

Significance. Estate-era buildings in the study area are potentially eligible for listing as elements contributing to the estate property type or the rural historic district, both discussed below. These buildings relate to the estate theme of significance. Estate-era buildings are eligible under National Register criterion A, for their relationship to historical trends and events, such as the founding of the Lilly Library and 20th century colonization of the countryside by the urban wealthy, both as property owners and as members of the Traders Point Hunt. The categories of significance are Education and Social History. The Bowman-Elder house and lodge-residence in Eagle Creek Park are significant

⁸⁷ For Osler, see *Indianapolis Star*, 39, col 1 (January 20, 1978). Centered-gable Colonial Revival examples are illustrated in McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 334-335.

⁸⁸ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 342-353.

under Criterion C for architectural quality, but the otherwise admirable Krannert gatehouse as a secondary building has lost integrity through destruction of the estate to which it led.

Architectural styles used by estate owners can be presumed to form a specific element in the statement made by estate ownership. Estate-related buildings, especially prior to 1930, suppose an elite knowledge of architecture and ability to appreciate its styles and workmanship. Further, different styles send different messages. In the study area, the French Renaissance Krannert gatehouse is a fine example of elite-oriented architectural ambition. By contrast, Tudor Revival equaled “rustic”—a lodge, a stable—and was not used for a principal residence. This limitation differentiated gentry use of the style from that of the middle class, with whom the Tudor Revival residence (and sometimes service station or other commercial building) was quite popular. The relatively simple and informal, yet historical, feeling of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival estate-related houses in the study area appears to be a product of their Depression-era construction, when the wealthy may not have wished to consume conspicuously. In addition to its architectural style, an estate residence is marked by seclusion—either the emphatic barrier of a gatehouse, the allée leading to a house invisible from the road, or simply an extensive, wooded setback that provides partial screening.

Registration requirements. The building must be a styled example architecturally, with good historical integrity and physical condition, and must have a substantial historical association to an estate as defined below. Primary residences having lost their related outbuildings, if still sited on a rural acreage, may be listed as contributing to a rural historic district. Prominent post-historical additions are disqualifying.

4. AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND FARM FIELDS

Type 1. Barns and Miscellaneous Structures, Circa 1890s-1950s

Barn is the generic term for a multi-purpose agricultural building whose functions may include storage of feed, bedding, and equipment and housing, feeding, and even slaughtering of livestock. Log barns are not known to be present in the study area, which contains historically significant examples of the English barn, basement barn, and

transverse frame barn. The English and basement barns are overlapping categories, with some examples illustrating both characteristics. Pole barns, if dated during the study period, may be significant farm elements analogous to the Harvestore silo, illustrating the changes that post-World-War-II technology and availability of materials brought to agricultural buildings.

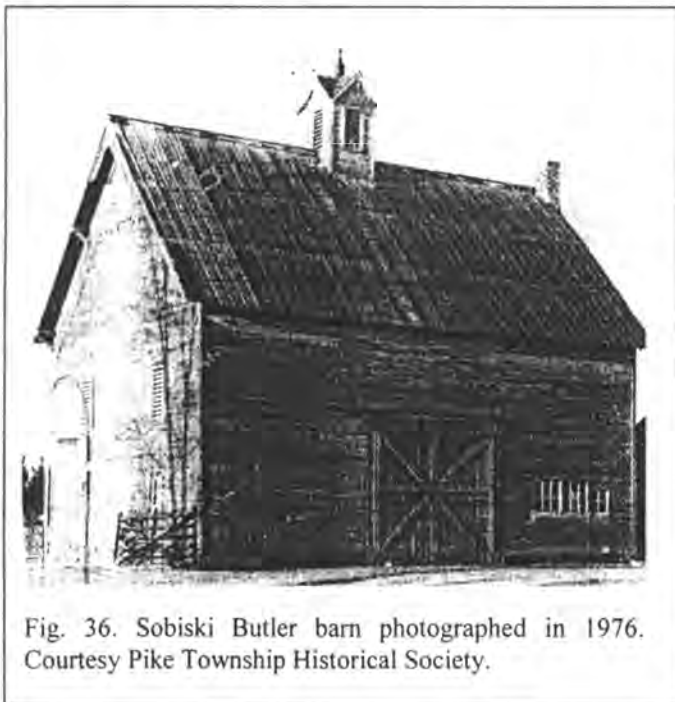


Fig. 36. Sobiski Butler barn photographed in 1976.
Courtesy Pike Township Historical Society.

English barn, or three-bay threshing barn (1890s-1910s); Sobiski Butler barn, c. 1896; *Pike #50096*; site map #46. The English barn (fl. 1830-1870), was originally designed for threshing and storing wheat, not for housing livestock.⁸⁹ It was post-and-beam framed and single storied, with a steep-gabled roof containing a storage loft. Original fenestration was limited to a set of double doors centered on either long side of the rectangular building. The timber framing method required a grid of supports that divided the barn's interior into fairly small bays. In the study area, the English barn is likely to be found with additional fenestration or shed-roofed additions, or put to other uses, because wheat production in Eagle and Pike townships, by the 1870s, had become relatively unimportant

compared to production of corn and raising of livestock (Tables 5 and 6 above). Figure 36 is the Sobiski Butler barn in

⁸⁹ Charles Calkins and Martin Perkins, “The Three-Bay Threshing Barn,” in Noble and Wilhelm, eds, *Barns of the Midwest*, 40-59, for the following discussion.

a now-urban location at 6211 Zionsville Road. This English barn has windows in two of its three bays, indicating the bays' use for stabling. Both this barn and the basement barn in Figure 12, discussed below, have tightly spaced horizontal boards rather than the loosely-spaced vertical boards that are said to be typical. In these examples, ventilation is achieved either by a cupola (Fig. 36) or by louvered windows (Fig. 12).

Basement barn, or modified English barn (1900s-1910s); 8000 Hunt Club Road, c. 1900; not listed on Eagle inventory; Fig. 12 above; site map #26. Basement barns original to the study area are usually of English barn style, with the main building set on a basement that fills in a sloping site. The basement level is often used for additional livestock stabling. The Hunt Club Road barn is an English barn whose basement may have been added, judging from the now-unusable double door on the barn's east side (upper photo). Though alterations include a post-historical standing-rib metal roof, this massive barn has considerable historical presence. It maintains integrity on a farm setting and illustrates, by its size, workmanship, and decorative cornice band, the pride a farmer could have felt in such a solid emblem of prosperity and agricultural skill. The same can be said of the three-bay basement barn on Trader's Point Farm (Pike #50023; site map #27). Figure 13, view 2, is an historical photograph depicting the 1910 barn with the builder's name and date of building painted in the gable end.

Transverse-frame barn (1920s-1950s); Normandy Farm horse barn, 1936; Pike #50059; Fig. 20 above, view 3; site map #33. Some scholars have suggested the transverse-frame barn is German in origin; however, it achieved broad use through the efforts of agricultural experts and builders to perfect its technology and popularize its benefits. The transverse-frame barn has the distinguishing feature of wide doors in the gable end rather than gable side, in contrast to the English barn (above) and other folk barn types. A variation sometimes known as the *Midwest three-portal barn* is a feeder barn with food storage space in the center flanked by two entries for loose livestock. The example in Figure 24 above has a two-story gambrel-roofed center bay with one-stories shed extensions.

The transverse-frame barn, because its roof is framed with dimension-lumber trusses, can attain a larger open floor size than the English barn. The floor can be arranged for milking cows or feeding and stabling large livestock. Unlike the English barn, this barn is not designed to admit a hay wagon, thus it is often seen with a loading door and hay hood at the roof peak. Truss-framed gambrel, Gothic-arch, and barrel roofs, with their greater capacity for storing hay, soon replaced the traditional gable roof. The Normandy Farm horse barn differs only slightly from the larger cattle barn (now located on the Indiana State Fair Grounds, Indianapolis) seen in Figure 20, view 2 at right foreground. The windows on the long side of the horse barn are interspersed with doors, allowing entry to remove one or several horses for riding or other use, while the cattle barn has the typical row of windows serving simply to light the interior.

Barns, sheds, and service buildings for smaller animals (date range uncertain);⁹⁰ Normandy Farm (Pike #50059; site map #33) has retained four specialized structures for sheltering livestock, which may have been sheep, hogs, and/or chickens. These gable-roofed buildings can be seen in the present-day and historical air photos in views 1 and 2 of Figure 20. All have metal cupola roof ventilators, evenly spaced windows, and human- or small-animal-sized doors in the gable ends. The smallest of the buildings is all but hidden under a tree in view 2. Three of the buildings are rectangular, one with a center, gable-roofed through-dormer. The lowest-height building has a smokestack and appears to have been a chicken house. The fourth building has intersecting gables on either end, forming a C-shape in plan. The shed addition at this building's north end may have enclosed a slaughtering floor. Similar small-animal buildings are found on other farms in the study area, including Traders Point Farm.

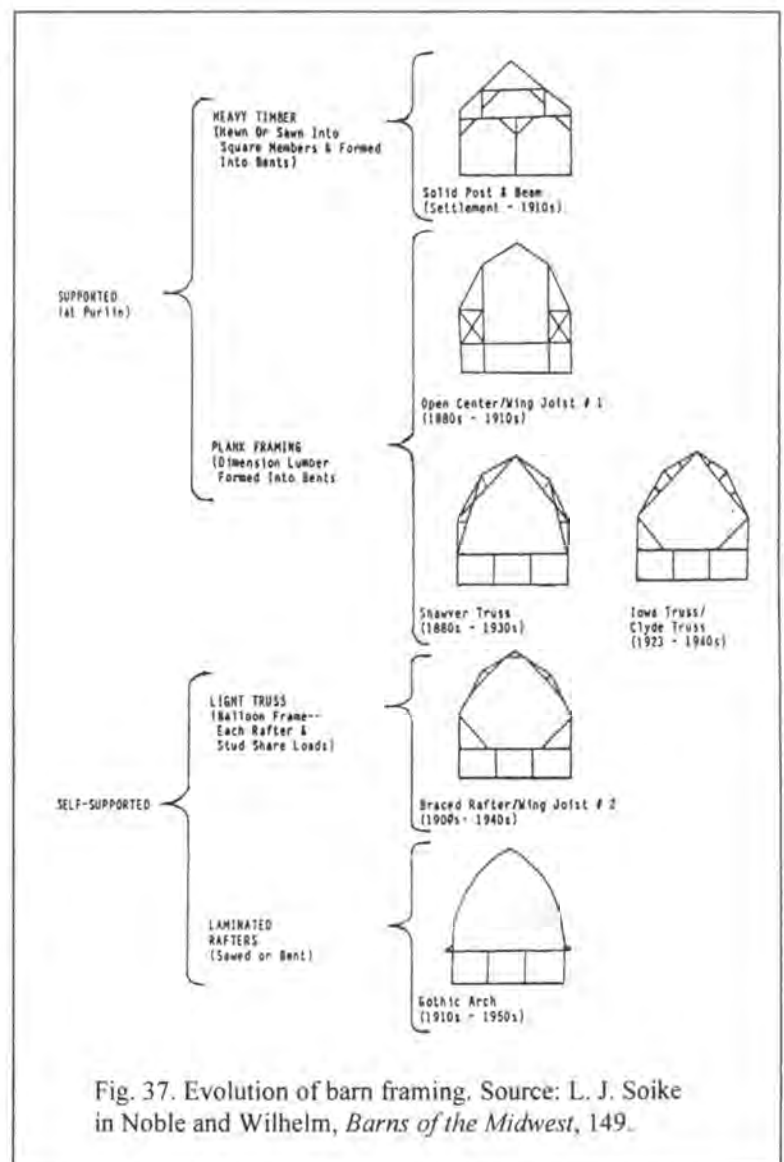
Miscellaneous buildings and structures (date range uncertain) are located on farms and other rural and village properties. Found in the study area and listed in the township survey reports are privies, root cellars, spring houses, ice houses, and woodsheds. These structures are likely to be generic rather than distinctive in style. Most types are readily identifiable by their form, interior arrangements, and location. The barred wooden horse fence is discussed below under the estate property type.

⁹⁰ Described in, e.g., Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone*, vol 2: *Barns and Farm Structures*, 81ff.

Significance. Service buildings for smaller animals and other miscellaneous farm buildings and structures, if they maintain integrity of form, materials, and setting, may contribute to a farmstead site, estate, or rural historic district as discussed below under these property types. Outstanding examples of the **barn** itself, as a property subtype in the study area, are potentially eligible for listing at a local level of significance under National Register criteria A and C. Barns of the Krannert and Traders Point farmsteads may be eligible under Criterion B for their association with estate-building by regionally or locally prominent individuals. Possible categories of significance include Agriculture, Architecture, Engineering, and Social History. Barns and related buildings and structures contribute to the agricultural and estate themes of significance. Under criterion A, a barn may illustrate the stage of construction technology during which it was built, suggest the influence of invention of farm machinery and of agricultural research by government and universities, and offer information about the practice of agriculture in the study area. Socially, a barn can be seen as an expression of the owner's pride in his prosperity or position. Smaller barns such as the Sobiski Butler English barn, built or adapted as a stable and carriage house, may express the lifeway of a past time when horses were used as transportation, or even hark back to the long-past importance of wheat in the local farm economy.

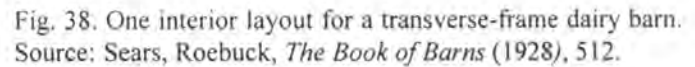
The design of barns was and is driven by available technology and materials.⁹¹ As suggested by Figure 37, hay storage and accessibility were of concern as more efficient harvesting methods developed. Nineteenth-century barns solutions based on the gabled roof included adding a basement or making the structure taller, as in Figure 12 above. However, these barn types did not meet farmers' desire for extensive hay storage and the accessibility offered by an open mow (or hay storage) floor. Hay was already being lifted and stacked by hand, using the access of a door in the gable end that was often protected by the projecting hay hood (for example, Fig. 20, view 3). Starting as early as 1867, inventors began to develop patented horizontal carriers that lifted the hay, then carried it along a track to the desired storage location on the mow floor. By 1900, lumber trusses using milled dimension lumber and inexpensive wire nails made light but sturdy gambrel, pointed-arched ("Gothic"), and round-arched ("Rainbow") roof shapes feasible. This construction method allowed an open mow floor as wide as 36 feet by any desired length. Using less wood and no timbers, lumber framing also met the problem of a decreasing wood supply. Agricultural newspapers such as the *Ohio Farmer*, and agricultural experiment stations, notably that at the University of Wisconsin, promoted the new barn types. By 1915 or earlier, precut kits became available either through mail order firms or at local lumber yards (Fig. 38).

Barn forms also changed over time to meet changes in the commercial viability of a given crop, leading to



⁹¹ For historical barn design and its evolution: Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone*, vol 2: *Barns and Farm Structures*, 45-47, Ingolf Vogeler, "Dairying and Dairy Barns in the Northern Midwest," 99-108, and Lowell J. Soike, "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected," 147-169, in Noble and Wilhelm, *Barns of the Midwest*.

A very few barns in the study area appear to date back to the late 1800s. These examples establish a baseline of hewn post-and-girt framing, while later-built barns such as the Normandy Farm horse barn chart the construction changes brought about by availability of sawn dimension lumber framing and truss roofs (Figure 38). The ability to tend and feed more animals, reflected in changing barn design, was in turn influenced by the invention of sowing, cultivating, and harvesting machinery as discussed in the agricultural theme of significance above. The post-World-War-II availability and technology of metals, especially light but strong sheet metal designs pioneered by the Quonset hut, led to the use of pole barns. The structural concept, using wood, developed during the 1930s.⁹² It was an adaptation of post-and-girt construction to new materials, finishes, and agricultural practices. Aside from the availability of pole barns because of the shift from hay to silage as a livestock feed, hay can be left outdoors until needed. Shelter for massive, permanent structures was a concern of large commercial farming operations, and the need for ceilinged space.



Type 2. Structures for Handling Feed Corn and Other Grain

⁹² Glenn A. Harper and Steve Gordon, "The Modern Midwestern Barn, 1900-Present," in Noble and Wilhelm, *Barns of the Midwest*, 226.

1930s; *Pike #50023*; site map #27). Corn cribs are ventilated structures used to store feed corn in the form of husked ears. The crib is designed for air circulation that will minimize mold while the corn is fresh and permit even drying. Though cribs are sometimes found within or attached to barns, freestanding corn cribs are prevalent. The design of corn cribs varies so widely that the ventilated wall construction and hatch openings are their most reliable identifier. Variations found within the study area are the cylindrical corn crib with wire mesh sides and a conical metal roof, loaded by opening the roof; and the cylindrical (round or oval) masonry corn crib, with a domed roof, ventilated by a cupola and slits in the concrete- or tile-block walls (Fig. 13, view 1). The double masonry corn crib features a wagon drive between the connected cribs (Fig. 20, views 1, 2, and 4). When not used for loading, the drive shelters machinery, and its roofed overhead space can be used to store shelled corn and small grains. The portable grain-loading elevator, which can be seen grouped with metal grain dispensers behind the corn crib in Figure 13, view 1, is a tubular, machine-driven device for loading corn cribs from the top. Historically, a belt with cups was driven by an exposed chain and gears, moving along a tilted wooden or metal bed. Modern masonry cribs are loaded using some version of this device, rather than by pitching the dried corn from a wagon into a roof opening.

The design of the wood-framed corn crib at the Farm Bureau Co-op (1925; *Pike #50077*; site map #17), shown in view 4 of Figure 8 above, is suggestive of a combined loading and shelling operation. This procedure became possible after the invention of the power-driven corn sheller, widely used by the early-to-mid 20th century. The ventilated superstructure or crib of the Co-op's tall, square corn tower is small in relation to the main compartment, which is about 12 feet square in plan. The upper crib has a sliding steel trap door in its floor and, when visited recently, still contained a few ears of dry feed corn. The tower's metal-sheathed main compartment has one open wall, and it is possible that nearby farmers brought shucked corn ears, had them hoisted by means of an elevator to the upper compartment, and left them until the crib was full and the ears fully dry. At that time, a corn sheller with conveyor belt could be placed beneath the crib to receive and shell the corn.

Commercial or co-operative grain elevators (unknown date range including 1920s); undated example in 200 block First Street in Zionsville (north end of street as shown on site map); not listed in Eagle inventory. The grain elevator, which was also a feature of the Farm Co-op (Fig. 8 above, view 1; now dismantled), loads, stores, and unloads shelled corn and other grains for subsequent sale and shipping. The main storage compartment and smaller bins of the two study-area examples are metal. The Zionsville example retains its tubing, which contained a power-driven auger to draw up the grain and channel it to separate storage bins. Grain from the Farm Co-op elevator was apparently trucked when sold, but the former grain elevator in Zionsville is proximate to the railroad right of way for which the town was founded.

Silos (c. 1920s-1950s); Normandy Farm [Fig. 20-4] and Traders Point Farm [Fig. 13-1]) are relatively airtight containers for preserving and storing green rather than dried fodder crops. Most silage, or green fodder, is unripe field corn. Silage has greater food value than the combination of dry grain and hay, and permits cows to produce milk through the winter. Known silos in the study area are constructed of concrete, assembled either as a series of rings or as vertical staves bound with metal hoops. They are top-loaded, usually with the help of blowers powered by a tractor. Silage is removed through hatches at the bottom of the tower, or by climbing to the top of the silo via a ladder, sometimes enclosed against weather. The ladder also serves as a chute for pitching down the silage. In 1945, the A. O. Smith Company introduced the patented Harvestore silo, a completely airtight cylinder of fiberglass bonded to metal with typical dimensions of 20 feet in diameter by 50-60 feet tall. The fiberglass protects the silage from freezing so that it can be unloaded at any time. Integral to the tower is an automatic auger that draws down silage for access from the bottom. The cap is of flexible material to adjust to variations in air pressure. The cost of Harvestores greatly exceeds that of other silo types, but they are economical of labor where a farm's profitability allows investing in them.

Significance. Grain handling structures from the historical period of significance are potentially contributing to a farmstead site, estate, or rural historic district. These structures can be significant at the local level under National Register criteria A and C. In the case of the Krannert and Traders Point farmsteads, grain handling structures are potentially contributing under Criterion B for their association with regionally or locally prominent individuals.

Possible categories of significance include Agriculture, Engineering, and Social History. Grain handling structures contribute to the agricultural and estate themes of significance. Under criterion A, individual grain handling structures represent a time-specific state in the long series of inventions for harvesting, storing, and transporting grain. Like barns, 20th century grain handlers were often designed under the tutelage of professionals. As food containers, they were (and are) subject to government regulation. Their increasing size and mechanization over time invoke the arc of agricultural prosperity from subsistence to commercial farming. Grain elevators, in particular, suggest the economies of scale that went hand in hand with advances in technology. Under criterion C, certain individual grain handling structures are striking examples of workmanship and of ingenuity in functional design.

Many grain handling structures in the study area relate to the feeding of livestock.⁹³ Over the length of the period of significance, the raising of herds of livestock (rather than the “family cow” and a few hogs) made corn cribs desirable. Corn-crib storage replaced the settlement-era practice of stacking cut corn into shocks and leaving them in the field until needed. In the late 1800s, the power-driven corn sheller was invented. Its use meant that the crib filled with ear corn was emptied all at once, the corn shelled and then either stored or ground for use or sale. It is unlikely that many of these machines were individually owned by farmers in the study area; however, the Co-op grain elevator may have used such a device. Until the development of portable grain-loading elevators (stationary versions of which had been used in mills since the mid-1800s), the height of the crib was limited to about ten feet, which a worker standing in a wagon bed could reach. The portable elevator appears to have come into common use during the period of great agricultural prosperity in the 1910s. Mechanical elevators made very tall corn cribs possible, and such large capacity cribs in turn forced a change in their structural material. In the 1920s through 1950s, pierced concrete and tile were substituted for wood as better able to withstand the lateral forces of a full load of corn. Silos, introduced in Indiana by 1890, represented an alternative food source that was only slowly accepted by farmers and those to whom they sold milk, but eventually became symbolic of successful modern agricultural practice.

Registration requirements. For contributing status, grain handling structures must have been constructed during the period of significance, must have a preponderance of original structural materials, and must not be dilapidated beyond ready repair or missing visible parts that cannot be replaced with period substitutes. Moved structures are unlikely to be found, but a grain handling structure that was moved or reconstructed during the historical period may be

considered, on a case-by-case basis, for listing as a contributing element.

Type 3. Farmed Acreage Established c. 1920s-1950s

Description. The study area contains a number of farmed parcels that retain their appearance from 1956 or earlier. Two examples are shown as a time series of maps and aerial photos in Figures 25 and 27 above. These farmed parcels illustrate one characteristic appearance of farm acreage that can be found along Moore Road and West 96th Street—the intimate pasture-and-treeline landscape of small-herd cattle raising, whether dairy or beef. Another type of farmed acreage is the horse farm, dominated by mown grass and board fencing that emphasize the beauty of the land’s rolling hills. A



Fig. 38. Looking NE to winter crop field on 56-acre farm, from southeast corner of CR 650E and CR 550S, Eagle Township.

⁹³ For this discussion, see Keith E. Rowe, “Corncribs to Grain Elevators, Extensions of the Barn,” in Noble and Wilhelm, *Barns of the Midwest*, 170-187, and Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone*, vol. 2: *Barns and Farm Structures*, 105-109 and 69-80. Also see Van Natta Farm History, online at <http://www.vangrafx.com/history/farm7.html>, accessed May 2006.

third type of farmed acreage, now found mostly in northwest Eagle Township, is the extensive crop field. As shown in Figure 38 (site map #48), fields are likely to be bordered by a treeline. This pattern stands in contrast to the intensively cropped, treeless fields and even ditch banks of central Illinois corn and soybean farming.

Significance. For purposes of National Register listing, the individual farm field without buildings or structures is classified as a site; specifically “a land area having cultural significance.”⁹⁴ Farmed acreage having documented historical integrity, such as the examples described above, may be listed on the National Register as a contributing element to an estate or a rural historic district. A farm landscape may be locally significant under Criterion A in the categories of Agriculture and Social History. Historical acreage associated with estates may be significant under Criterion B as the creation of locally prominent individuals. Aggregated farm data from the agricultural theme of significance above support the finding of variation over time in particular crops. The practice of crop rotation as well as market conditions, technology, and government policy brought changes in the crops chosen, and also in how much of the property was devoted to crops or planted pasture versus wooded land and permanent meadow. However, patterns of riparian vegetation, outlines of individual fields, and circulation systems (interior and exterior roads and paths) of exemplary farm fields in the study area can be shown to have persisted.

Registration requirements. The farm field must be demonstrated to exhibit historical continuity in the above-mentioned three characteristics of vegetation pattern, boundaries, and elements of the circulation system. These landscape characteristics “must have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts for the area,” and “must cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place.” The property must also have had “a direct involvement in the significant events or activities by contributing to the area’s economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community.”⁹⁵ To further establish historical integrity, the field must have been acquired by the present owners or their ancestral family members within the period of significance.

5. FARMSTEADS

Description. The farmstead is defined as the grouped main buildings and structures of a farm, including the service area or yard in which the buildings and structures are placed. In the study area, the farmer’s house was frequently placed close to agricultural outbuildings as part of the farmstead. This placement applies to tenant farmers in particular, but also to some commercial owner-operators. Estate owners, as discussed below, maintained a residence at some distance from the working parts of the farm. The characteristics of Pike and Eagle township farmsteads are developed on pages 20-22 of the second historical context above, “The Rise and Fall of Agriculture, 1852-1924.” Two farmsteads, that of Traders Point Farm and Normandy Farm, are illustrated in Figures 13 and 20 respectively.

Significance. Selected farmsteads in the study area, such as the Traders Point farmstead, are potentially eligible for individual National Register listing under Criterion A. Their concentration of built elements, and their placement relative to roads, streams, and elevation of the ground, evoke the workings and logic of a specific farming operation during later phases of the agricultural period of significance. Normandy farmstead, which was created during the estate era of significance, is significant under Criterion A as a “gentleman’s farm,” and under Criterion B for its association with Herman C. Krannert, a regionally prominent engineer, manufacturer, banker, and philanthropist. Categories of significance for eligible farmsteads include Agriculture and Social History.

Registration requirements. A farmstead must meet the test of a concentration of built elements sufficient to evoke a historical farming endeavor. The presence of the farmer’s dwelling is a desirable though not necessary condition, but agricultural outbuildings and structures must reflect a preponderance of the farm’s operations. The period of significance of a farmstead is likely to extend over several decades, accounting for historically added or updated outbuildings. However, few if any post-historical buildings or structures should be present, and if present must not

⁹⁴ McClelland, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, esp. 5-7.

⁹⁵ McClelland, “Criterion A,” in *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, 24-25.

conflict obtrusively with the historical purpose visually expressed by the farmstead. Buildings and structures must be physically sound with minimal post-historical alterations, particularly structural alterations. A farmhouse plus a barn does not constitute a farmstead. However, the presence of an historic barn or other agricultural feature on the property may enhance the integrity of setting of a rural residence.

6. ESTATES

The estate as a property type is the elaborately designed, landed property of an owner whose wealth was acquired by means other than farming. The estate is set on a large acreage, contains a variety of architecturally styled buildings, and provides extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation. In its full development, the estate includes a working farm and is passed down through generations. Estates form the basis for the third historical context described above, with dates of 1925-1956. Eagle Township contains no known estates of the historical period. Pike Township contains one or more estates existing in remnant form, notably the Krannert estate. The only near-intact estate in the study area is a dynastic property holding founded by locally prominent William Fortune and Bowman Elder.

Figure 22 above charts the relationships of several generations of the Fortune-Elder-Kunz family. Fortune became wealthy through his connection to Colonel Eli Lilly and Lilly Pharmaceuticals. He purchased a house on Moore Road and part of the farmland now owned by a grandson, and lived in the Moore Road house until his death. Bowman Elder was the grandson of William L. Elder, a successful real estate developer. Bowman Elder married William Fortune's daughter Madeline and built an estate house and stables across the road from William Fortune's house. Madeline Fortune Elder continued to accumulate farm property after her husband's death. Properties accumulated by William Fortune and his daughter and son-in-law, Madeline and Bowman Elder, are now owned and occupied by Elder grandchildren William L. Elder, Jr., and Jane Elder Kunz. (Another grandson and heir of William Fortune, Russell Fortune, Jr., purchased property on West 96th Street in Eagle Township, where his son now raises thoroughbred horses.) Properties making up the Fortune-Elder-Kunz estate are illustrated and mapped in Figures 13, 23, and 27 above and listed with the genealogical chart of Figure 22. Estate properties include:

- 1) William Fortune house (*Pike #50027*; site map [#37](#));
- 2) Bowman Elder estate parcel (house plus grounds; *Pike #50024*; site map [#38](#));
- 3) Bowman Elder stables (*Pike #50025*; site map [#42](#));
- 4) Traders Point Farm, including farmstead and acreage (*Pike #50023*; farmstead at site map [#27](#)); and
- 5) Elder-Kunz Hornaday Farm, now Traders Point Creamery and dairy farm (not listed on Pike inventory; acreage at site map [#40](#)).



Fig. 39. Detail of scene from a 1902 horse show, with white-painted plank-and-post fence segment at left background. Courtesy Chicago Historical Society.

A minor element associated with estates and their ownership of riding horses is the three- or four-barred wooden **horse fence**, usually painted white or black, is a characteristic landscape element now appropriated by developers of large-lot suburban residential properties with or without zoning for horses.

Wooden plank-and-post fencing for horses is an expensive type that originated with fencing used for estate-era horse enclosures and show rings. Figure 39, a photographic example from the Oconomowac (Wisconsin) Horse Show of 1902, shows a four-barred post in the background. Oconomowac was a summer lake resort for the wealthy between the 1870s and 1930s.⁹⁶

Significance. The estate as a property type is potentially eligible for National Register listing as an historic district

⁹⁶ Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 173-174; photo is SDN-000888, Chicago *Daily News* negatives collection, Chicago Historical Society.

and/or Multiple Property Listing.⁹⁷ The Fortune-Elder-Kunz estate is locally significant under criteria A, B, and C, in the categories of Agriculture, Architecture, and Social History. Under criterion A, the estate is an outstanding example of late 19th and early 20th century accumulation of wealth through manufacturing and banking, the conversion of wealth into rural property holdings, and the transmission of rural property holdings through multiple generations. Under criterion B, the estate contains the historic primary residences and agricultural acreage of locally prominent William Fortune and Bowman Elder. Under criterion C, the estate embodies a full range of the distinctive characteristics of a locally rare property type, the estate, whose principal residence was designed by a locally known architect in an individual interpretation of Colonial Revival style.

In particular, the Bowman Elder estate house, its grounds and stables, were both an expression of wealth and a primary locus of enjoyment of wealth, including possessions and recreational pleasures as well as privacy and seclusion. The estate's architectural and landscape style choices reflect the compartmentalization of estate life into the formal (estate house, allée and grounds) and the rustic (stables), both separated from the considerable utilitarian property component (farmstead and acreage). Minor elements such as the horse fence are significant when present on a documented estate. The implied social and landscape context of the estate is that of European landed gentry of centuries past.

Registration requirements. The Fortune-Elder estate holdings 1-4 above meet National Register criteria for elements contributing to individual listing as an historic district, having a sufficient to high degree of historical integrity, sound to excellent physical condition, and unusual historical and architectural significance. Acreage of property 5 maintains historical integrity as the former Hornaday farm, and as an inheritance within the Fortune-Elder family. The acreage may be considered as a contributing element to the estate in a Multiple Property Listing. Boundaries of the Elder-Kunz property holding include non-contributing buildings. However, the historically maintained acreage within the property has the rural-landscape characteristics of a small-scale boundary demarcation and vegetation related to land use (i.e., farm fields), as described in National Register Bulletin 30.⁹⁸ Boundary characteristics include tree lines, interior roadways, and Eagle Creek.

Other properties in the study area occupied by wealthy, non-farm families of the estate era contain the estate element of a distinctive historical house on several acres. Examples on Moore Road are the Moore-Asher house (1879; *Pike* #50029; site map #50, with significance in both agricultural and estate periods) and Samuel Dowden house (1930: *Pike* #50026; site map #51). These houses, if of sufficient historical integrity, quality of workmanship, design, and physical condition, may be eligible for individual listing as a building with significance in one or more of criteria A, B, and C.

7. HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The National Register historic district “possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.”⁹⁹ Potential historic districts in the study area are of two types: the urban district and the rural district.

Type 1. The Railroad Town as Urban Historic District

Zionsville, in Eagle Township, became the township's service center and entrepôt of commercial agriculture stimulated by the presence of the railroad. The town was established in 1852 on arrival of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville Railroad. Figure 15 above contains views of the historical town as it is today. Zionsville immediately

⁹⁷ McClelland, “Classification,” 14-15, and “Documenting Properties Within Multiple Property Submissions,” 66-67, in *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

⁹⁸ McClelland, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, 12; items 6 and 7 under Components of a rural landscape.

⁹⁹ McClelland, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, 15.

gained population from pre-railroad Eagle Village on the east, whose residents appear to have moved en masse. The town's plats built up quickly, centering on the railroad right-of-way running roughly north-south along present-day First Street. These plats are proposed, in the Boone County *Interim Report* of 1982, as the boundaries of a Multiple Resource Area, and several scattered sites are also identified. The scattered sites are located on lots adjacent to the town plat and can be seen on a parcel map in the 1878 *Atlas of Boone County* (Fig. 39). A cemetery (1854; *Eagle* #40022; site map #28) is located less than one mile south of the historic town center on Zionsville Road. Taking all these resources together, the area of potential resources is about one mile east-west and one and one-half miles north-south. Salient features are the 19th-century commercial Main Street, churches and residences, the 1902 city hall, the grain elevator, and the town cemetery.

Significance. Zionsville contains a potential historic district having local significance under National Register criterion A, as an example of a town brought into existence, then prosperity, by the coming of the railroad. The existence of the railroad facilitated commercial agriculture, and Zionsville's resources served agriculture's needs. Zionsville is also significant as a railroad town under Criterion C for its fine, late-19th-century architectural examples, especially churches and residences reflecting the area's prosperity derived from agriculture-based commerce. Potential categories of significance include Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce, Community Planning and Development, Religion, and Social History.

Registration Requirements. Zionsville has experienced intense growth and development during the past two decades, and has seen the loss or alteration of historical properties both downtown and in the town's vicinity. An historic district related to agriculture and the railroad may prove able to contain no more than a part of Main Street, perhaps extending west to First Street, located between Walnut Street on the north and Pine Street on the South. The district would be bounded by a concentration of historically contributing buildings and structures that meets or exceeds 75 per cent of all included resources. (A separate historic district could focus on 20th century development on the southwest side of the historical town.) In order to capture more fully Zionsville's character as a railroad town, the district may form part of a Multiple Property Listing to include outlying resources that meet criteria for individual listing as described in other property types above.

Type 2. The Rural Historic District

The rural historic district is that part of a rural historic landscape whose contributing resources are concentrated or contiguous within a bounded geographic area.¹⁰⁰ As suggested by Appendix B, the site map, the study area contains potential rural historic districts. Moore Road, in particular, exhibits a concentration of resources extending from the settlement era through the estate era

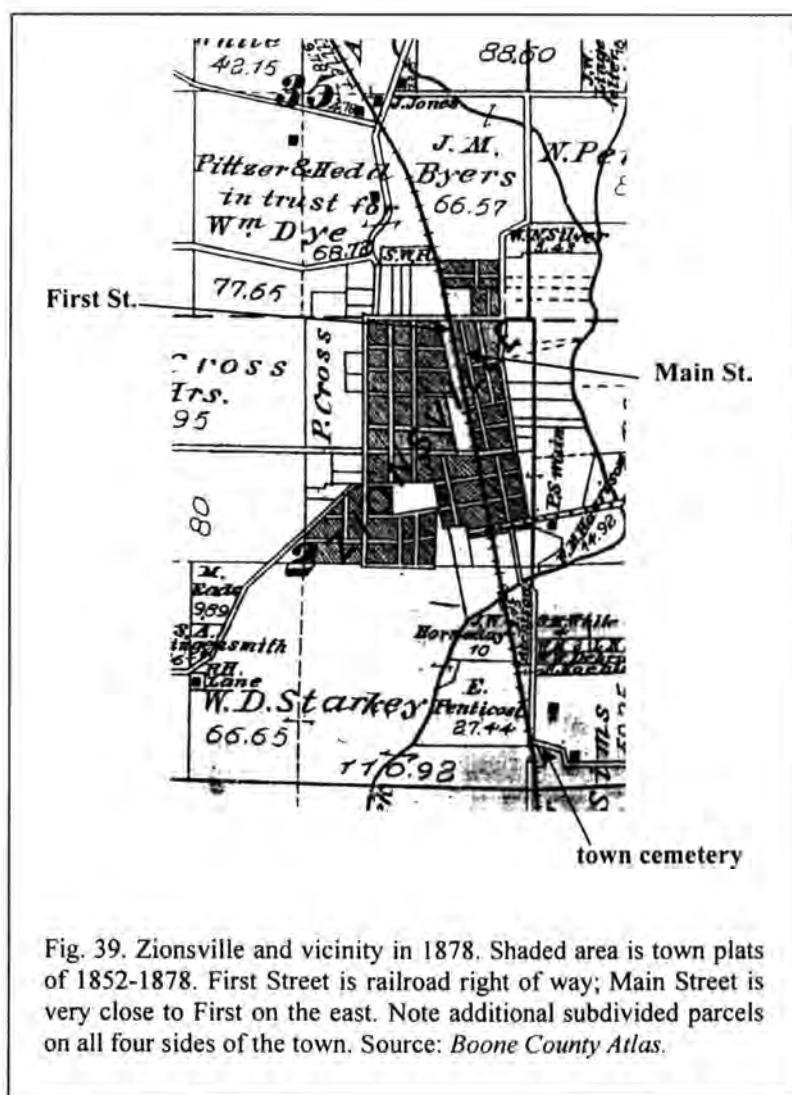


Fig. 39. Zionsville and vicinity in 1878. Shaded area is town plats of 1852-1878. First Street is railroad right of way; Main Street is very close to First on the east. Note additional subdivided parcels on all four sides of the town. Source: *Boone County Atlas*.

¹⁰⁰ McClelland, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, esp. 30-38.

of significance. Two other areas with equally extensive periods of significance are located within and near the hunting grounds of the Traders Point Hunt along West 96th Street, Hunt Club Road, and Kissel (Salem Church) Road.

Moore Road between West 79th Street and West 86th Street contains resources including, but not necessarily limited to the following properties, listed south to north, whose site map number is given in parenthesis:

- 1) Traders Point Farmstead (#27);
- 2) the Samuel Dowden house (#51);
- 3) the William Fortune house (#37);
- 4) the Bowman Elder estate house (#38);
- 5) the Bowman Elder stables (#42);
- 6) Pleasant Hill Cemetery (#13);
- 7) the Moore-Asher house (#50);
- 8) 8561 Moore Road, a Queen Anne farmhouse (#25); and
- 9) **Moore Road** itself, which retains integrity of route, size, and setting.

Two other potential historic districts coincide approximately with the remaining historical hunting grounds of the Traders Point Hunt (site map #44a-g).

The area near West 96th Street east of Moore Road contains known resources including, but not necessarily limited to:

- 1) agricultural fields (site map #40 and #41);
- 2) a farm road (**Striebeck Road**);
- 3) the Harmon-Cotton family burial (#14); and
- 4) a Queen Anne farmhouse (#23) on West 96th Street east of Moore Road.

The area surrounding the intersection of Hunt Club Road and Kissel (or Salem Church) Road, moving from west to east, contains known resources including, but not necessarily limited to:

- 1) the 1850 residence of huntsman Norman Sipes (#45);
- 2) a Queen Anne farmhouse (#24);
- 3) an agricultural field (permanent meadow) used for hunting (Fig. 31-1; #46);
- 4) the Salem Methodist church and cemetery (#30); and
- 5) a basement barn at 8000 Hunt Club Road (#26).

Significance. The above resources are locally significant under several National Register property types as described above, and also as individual listings or contributing elements within a rural historic district. Properties within potential historic districts contain elements significant under National Register criteria A, B, C. Potential categories of significance include Agriculture, Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Religion, and Social History. A discussion of historic-district scales, and other property types the historic district may include, is “1. Define the Historic Property” in McClelland, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, page 35.

Much of the remaining rural property in the study area is closely related to estate ownership and fox hunting during the estate and period, 1925-1956. However, resources enumerated in this study collectively express, upon the landscape, the continuity through time of rural lifeways and economies from early settlement days circa 1830 to the end of the historical period in 1956. A significance of historical agricultural areas may be termed the iconic—the condensed sense of our rural past conveyed by visually imposing elements, including the above built forms, combined with their placement among crop fields, pastures, and meadows. So long as each element has documented historical significance within an established time period, is true to its historical forms, has not been altered or relocated merely for picturesque effect, and is not placed in jarring proximity to suburban development, portions of the rural landscape as icon are deserving of preservation.

Registration Requirements. To qualify for National Register listing, a historic district must contain a preponderance,

concentration, and continuity of eligible properties. Each eligible property must contribute to at least one of the themes of significance set forth in this document. The nature and extent of acceptable non-contributing elements depends upon the scale of the district: “If, because of their density, distribution, and predominance, nonhistoric features seriously fragment the overall historic integrity of large-scale properties, smaller properties having integrity should be identified for listing.”¹⁰¹ Boundaries may be set as an accumulation of the boundaries of included elements as described under the preceding property types above. Further, boundaries may be set by visual elements of demarcation such as an interstate highway or subdivision.

G. Geographical Data

The study area comprises the area within the political boundaries of Eagle Township (Boone County) and Pike Township (Marion County), Indiana. These boundaries are depicted on the maps comprising appendices B, C, and D.

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The goal of the Multiple Property Documentation was to identify and develop themes of rural historical significance, as expressed by individual resources of the built environment and agricultural landscapes, within the partially rural study townships of Eagle and Pike. The study area was chosen to include two adjoining townships, each in a different county, because abundant information suggested that historical social networks crossed the townships’ common boundary. The land drained by Eagle Creek, which runs through both townships, is both a natural and a cultural “watershed.” It was shaped by similar historical and natural influences and by the choices of a rather homogeneous population. Even the later-comers of the first half of the 20th century, seemingly more diverse, were united by a view of country life as desirable and beneficial compared to urban life. The study included the two whole townships to provide scope for capturing a full range of rural environments as well as reflecting the process of urbanization over the lengthy time period of 136 years.

Within and across the three themes that were eventually chosen, a list of property types was developed. Each type was described and analyzed in terms of potential significance. Finally, criteria were established for registration of resources within each type.¹⁰² For purposes of this document, the “historic context” of built resources was defined to include both local circumstances and individuals and their connection to regional and national social, economic, technological, and architectural events and trends.

Guided by the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory’s coverage of the 60-square-mile study area, the researcher began by making field tours of likely concentrations of resources as well as individual properties of particular interest. The survey of Boone County, including Eagle Township, was conducted in 1982, and the survey of Pike Township in 1994. Although the surveys are not current, they provided a framework of information to suggest where resources are concentrated, the range of types present, and the relative rate of occurrence within types. The survey ratings of buildings and structures also pointed to outstanding examples, many of which are still present. Finally, the Eagle Township survey report includes a suggested Multiple Resource Area in Zionsville that aided in focusing the field and archival study for that town. Additional background was gathered from a Pike Township survey, with photographs, published by the Pike Township Historical Society.¹⁰³ Informed residents, including several local historians acknowledged within the preceding text, were invaluable in adding to information about known properties as well as drawing the researcher’s attention to yet-unsurveyed buildings such as the barn at site map #26. Informal field surveys including photographic documentation were conducted of Lafayette Road, Moore Road, West

¹⁰¹ McClelland, *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms*, 36.

¹⁰² McLelland, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

¹⁰³ Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, *Boone County Interim Report* [1982] and *Lawrence and Pike Townships Interim Report* [1994]; Pike Township Historical Society, *Century Old Houses in Pike Township* [1976].

96th Street, Hunt Club Road, several farm roads in northwestern Eagle Township, Salem Church Road, Ford Road, the Michigan Road, the town of Royalton, the New Augusta Historic District, and a portion of Eagle Creek within Pike Township. Particular attention was given to cemeteries, with site visits to the Harmon-Cotton family burial ground, Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Salem Church Cemetery, and Eagle Village Cemetery. Site visits were made to the Lilly lodges in Eagle Creek Park, the former Coughran house and grounds at 7365 Lakeside Drive, and the Farm Bureau Co-operative facility on Lafayette Road. On Moore Road, site visits were made to the Bowman Elder estate including estate house, stables, and working dairy farm, the Traders Point Creamery and dairy farm acreage, the Goldman Camp, and the Samuel Sutphin estate acreage. Site visits were also made to the historic platted area of Zionsville, to Salem Methodist Church, to the basement barn at 8000 Hunt Club Road, and to the Pitzer House on CR 525S. The researcher also visited the premises of the Traders Point Hunt and the historic huntsman's house, both at the west end of Hunt Club Road, and witnessed part of a summer drag hunt conducted for the purpose of training new dogs for the upcoming hunt season.

Archival research items and sources are identified in detail in the following section under Major Bibliographic Resources. Archival research focused initially on local histories, including histories of Boone and Marion counties, a history of the Traders Point Hunt, historical Indianapolis city directories, federal land grant records, historical plat maps of the townships and towns within them, and historical photographs and ephemera provided by various individuals, the Pike Township Historical Society, and published material. A particularly helpful document was the lengthy Abstract of Title for 7365 Lakeside Drive, which included a historical treatise dating to Indian occupancy and a land title history from 1829 to 1953. Archives visited include the Indiana State Archives, Indiana State Library, Pike Township Historical Society, Boone County Recorder's Office (in Lebanon, Indiana), Pike Township Recorder's Office, the Indiana Room of the Monroe County Public Library, Bloomington, and the Herman B Wells Research Library (and its Interlibrary Loan service) and the Map and Geography Library, both at the University of Indiana, Bloomington. Local and comparison architectural and historical information also came from completed National Register nomination documents, courtesy of the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. Other information, such as genealogical records, and historical and current maps and aerial photography, were obtained from online databases.¹⁰⁴

The bulk of archival research was devoted to determining and defining historical contexts, which potentially included remains of American Indian occupancy, initial Euro-American settlement, subsistence, commercial, and "gentleman" farming over the entire period of significance 1822-1956, the agricultural and social role of villages and towns, property ownership by wealthy Indianapolis residents including the Eli Lilly family, the existence of the Traders Point Hunt, and the presence of a summer camp devoted to Jewish heritage. Much time was spent on evaluating the relevance and scope of these topics, and a process of elimination was inevitably involved. Notably, it was found that no built resources remain to commemorate American Indian occupancy of the study area or occupancy by one of its most influential, even defining, individuals, William Conner. However, information on these topics set the perspective for the settlement period of significance, just as references to natural history topics, from glaciers to foxes, provided perspective for both initial settlement and later history of the study area.

Archival resources bearing on the topics considered include manuscript U. S. census returns of agriculture (1850-1880) and population (1830-1930), aggregate data of agricultural censuses (particularly those of 1880 and 1925), and a broad array of some 70 articles and monographs written between 1878 and the present. Census material is archived at the Indiana State Archives and the Government Documents Section of the Herman B Wells Research Library. Most articles and books were obtained through the Monroe County and Indiana University libraries in Bloomington, or could be accessed in full text online.

In the end, three themes of historical significance were identified for the study area:

¹⁰⁴ For example, the University of Virginia Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, "Historical Census Browser."

1. Initial Euro-American Settlement 1822-1851.
2. The Rise And Fall Of Agriculture, 1852-1924.
3. The Estate Era, 1925-1956.

Dates of the settlement period were readily set as first acquisition of land grants to the year before the railroad's arrival in 1852. The agricultural period, though lengthy, could not be subdivided, because definitive economic, technological, and architectural events and trends mingled throughout the full period 1852-1924. The end point of the agricultural theme was set by statistically demonstrated economic depression that preceded the 1929 stock market crash by five years. City dwellers' use of urban land was set at the building of the study area's first full-scale, year-around estate (1925) by an Indianapolis manufacturer and philanthropist, Herman Krannert. The period ended with the current minimum date for historic significance, 1956, since property transfer and development among estate families was still active until and beyond that date.

Property types relating to one or more of the historical themes were organized into seven categories:

- cemeteries
- bridges and roads
- non-agricultural buildings
- agricultural buildings
- farmsteads
- estates
- historic districts.

Each type was chosen primarily for either its function or its concentration of properties, in order to deal succinctly with the very large variety of sites and structures within the large study area, and to avoid the redundancy of separating similar building forms and styles that crossed over to more than one period of significance. In the case of categories with few examples, namely bridges, roads, and towns, all examples in the study area have probably been evaluated. In some cases, examples outside the study area were taken into consideration in order to provide a sufficient sample for assessing eligibility. In other cases, a sufficient group of like resources within the study area exists for evaluating significance and setting eligibility criteria. The vernacular nature of most of the area's resources, and the utilitarian importance of many agricultural elements, present a case for accepting changes within the historical period, a degree of reversible disrepair or post-historical alteration, and the registration of selected relict elements of a larger whole. Even a moved building or structure may be registered under very restricted conditions. However, in almost every instance, relatively intact ensembles, such as farmsteads, estates, and the remaining unregistered town, make the strongest case as eligible for registration. Extensive, obtrusive, and non-correctible alterations are in every instance disqualifying.

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Appendix A
KEY TO NUMBERED LOCATIONS ON SITE MAP
page 1 of 2
(for site map, see Appendix B)

MAP NO.	NAME	TOWNSHIP	LOCATION
1	William Conner federal land patent	Pike	E ½ of NE ¼ of Sec. 28, T14N, R2E, Marion County, Indiana
2	Jones Chapel Cemetery	Pike	8500 West 56th St
3	George Hollingsworth House	Pike	6054 N Hollingsworth Rd
4	Pitzer House	Eagle	N side of CR 525S between CR 650E and CR 700E
5	modified log cabins	Eagle	760 and 762 W Hawthorne St, Zionsville
6	1-1/2 story I-house	Eagle	690 W Pine St, Zionsville
7	Michigan Rd historical marker	Eagle	N of CR 500S W side Michigan Rd
8	Aston Inn	Pike	6620 N Michigan Rd
9	town of Hamilton historical marker	Eagle	NW of bridge over Little Eagle Creek at Michigan Rd
10	Boardman House	Pike	7718 N Michigan Rd
11	town of Royalton	Eagle	W of Lafayette Rd (Indianapolis Rd), N of Boone-Hendricks county line
12	town of Traders Point	Pike	both sides of Lafayette Rd within Conner parcel (#1 above)
13	Pleasant Hill Cemetery	Pike	8320 Moore Rd
14	Harmon-Cotton family burial	Pike	W end of Marion County land parcel #6021233
15	Old Augusta Cemetery	Pike	E of Michigan Rd; S side 76th S between Parallel St and Crooked Creek
16	Eagle Village Cemetery	Eagle	E of Michigan Rd; S side of Greenfield Rd at Zion La
17	Farm Bureau Cooperative facility	Pike	7618 Lafayette Rd
18	site of Furr farm & hamlet of Bootjack	Pike	E side of Lafayette Rd between W 71st St and W 62nd St
19	covered bridge	Pike	9105 W 86th St
20	Ford Rd bridge	Eagle	Ford Rd at Eagle Creek
21	Cotton-Ropkey farmhouse	Pike	6360 W 79th St
22	former Coughran house	Pike	7365 Lakeside Dr
23	Queen Anne styled farmhouse #1	Eagle	NW corner W 96th St and Ford Rd
24	Queen Anne styled farmhouse #2	Eagle	N side Hunt Club Rd W of Salem Church Rd (Kissel Rd)
25	Queen Anne styled farmhouse #3	Pike	8561 Moore Rd
26	basement barn	Eagle	8000 Hunt Club Rd
27	Traders Point farmstead	Pike	8084 Moore Rd
28	Zionsville Cemetery	Eagle	E side of Zionsville Rd S of W 106th St

KEY TO NUMBERED LOCATIONS ON SITE MAP

page 2 of 2

MAP NO.	NAME	TOWNSHIP	LOCATION
29	New Augusta National Register District	Pike	N of 71st St to 74th St, E from Georgetown Rd to include both sides of New Augusta Rd
30	Salem Methodist Church and Cemetery	Eagle	E side Salem Church Rd (Kissel Rd) bet SR 334 and Hunt Club Rd
31	Myron S. Goldman Union Camp Institute	Pike	9349 Moore Rd; 52 acres
32	Krannert Estate gatehouse	Pike	7031 W 79th St
33	Normandy farmstead	Pike	7802 Marsh Rd
34	J. K. Lilly, Jr., lodge and library	Pike	Eagle Creek Park E of Eagle Cr Reservoir, W side of Delong Rd at W 65th St
35	J. K. Lilly, Jr., guest house	Pike	Eagle Creek Park E of Eagle Cr Reservoir, S of Delong Rd near water's edge
36	rural residence owned or rented by J. K. Lilly, Jr.	Pike	Eagle Creek Park NW of Eagle Cr Reservoir, 8561 Wilson Rd
37	William Fortune house	Pike	8221 Moore Rd
38	Bowman Elder estate house	Pike	8100 Moore Rd
39	Russell Fortune III horse farm	Eagle	7650 W 96th St; 191 acres
40	Elder Kunz dairy farm and creamery	Pike	9211 Moore Rd; 142 acres
41	Sutphin estate	Pike	6601 W 96th St; occupies most of Sec 14, T17N R2E
42	Bowman Elder stables	Pike	8222 Moore Rd
43	Traders Point Hunt house and kennels	Eagle	7400 Hunt Club Rd
44a-g	remaining historical hunting grounds of TP Hunt	Eagle and Pike	<i>Eagle:</i> Sylvester & Elizabeth Johnson parcels; various parcels centering on Fishback Creek N I-465; various parcels centering on Cooper Rd bet I-465 and W 96th St <i>Pike:</i> Goldman Camp; Sutphin estate; Traders Point Creamery
45	home of TP Huntsman, Norman Sipes	Eagle	7500 Hunt Club Rd
46	location of photographs 1 and 2, Fig. 31	Eagle	SE corner Hunt Club Rd and Kissel (Salem Church) Rd
47	Sobiski Butler barn	Pike	6211 Zionsville Rd
48	location of photograph, Fig. 48	Eagle	NW of CR 650E and CR 550S
49	location of demolished Lilly stable	Pike	Dandy Trail S of Wilson Rd W of Eagle Creek Reservoir
50	Moore-Asher house	Pike	8407 Moore Rd
51	Samuel Dowden house	Pike	8145 Moore Rd
52	Baur house	Pike	3619 W 79th St

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: COVER DOCUMENTATION

MULTIPLE NAME: Eagle Township and Pike Township, Indiana MPS

STATE & COUNTY: ~~IOWA~~, Boone and Marion Counties

INDIANA

DATE RECEIVED: 8/14/06

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16TH DAY:

DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/27/06

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 64500957

NOMINATOR: STATE

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9/27/2006 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept cover

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

Phone _____ Date 9/27/2006

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Kyle J. Hupfer, Director



July 26, 2006

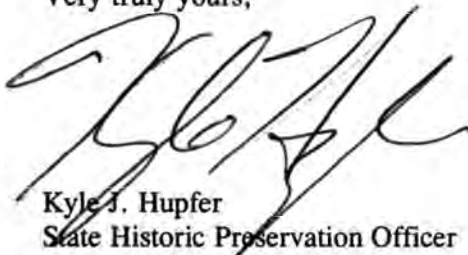
Dr. Janet Matthews
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Rural Historical and Architectural Resources of Eagle Twp. (Boone Co.) and Pike Twp. (Marion Co.) Multiple Property Documentation Form, Boone and Marion counties, Indiana. No nominations are being submitted under the cover document at this time.

The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the nomination and voted to recommend its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Very truly yours,



Kyle J. Hupfer
State Historic Preservation Officer

KJH:AEW:aew

Enclosure: nomination package

AUG 14 2006

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