United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No.1

other names/site number Ozark Fisheries Shireman Farm

2. Location

street & number 2902 E. Morgan Street | N/A not for publication

city or town Martinsville | N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Morgan code 109 zip code 46151

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_X_ national ___ statewide __local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Name of Property

Morgan, Indiana
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	0	buildings
8	0	sites
9	2	structures
1	0	objects
23	2	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE specialty store
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE fishing facility or site
LANDSCAPE garden

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE fishing facility or site
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK
roof: ASPHALT
other: CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1/Ozark Fisheries Shireman Farm, the oldest continually operating commercial goldfish hatchery in the United States, retains a remarkable degree of integrity. The 254-acre property is located one and one-half mile northeast of Martinsville, Indiana, in a rural area that is a mix of residential, wooded, and agricultural in character. Since 1970, the property has been owned by Ozark Fisheries, Inc., based in Stoutland, Missouri.

The total resource count is 25. Multiples of similar resources or systems that served a single purpose are counted as a single resource, with the exception of the wells of which there are both contributing and non-contributing resources. There are five contributing buildings: the office and display room, lower shipping house, garage, storage building, and a barn. There are nine contributing structures grouped by function: 1) six wells, 2) three holding tanks and the remains of a fourth, 3) two feed bins, 4) one asphalt road, 5) three wood footbridges, 6) two dams, 7) wire fences, 8) one pump house, and 9) one shed. There is one contributing object: four concrete fence posts. There are eight contributing sites: 1) all goldfish ponds, levees, and associated dirt roads of the lower farm area, plus four abandoned ponds in the middle farm area; 2) remains of landscape features associated with the office and display room of the upper public area; 3) remains of a rock garden in the north hollow in the upper public area; 4) a dump in the upper east hollow; 5) remains of the Frosty Elliott home site; 6) remains of cook house; 7) remains of barn; and 8) remains of the fourth addition to the lower shipping house. There are two non-contributing structures: one well and two catwalks.

Narrative Description

Section 7 is organized as follows. First is a brief description of the setting. Second is a general description of Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1. Third is a more detailed description of significant features located in the upper public, middle farm, and lower farm areas as follows:

- upper public area
  - Grassyfork Office and Display Room (exterior and interior)
  - landscape
  - description of the office and display room on the occasion of its grand opening in May 1936
- rock garden in north hollow
- middle farm area
  - barn #1
  - remains of barn #2
  - fence
  - abandoned ponds
  - dump
- lower farm area
  - farm ponds, roads, and levees
  - lower shipping house (exterior and interior)
  - garage and storage building
  - other related resources

SETTING

Morgan County is located in central Indiana. It is bounded on the north by Hendricks and Marion Counties, on the east by Johnson County, on the south by Monroe County, and on the west by Owen and Putnam Counties. The county seat of Martinsville is located in Washington Township, in the south central part of the county. Bisecting the county northwest to southeast, White River collects the flow of numerous smaller tributaries, such as White Lick Creek, which empties into White River south of Centerton, and Grassyfork Creek northeast of Martinsville, from which Grassyfork Fisheries derived its name. Martinsville marks the geological shift from the glaciated northern part of the county, with its rich, flat farmland, and the unglaciated southern part characterized by hills, hollows, woodland, and subterranean artesian wells and surface springs. A seemingly limitless natural resource, this water was the root of two important Martinsville industries: mineral water sanitariums and the commercial production of goldfish by Grassyfork Fisheries.

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 is located on East Morgan Street, formerly the original State Road 37, one and one-half mile northeast of the city limits of Martinsville. The surrounding area is in a rural area that is a mix of residential, wooded, and agricultural uses. Large residential lots with deep setbacks are found along Morgan Street (Photo 1), and three residential subdivisions—Woodcrest, Shireman Estates, and Shelburne Addition—are located to the south, west, and slightly southeast. Traveling out of Martinsville on East Morgan Street, one approaches a hill that flattens out at the top before descending again to meet the current State Road 37. At the top of the hill on the west side of the road, the Grassyfork Office and Display Room comes into view. Behind it to the west and north stretches the entirety of Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1, which in total covers approximately 254 square acres.

According to the *Morgan County Interim Report* (1993), there are two historic resources within the immediate vicinity of Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1. A contributing Queen Anne cottage (109-386-60011) is located approximately one-half of a mile north on East Morgan Street at the intersection of Country Club Road, and the vernacular Ezra Dyer House (109-386-60010), a contributing resources that is now the clubhouse for the Martinsville Golf Club, is located on the current State Road 37 about one mile north of Grassyfork. It should be further noted that within two miles of the north boundary of Grassyfork, there are three additional historic resources of note that were overlooked in the *Morgan County Interim Report*. A transverse frame barn with side sheds is located on the west side of Country Club Road opposite the golf club's hole number 15. A tile brick dairy barn with gambrel roof is located northeast of a 90-degreee turn as Country Club Road heads east to the highway. The recently restored, two-story tile brick, gable front Clausen House is located one-half mile south at 2610 E. Morgan Street.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 is roughly bounded on the east by East Morgan Street, on the south by a deep hollow and the rear lot lines of residential properties in the Woodcrest and Shireman Estates subdivisions, on the west by the Lake DeTurk dam and Grassyfork Lane and the rear lot lines of properties in Shireman Estates, and on the north by the rear and side property lines of four privately owned parcels.

Grassyfork has three distinctive landscapes in terms of both terrain and use. Along East Morgan Street is the upper public area distinguished by a grassy plain on which is located the office and display room and lawn, and a deep hollow in which is located the remains of a designed rock garden. Behind the building, the middle area is characterized by rolling wooded terrain that is agricultural in character. An asphalt road leading from Morgan Street bisects this middle area before descending into the lower area (see Attachment A: Historic Photos, HP 1). Straddling Grassyfork Creek and extending up into the east hollow and lower Grassyfork valley are 69 goldfish ponds and other production related resources. Ponds are designated by numbers assigned by and currently in use by Ozark Fisheries. A historic view of both the upper and middle areas is shown in Attachment A, HP2.

For nearly 75 years, Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 has been a unique and diverse farming operation, which the present day landscape clearly reflects. Goldfish production and shipping occurred in the lower farm area, cattle and nursery stock were raised in the middle farm area, and business operations and public sales took place in the upper public area. The rock garden in the north hollow was the least functional of all the areas, yet it was a popular and powerful draw for the hundreds of thousands of annual visitors to Grassyfork.

Today, according to the Morgan County GIS website, Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 totals encompasses approximately 254 acres as follows: 132 acres are woodland, 69 acres are non-tillable land, 20 acres are tillable land, 29 acres are farm ponds, one-quarter acre is road right of way, and three acres are commercial/industrial land on which is located the office and display room and surrounding lawn.

As with any farming operation, the historic and current production of goldfish is a year-round endeavor. A description of the cyclical nature of farm operations is provided by Lawrence B. Cleveland, president of Ozark Fisheries:

> As with any farming operation, the historic and current production of goldfish is a year-round endeavor. In spring the production cycle begins with the breeder fish, which are removed from the ponds with seines, sorted by variety and sex, injected with a hormone to induce spawning, and placed in tanks lined with prepared mats that will catch the eggs. The egg-filled mats are moved to incubation tanks in the hatchery. Fry will hatch within three days. They are then carefully transferred back to the ponds where they will grow and acquire their brilliant color from the sun. It will take a minimum of 90 days for fish to reach a size suitable for market. From late summer through the fall, winter and into the following spring, fish will be harvested from the grow-out ponds with seines and hauled to the shipping building where the sizing, sorting and culling process takes place. Once the fish are processed and ready to be sold, they will be temporarily placed in holding tanks or nets and placed into inventory for sale. Year round, the ship stock inventory is rotated weekly to insure that it is fresh and in the best condition for sales. Customers generally place weekly orders for their fish throughout the year. These orders are picked from the ship stock and packaged in plastic bags inside cardboard boxes for shipment directly to the customer by either airfreight or courier service. During the winter when business slows down, fisheries employees spend repairing levees and equipment and preparing the farm for the production cycle that will begin again in the spring.

UPPER PUBLIC AREA

The approximate five-acre upper public area consists of a flat grassy plain and a deep hollow in which is located the remains of a rock garden. The key feature of the grassy plain is the two-story vernacular office and display room, which is centrally located on the parcel. Behind it is an asphalt parking lot accessed via the main drive, which passes through a farm gate and continues west through the middle and lower farm areas. Two entrance drives off East Morgan Street merge to a single lane; together, the entrances and the public road enclose a triangular grassy lawn area. The south boundary is the rear property lines of residential properties fronting East Woodcrest Drive in the Woodcrest subdivision. Three tornado-damaged walnut trees and six large walnut stumps, plus the remains of an old fencerow mark the southern boundary. The west boundary is the edge of a steep hollow on the south and the farm gate and a wire fence on the north. The north boundary is the edge of the north hollow in which the rock garden is located.

Office and Display Room—Exterior

Built in 1936, the symmetrical two-story, 7,000 square foot brick building measures 36 feet by 100 feet. See Photo 2 and HP3. Its vernacular form, design, and materials lend it an almost industrial air, and though it has always been privately owned, the building is also reminiscent of WPA-era public architecture. Exterior walls

are two wythes thick (about nine inches) above grade. The bricks are locally manufactured, extruded face brick laid in common bond alternating one row of headers with seven rows of stretchers. The bricks are very hard and dense, variably colored and glazed from the burning process, and often misshapen. Hand cut rock faced bricks are placed somewhat randomly in the walls. The mortar is also very hard. The joints were not tooled, leaving a ragged face.

The building's foundation is also brick. At the south end, foundation walls are three-wythes thick. At the north end, they are two withes thick. Round metal downspouts connect the gutters to concrete drains that lead to an underground perimeter drain made of clay tile. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt. Boxed soffits and eaves are wood. Painted half-round gutters are metal.

All surviving original windows have steel lintels and frames; many openings have been boarded up as a protective measure. Sills are brick headers courses. Second floor sills are covered with painted galvanized sheet metal. First-floor windows consist of a center fixed sash of eight panes flanked by narrow casements of four panes, which in turn are flanked by fixed sashes of four panes each. A band of six fixed panes is found across the top. Second-floor windows extend to the eaves, have hipped roofs protruding slightly above the roof plane, and consist of a center fixed sash of two panes flanked by casements of two panes; across the top are three fixed panes. Many of the original windows are broken and covered with plywood. On the north end of the building, several original first floor openings have been filled with brick or reduced in size with the installation of aluminum replacement windows.

Because it faces the public road, and despite the fact that it does not contain the primary entrance, the east elevation must have been perceived by the architect to be of primary importance. Fenestration is aligned, with second floor windows directly above those on the first floor. There are two pairs of first and second floor windows on each side of the central entrance. A total of four downspouts are located between the windows and entrance. Two aesthetic elements that reflect the importance of this elevation include sloping brick wing walls terminating in a brick newel with a pyramidal brick top and a glass conservatory (HP 4) which exists today as remains. Centered in the building's wall is a recessed entry with a replacement hollow core wood door with a single small light that is boarded up. Walls are brick, and the ceiling is plaster over lath. Outside the door is a landing of pieced limestone; a single step is found on both the north and south. A decorative wall of pieced limestone, limestone cap, and concave cut corners separates the landing from a concrete pool. Painted turquoise, the rectangular pool has concave corners and a pieced limestone cap to reflect those of the wall. On the east side of the wall is a small basin with fountain above. The fountain is a relief carving of a serpent out of whose mouth water once flowed. Surrounding the pool at ground level are bricks and a few small pieces of slate can be found among the dirt and grass.

Secondary in importance, the west elevation (Photo 3) is less aesthetic than the east elevation due to specific interior and exterior building functions. For example, alignments of the first and second floor openings are inconsistent. Though upper windows are found in positions identical to those on the west elevation, large lower windows are replaced, north to south, by a loading door, central entry, and a greenhouse ell that is now missing. In addition, there are three additional smaller second floor windows in the center one-third of the building and a large interior chimney with concrete cap protruding from the roof at the eave line just south of center. Centered beneath the north second floor windows, the original loading door is filled with brick, in which has been inserted a small aluminum replacement window that is now boarded up. An iron header, concrete step, bumper and drive remain. South of the replacement window, the solid brick wall has been cut for the insertion of a second window, which also is now boarded up.

Centered in the west wall is the building's primary entrance, accessed from the parking lot. Now boarded up, the central entrance consists of a recessed entry elevated two steps above grade and flanked by rectangular wall panels, each with one small casement window with two panes. Interior entry walls are brick, the ceiling is plaster over lath, and the floor is red tinted concrete scored to make a tile-like pattern. A rectangular indentation in the floor marks the location of a stolen cast bronze plaque that read GRASSYFORK.

A pair of wood doors with four large lights, wrought iron strap hinges and door pulls opens into a lobby area. The lintel course is red glazed brick headers. On the left (north) side of the entry is a small men's toilet with original fixtures and solid wood door of five panels. On the right (south) side is a similar paneled wood door leading to the basement stairs. The small windows in the exterior panels light the toilet and stair landing.

At the south end of the west wall was the greenhouse measuring approximately 32 feet long by 12 feet wide. Copper flashing outlines the former roof line on the wall face. Below this is an elevated entrance that is now boarded up; behind the board is an aluminum screen door and a wood door with four lights. Remains of the greenhouse's brick foundation are evident. A brick lined basement window well is located just south of the site of the greenhouse.

In their original state, the north and south elevations were nearly identical. Fenestration is aligned. Downspouts are located on the wall face at the center and near the outside corners. On the north elevation, first floor windows have been reduced and filled with brick. On the south elevation, all original windows or portions thereof remain. The south elevation also includes a central interior chimney with concrete cap between the windows and three basement window wells.

Office and Display Room—Structural Analysis

A structural condition assessment of the building was completed by Arsee Engineers, Inc., in July 2009. An understanding of how the building is constructed is helpful in understanding the interior description that follows.

From a structural framing standpoint, the building can be broken down into three sections: a north, south, and center section. These sections are separated by load bearing masonry walls in the center section of the basement and first floor levels. Construction in the south end of the building differs significantly from the north end throughout the height of the building. In the south end, cast iron columns in the basement support the main beams of the first floor framing. On the first floor, two ceiling beams 34 feet and eight inches in length clearspan the width of the building. On the second floor, a north-south wall whose internal structure is unknown supports the roof truss. In the north end of the building, first and second floor rooms were originally open spaces with cast iron support columns now imbedded in later demising walls. The north end of the basement is believed to have been excavated and shored up with concrete curbs, half walls and piers after the period of original construction. See the description of the basement below.

Office and Display Room—Interior

The interior finish of all outer walls is plaster over brick. All original interior walls and ceilings are lath and plaster. Later, non-historic demising walls and ceilings on the first floor are frame and drywall. Later, non-historic demising walls and ceilings on the north end of the second floor are frame and fiber-based acoustical panels; some walls are covered with wood grain paneling. Basement walls are unplastered brick or tile block. Flooring on the first floor is wood covered with thin-set terrazzo or asbestos-based tiles. Flooring on the second floor is wood. Basement flooring is poured concrete. The basement has no finished ceiling.

The following interior description begins with the first floor, proceeds to the second floor, and concludes with the basement.

Inside the main (west) entrance is a vestibule, on the north of which is a women's toilet and on the south, an open staircase with two landings and two 90 degree turns leading to the second floor. Passage from the vestibule to the lobby is through a single wood door with one large glass light. Originally an open room, the lobby now has several demising walls. An original feature of the lobby is a wood sales or display counter against the south wall. The entrance in the east wall leads to the former conservatory. Flanking the center lobby are two large square rooms. Originally an open office space, the north room is now divided by many partition walls, the result of conversion to two apartments in the late 1960s. The floor is covered with red and black tile. The open south room was originally the display room (Photo 4, HP 5 and HP 6); it, too, is partitioned by later

walls. A closet in the northwest corner houses water pipes and an electrical box; interior walls are brick, and the floor is wood. A larger, later storage room on the north wall has walls of unpainted beaded board, wood shelving, and a louvered wood door. Notable features of the original sales and display room include the following:

- remnants of wormy chestnut wainscot and trim
- fireplace surround of cut limestone located in the center of the south wall; above it is a tapered, plastered chimney. The hearth is clay tile.
- terrazzo floor with white field and red band inside the perimeter of the walls. This terrazzo floor is also seen in the center lobby and denotes the public areas of the first floor. In the sales and display room, areas of lighter color, electrical outlets, and holes mark the former locations of aquariums.
- ceiling beams (2)
- radiators (4) under or near the windows
- original hanging aluminum light fixture and late-1960s fluorescent light fixtures (6)
- sales/display cabinet

The second floor is accessed by the open staircase. The single side banister is missing at the head of the stairs. East-west load bearing walls are aligned with those below. All walls and ceilings in the center circulation core are plaster over lath and date to the building's construction. At the northwest corner of this core are two later storage rooms with walls of beaded board; the walls come within a few inches of the ceiling. On the east wall are two original storage rooms with an unusual raised floor along the east wall.

The entire south end of the second floor is an original five-room caretaker's apartment (Photo 5), elevated above the central core by two steps and a small landing. Due to the roof plane, east, west, and south walls are partial height except in the center of the rooms where they are a full height of seven feet. On the landing, a non-historic hollow core wood door with three lights opens to the main living area, which extends to the south wall. Left of the entrance door is a bedroom with painted blue walls. A steam radiator sits under the window, and iron water pipes are found against the outer wall just above the floor. To the right of the entrance door is a bathroom with powder blue fixtures. A second bedroom is located in the southwest corner, with a kitchen between it and the bathroom.

The north end of the building is accessed from the central core by a north-south corridor, at the south end of which is an Eastlake wood door with large pebbled glass light. Originally, the south end consisted of a large, open room with a small executive office on the south end, and a bathroom. The bathroom features pale green fixtures; the sink handles and basin stop pull have Bakelite accents. Conversion to a seven-room apartment with a central north-south corridor occurred about 1969. Divising walls intersect with one east and one west window. Walls and ceilings are covered with either wood-grain paneling as seen in the room in the southeast corner (Photo 6) or fiber-based acoustical-type panels.

The basement is accessed by a staircase on the south side of the building's west entrance. Stairwell walls are brick; ceilings are plastered. The landing and steps are wood, with the exception of the bottom two brick steps. All basement walls are brick, except two divising walls of hollow tile block in the south room. The center core consists of a north-south corridor with concrete floor flanked by unexcavated areas under the first floor. First floor beams are "supported" by two piers made of dry brick stacked directly on the dirt. Broken brick in the corridor walls seems to indicate the removal of a wall, so perhaps the original basement consisted only of the south room. The south room consists of two rooms, one smaller room wrapped by the L-shaped outer and larger room. The door between the two is solid wood with five panels. The boiler is in the northwest corner. Six cast iron columns located in the approximate center of the north end support the main beams of the first floor framing. Wood joists bear on a wood sill plate and a third wythe of bricks. Light filters through the basement windows. The north room (Photo 7) may have been excavated shortly after the building's original construction.

The brick walls are buttressed by poured concrete curbs and half walls. The main beam is supported at the foundation wall by piers consisting of six mortared bricks and elsewhere by four square concrete piers on tapered bases. Joists are supported by 2x4s nailed into the masonry and by 2x12 wood studs bearing on the concrete curb.

Landscape

The remains of many original landscape features are evident on the approximate three and one-half-acre grassy lawn surrounding the Grassyfork Office and Display Room. The entire lawn is counted as a single site. Although the asphalt road is technically a part of this designed landscape, it continues on through the middle and west sections of Farm No. 1. For this reason, it is counted as one contributing structure and not discussed as part of the landscape. Individual historic landscape features or remains of features include the following: one small pile of limestone slabs, three storm-damaged walnut trees and six large walnut stumps along the property's south boundary, six limestone fence posts, 14 concrete fence post bases, five granite boulders, one well, one base for a flag pole, one concrete base for a sign, south garden, south goldfish pool and associated pipe, site of greenhouse, site of garage, asphalt parking lot, cistern, cinder paths, and north goldfish pond.

At the extreme southwest corner of the lawn, at the rim of the east hollow and hidden by overgrown brush is a small pile of discarded limestone slabs whose original use is not known. Nearby and running approximately parallel to the rim of the hollow is a short section of vintage wire fence. A second section is located along the west end of the south property boundary; two walnut tree stumps and two severely damaged walnut trees act as fence posts. At the southeast corner of the property, buried in a dense stand of aged cedars, is one of six surviving stone fence posts, one of which appears in Photo 2. Each is made of stacked limestone blocks and capped with a limestone slab topped with a limestone ball. Many similar posts linked by rough-hewn wood rails once lined Morgan Street and the outer edge of the asphalt drive up to the northeast corner of the building, where two posts remain. Two additional posts flank the rear gate, and three others are found at the west edge of the asphalt parking lot. Fourteen concrete bases for missing posts survive; 11 are located along Morgan Street north of the north entrance drive and three are located along the drive near the building.

Other rock features are five granite boulders: four are found at the intersection of Morgan Street and the south side of the south entrance drive, and one is at the north side of the triangle formed by the intersection of the north and south entrance drives.

In the east lawn and located just southeast of the former conservatory is a well head and the concrete base and broken stub of a flag pole. In the grassy triangle formed by the entrance drives and Morgan Street are two concrete pads that formed the base of a huge neon sign that was removed over 40 years ago.

South of the well was a large, rectangular south garden, and adjacent to it on the west, a large, rectangular water lily and goldfish pool (HP 7) The location of the garden is still evident by trace remains of a cinder path and discolored groundcover caused by soil compaction. The location of the pool is marked by a protruding pipe and a shallow depression in the ground.

West of the water lily and goldfish pool was the greenhouse and garage. The location of the greenhouse is marked by a rocky depression in the ground and portions of the brick foundation. The garage stood on the south side of the parking lot near its southwest corner; its site is marked by the rectangular area of brownish ground cover that stands out from the surrounding grass.

The roughly square-shaped asphalt parking lot, as well as the road, dates to about 1946 or 1947. It has been recoated many times. Considering its age, the asphalt remains in reasonably good condition. The rear parking lot extends to the building's entrance and loading door on the east and nearly to the rim of the hollow on the west. A large cistern is located beneath the parking lot, not far from the center entrance, with three smaller tanks to its west. Each has a concrete lid with heavy iron handle, and the large cistern is further identified by a circular crack in the asphalt and slightly elevated parking lot surface.

On the ground north of the loading door and along the building's east wall is a semi-circular arrangement of limestone boulders, presumably the border of a small planting bed. Whether it is historic or non-historic is not known.

The landscape surrounding the Grassyfork Office and Display room was designed for public use. Paths guided visitors to the gardens, pools, and ponds. The original paths are clearly seen in HP 1, where they show as white in color. Perhaps these early paths were crushed limestone, but remnants existing today consist of black cinders. Beginning at the conservatory, the path diverged in two directions. It ran south and circled the large garden. It also ran north across the drive to a goldfish pool, today a rocky depression in the ground with remnants of concrete, scattered limestone boulders, and the black cinder path. The path diverged here, with one fork heading west over a wood footbridge and continuing to stairs descending into the rock garden or to a path along the public road, and the other fork avoiding the bridge, heading north, and, it seems, to the ravine rim overlooking the rock garden.

From the goldfish pool, the upper area extends west to a wire fence and cattle gate across the asphalt road. Beyond this fence and gate is the middle farm area, the description of which follows that of the rock garden.

Rock Garden in North Hollow

The rock garden (HP 8 and HP 9), approximately three-fourths acre in size, is located in the bottom of the north hollow and on its east slope, also the west embankment of Morgan Street. The east boundary of the rock garden is Morgan Street. The north and west boundaries are wire fences. The south boundary is where the rim of the ravine meets the grassy lawn.

Today the garden is an overgrown jungle of underbrush and trees, with historic garden features found in the bottom of the hollow and on its east slope. Two water runoffs or channels have cut deep fissures into the ravine at the northeast and southeast edges, beginning at the road bed and angling toward the approximate center of the hollow bottom. The northern channel appears to have been made naturally. The southern channel may have originated as a natural feature, but it certainly was enhanced during the construction of the rock garden to form a pleasant creek with at least two pools once filled with goldfish and water lilies. Concrete, bricks, limestone, and non-native rocks line sections of this channel.

From the grassy lawn above, the rock garden was accessed two ways: by a staircase of limestone steps imbedded in the hollow's south embankment slightly northeast of the goldfish pond and by a second staircase south of the north channel leading from a path along the public road. Today both staircases are largely buried under clay and undergrowth, but several steps are still visible. The roadside path is completely obscured by thick ivy and brush. Today, the rock garden is accessed by a rugged footpath that is difficult to discern except in early spring and winter. From the rim of the hollow, it passes a grouping of pink granite boulders and descends the slope, terminating at the collapsed and rotted remains of a wood bridge/viewing platform over the creek. The remains of the two pools are about 10 feet upstream and downstream. On the lower hillside immediately east of the viewing platform is a meager collection of large rocks not native to Indiana. These are remains of a large map of the United States outlined in rocks. Dating to 1936, this map was laid out on the east embankment using rocks brought back from each of the 48 contiguous states.

The central feature of the east embankment, the rock map was framed by a series of narrow terraces held up by retaining walls made of brick, concrete, and limestone (Photo 8). Most of these walls have collapsed and fallen down the hillside or been purposefully dismantled and pilfered, but there remain a few sections to identify how they were made and where they were located. The bricks used to construct these walls are identical to those used in the Office and Display Building. Between the upper retaining wall and the public road are randomly scattered pieces of limestone; these are remnants of groupings of stone imbedded in the embankment.

West of the rock map in the flattened bottom of the hollow is a small brick well house with gable roof (Photo 9). It is open on the west side and is now empty. Immediately to the northwest is a three-sided tank

house with poured concrete roof built into the north embankment; it still contains a large metal water tank. Originally, water was pumped from a pond in the lower farm area, stored in the tank, and then transported via a cast iron pipe for use in the Office and Display Building. Sections of pipe leading to the lower farm area and the building can be seen below the well house. This system was abandoned when the well in the east lawn was dug. It is thought that the water pumped from the lower farm was also used to keep the rock garden creek flowing and the pools full in dry periods.

Description of Office and Display Room and Grounds from *Martinsville Reporter*, May 20, 1936
MANY ATTEND OPEN HOUSE AT NEW BUILDING
GRASSYFORK FISHERIES PRODUCTS SHOWN AMID ATTRACTIVE SURROUNDINGS
GARDENS LURE MANY TOURISTS
Display Room, Conservatory, Greenhouse, Gardens Prove Popular—Out of State Visitors Attend

Hundreds of local people, joined by motorists of five states, enjoyed the hospitality of the Grassyfork fisheries at the open house held in the new sales and display building Sunday. Representatives of the fisheries were present throughout the day to conduct the stream of visitors through the attractive structure and a staff of salesman took care of orders for fish, plants and supplies.

After inspecting the building, visitors were given an opportunity to make a trip through the landscaped grounds to the north where an unusual rock garden has been built.

The chief purpose of the new venture is to acquaint the public with Grassyfork fisheries products. Located as it is on state road 37, the new sales and service building is expected to draw hundreds of visitors each week.

Officials of the fisheries were highly pleased with the response that greeted the opening of the new building.

The most vivid and colorful room of the building is the display salon where aquariums, stocked with a brilliant array of fish, are shown, along with aquarium fixtures and novelties.

Next in popularity seemed to be the conservatory with its artistically designed pool, rock bath, and rock plants. The conservatory is entirely enclosed in glass, with a curved glass roof. An automatic fountain of new design adds to the beauty of the conservatory.

The reception room is fitted with Old Hickory furniture and both the reception and display rooms are paneled in antique wormy chestnut.

Extending from the rear of the display room is the long glass-covered greenhouse where scores of water plants are on display.

On the north side of the building is the evergreen room where the stock of shrubs and decorative trees can be found.

The construction of a building of such proportions is a tribute to the progressive spirit of the Grassyfork fisheries and marks another milestone in its steady growth.

MIDDLE FARM AREA
The upper and middle areas of Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 are delineated by topography and use. The upper area is flat, grassy and designed for public visitation. The roughly 111-acre middle area is rolling and used for agricultural purposes. Historically, the Grassyfork operation included the cultivation of nursery stock and the raising of beef cattle. Today, the pastures are leased to area cattle farmers and the barn to a small specialty farm operation.

Inside the wire fence and gate that serve as the northwest boundary of the upper area, the asphalt road winds lazily downhill through hilltop pastureland bounded on the south by the east hollow and on the north by a wooded hillside, to the Grassyfork Creek bottoms in which are located the farm ponds. About one-fourth mile

from the gate, a Midwest hay or feeder barn (Photo 10) is located on the south side of the road near the edge of the ravine. The barn was built about 1935 of both new and salvaged building materials, including hewn log beams with old mortise and tenon joints. The floor is dirt. The roof is asphalt. Siding is dimension lumber hung vertically and painted red. There are four window openings: two double hung sash windows on the first floor front (east) wall and two sash-less openings in the rear (west) hay loft wall. The barn has a manger along the south wall and portion of a manger along the north wall. There are no original interior cribs. The existing cribs were cobbled together from salvaged materials by the current tenant farmer, who raises goats. A ladder to the overhead loft is attached to the inside of the front wall near the north corner. The loft retains its hay track and hood. The loft floor extends to within two feet of the side walls, leaving an opening trough which hay could be dropped to the mangers below. The remains of a second barn on the north side of the road include concrete water troughs and a pile of charred remains. This barn was destroyed by a 2002 tornado.

A woven wire fence is found along both sides of the asphalt road. Fencing encloses the barn and farmyard south of the road and the pasture area north of the road and east of the lower farm area. A single strand of barbed wire stretches across the top of the fence, which is attached to oak timbers or other posts or embedded in trees.

A dump is located in the upper east hollow, immediately west of the office and display room parking area. The dump itself dates to the early 1970s, but the discarded items are historic. They include architectural and landscape elements such as bricks, portions of brick walls, limestone fence posts, and other items.

Four abandoned farm ponds are found in a hollow east of the north pasture area.

LOWER FARM AREA

The approximate 130-acre lower farm area (Photo 11 and HP 2) consists of the Grassyfork Creek bottomland and east hollow. The lower farm area is roughly bounded on the south and west by Shireman Estates residential subdivision, on the north by woodland, on the southeast by a ravine that extends to the upper area, and on the north east by the woodland and pasture of the middle farm area. Together, the system of 69 goldfish ponds in use (plus the four abandoned ponds mentioned above), levees, and associated dirt roads are counted as a single site. Because the asphalt road continues to the middle farm and upper public areas, it is counted as one contributing structure and is not discussed as part of the lower farm area other than as a landscape reference. Individually described historic resources include the following: lower shipping house and associated remains (exterior and interior), holding tanks, remains of cook house, feed bins, garage, storage building, remains of the Frosty Elliott house, wood footbridge, and dam. The descriptions begin with the ponds found in the creek bottom and east hollow, followed by exterior and interior descriptions of the lower shipping house, the most significant building in the lower farm area, and then proceed from resource to resource, roughly clockwise around the Grassyfork Creek bottomland.

Grassyfork Creek flows out of Lake DeTurk, located west of the levee carrying Grassyfork Lane. The creek flows east then north before emptying into White River. The ponds are supplied by water from Lake DeTurk, a natural artesian spring east of pond #47, and by a non-historic (non-contributing) well near pond #58. (Note: refer to Attachment B: 2010 Ozark Fisheries Map for numeric identification of all ponds.) Grassyfork Creek itself serves as part of the pond drainage system. A network of earthen levees, underground pipes, most of which are historic clay tile, and pond drains are used to fill and empty the ponds. Levees are approximately one to three feet higher than the pond water lines, with widths ranging from six to ten feet. All ponds have sloping bottoms with drains in the deepest end. All ponds are roughly rectangular in shape, the exception being six roughly triangular ponds (#s 16, 50, 53, 56, 61, and 62). Average pond depth is five to six feet at the drain, while the largest (pond #57) is eight to ten feet deep. Average pond volume is approximately 3,500,000 gallons, with pond #57 at 27,230,000 gallons. The smallest pond, #26, is about .2 acre, with #57 being 3.20 acres. The asphalt road runs down this hillside to the central lower shipping house, and then turns south along the ponds to the old garage and storage buildings before exiting the Grassyfork property into Shireman Estates. Secondary

dirt and gravel roads are used to access the ponds. The Lower Road is the only one that is named; it leads from the lower shipping house to the east hollow, which extends southeast from the location of Photo 12.

Lower Shipping House and Associated Remains--Exterior

The lower shipping house is a rectangular, gambrel-front brick barn-like building (Photo 12 and HP 10) one and one-half stories in height. It is built into a gentle slope so the east wall is shorter than the west wall, and the south wall is at a higher elevation than the north wall. The foundation is poured concrete. The steeply pitched gambrel roof is covered in green asphalt shingles. First floor walls are laid in common bond with six rows of stretchers alternating with a single row of headers. Upper end walls are frame covered with clapboards that have been covered with cementitious stucco. Extant first floor windows are steel fixed casements with nine lights. All window and door openings are covered with wood panels. Door and window lintels and window sills are concrete.

The main elevation faces south. An entrance with a steel replacement door is located slightly left of center. To its left is a garage entrance, and to its right is a pair of short, rectangular window openings. On the upper wall, a rectangular louvered vent is centrally located near the roof, and windows are symmetrically placed, with one large window flanked by two smaller windows. The east window is boarded from the inside, so that the original double hung window is seen from the outside. In the north elevation, an entrance is located near the west corner. On the upper level is a band of three windows; the east window is boarded on the inside, so that the original paired casements are seen from the outside.

On the east elevation, the brick wall is coated with stucco. There are four symmetrically placed windows of the same size; sills are concrete. The west elevation is nearly identical except for an original rectangular pump house at the southwest corner that fills space where a fourth window would otherwise be. This building has a concrete foundation, brick walls, and a very shallow-pitched gable roof. Upper gable end walls are filled with wood. A band of concrete at the top of the brick walls may be a cap for an original flat roof. One window each on the west and south wall are filled with wood. A single entrance filled with wood is found in the east wall.

A long addition to the main building is found on the north elevation. It is a one-story brick building of two units with walls covered by stucco. All original window and door openings are filled with wood. The asphalt-covered gable roof has a very low pitch. The east elevation has two large end windows, with two pairs of smaller windows with a wide space in between. This space corresponds to an interior cross wall. Centered in the north end wall is an entrance door. The west wall has two windows left of an exterior brick chimney and one to its right. West of the chimney is a non-historic concrete slab and cube marking the location of a former water sterilizer; they are noted but not counted as a resource. East of the building is a small gabled shed painted green; it housed various shipping supplies and tools. Beside it was a propane gas tank.

The remains of a subsequent open lean-to structure built onto the north side of the lower shipping house in the 1950s consist of a large concrete slab, east concrete foundation wall, and a pile of charred building materials.

Attached to the southwest corner of the lower shipping house is a rectangular brick well house with poured concrete foundation. All original window openings are filled with wood. The original roof appears to have been a flat concrete slab; it was later modified to a gable roof. Inside the well house is a pump.

Lower Shipping House—Interior

The lower shipping house, or lower house, consists of three separate rooms. All walls are painted, unplastered brick. All floors are poured concrete. The original building comprises the front room and is at the same grade as the south entrance. The middle room is two steps lower, and the third room two steps lower than that.

The front room is the largest (Photo 13). Engaged brick piers between the side windows serve as buttresses. The ceiling is fiberboard suspended in wood frames. The upper story is supported by four round iron

columns in the center of the room. Lights are fluorescent tubes mounted on the ceiling; natural light falls through a central skylight from the storage loft above. Centrally located on the rear wall, a staircase enclosed by walls made of car siding leads to the storage loft. Its entrance is on the west side, with a storage room tucked under the stairs. To the left (west) of the staircase is a boarded up door to the outside. To the east, an entrance lacking a door leads into the middle room. In the west wall near the south corner a board and batten door leads to the building addition on the southwest corner.

In the front room, metal water pipes, aeration hoses, and conduit with wiring are suspended from the ceiling above nine holding tanks made of concrete block. These tanks held water in which large round cans of goldfish were stored prior to shipping. Water and oxygen continually circulated through the tanks kept the goldfish strong and healthy. Six tanks measure 5.5 feet by 6 feet; one tank measures 3 feet by 20 feet; one measures 6 feet by 18 feet, and one tank 6 feet by 23 feet. Along the east wall is an open area where tables were set up and used for sorting, grading, and counting goldfish and packing them for shipment.

The middle room consists of an open area with one tank measuring 4 feet by 8 feet, two restrooms, and an employee break room. Each restroom contains a white toilet and wall-mounted sink. The break room contains no furnishings. The west wall is plastered. The ceiling in the middle room is fiberboard. Water pipes made of both metal and PVC hang from the ceiling along with aeration hoses, metal conduit, and light sockets suspended from wires. An additional water pipe runs along the west wall near the floor. In the center of the floor is a rectangular drain. A doorless entrance to the rear room is located in the rear wall near the east corner.

The rear room contains a total of ten tanks, or five pairs of tanks 7 feet by 12 feet in size. The unfinished ceiling and roof is supported by three iron posts between the center walls of the three east tanks and an iron beam across the ceiling. The beam ends rest on brick engaged piers in the south and north walls. As in the other two rooms, electric wires in conduit and water and aeration hoses hang from the ceiling. Water pipes extend the length of east and west walls near the floor.

The rectangular brick addition on the southwest corner of the lower shipping house consists of one open interior room used as a power plant. A board and batten door connects this addition with the main building.

The upper storage loft is unfinished, with rafters, collar beams and plates exposed. Three iron pipes in the center of the floor further support the roof. The floor is wood. The brick lower wall extends above the floor about two feet. Exposed end walls are frame construction.

Other Resources

West of the lower house, at the northwest corner of pond number 58, are two wells. An abandoned well dug in 1968 is marked by two cast iron turn valves and pipes. The other well dates to the 1990s and is in use.

South of the lower house, along the east side of the asphalt road, is a large, long concrete holding tank divided into two halves by a concrete wall (Photo 12 and HP 11). Each half is further divided into three interconnected sections by small wedge-shaped partitions along the west wall. Goldfish were brought from the ponds and put in mesh cages placed in this holding tank prior to being sorted and packed in the shipping house. A pair of smaller holding tanks is located south of pond number one and north of the asphalt road. The remains of a fourth holding tank are located just east of the north end of the Lake DeTurk dam along Grassyfork Lane.

Directly east of the holding tanks are ponds 57 and 56, the two largest and deepest ponds. Each has a non-contributing catwalk extending from the west bank to the pond drain box. The catwalks are approximately four feet above the water surface and six feet in length and consist of wood posts, beams and slats.

South of the pair of holding tanks, on the south side of the asphalt road are the remains of the cook house (Photo 14) used for preparing corn meal mush feed for the goldfish. These consist of a concrete foundation and floor. A well with spout and turn handle is found on the north side, surrounded by a small concrete pad.

Slightly east of the cook house is a galvanized feed bin with a corrugated bin and tapered, riveted hopper on a three-sided base made of concrete block. Chanel legs and braces stabilize the bin. On the west side is a ladder. A second feed bin is located north of the garage and storage building.

West of the cook house bin and opposite the asphalt road from the garage are the remains of a house occupied by Frosty Elliott, a longtime Grassyfork employee. An indentation in the ground and concrete sidewalk and steps marks the location of the house. A concrete pad marks the location of the garage

The garage is located west of the asphalt road and just north of the gated entrance to Shireman Estates (Photo 15). It is a long rectangular brick building with a cementitious stucco coat and gambrel roof. The upper end walls are frame covered with clapboards, which have also been stuccoed. The main elevation faces east. There are four bays, seven openings, and six original paneled wood garage doors. The seventh door has been removed and infilled. These changes were made with the conversion of the bays into individual rental storage units.

There are two large shed dormers near the north and south ends of the east wall; each has a single window opening filled with wood. The south elevation has a single boarded window opening in the upper level. The north elevation has three boarded window openings on the lower level. The west elevation has many openings, all of which are boarded over. From south to north, there appear to be six doors roughly corresponding to four bays, one very small window in the fifth bay, and one large window in both the sixth and seventh bay. Between these two windows is a small stuccoed brick well house with well; between it and the garage wall is a chimney.

Inside, the garage has exterior walls of unpainted concrete block, a poured concrete floor, and an unfinished ceiling. Existing first floor windows are multi-paned steel casements; upper floor windows no longer exist but appear to have been double hung wood sash.

For ease in understanding the following description of the garage interior, the garage openings are numbered one through seven from south to north. The interior originally consisted of two rooms: a garage behind doors one though five and an automotive shop behind doors six and seven. Sometime during the period of significance, the space behind door number five received a demising wall on the south and west became an office. Interior walls are covered with beaded board. Behind this office is a wood staircase leading to the storage loft above. The open area behind doors one through four is now divided into eight storage units, each accessed through a door opening in the west wall. These openings appear to have originally been windows.

The automotive shop retains some original equipment, including a hydraulic hose on the south wall, parts room and bathroom on the south wall, a chimney and workbench on the north wall, and a furnace on the west wall.

The interior of the upper floor is unfinished, with rafters, collar beams and plates exposed. Knee braces strengthen and stabilize the end walls. The floor is wood. The concrete block lower walls extend above the floor about two feet. Exposed end walls are frame construction. The interior is divided into a large room and small work room on the north. The work room walls and ceilings are covered with fiber-based acoustical-type panels. A workbench stands along the south wall. This work room was used for the winter construction and repair of laying nests made of wood boxes filled with Spanish moss. A few handmade work stands consisting of a high-backed bench and work surface remain in the room. Other equipment and supplies include a drain box and seines.

The large interior room was used primarily for the storage of the laying nests. Hundreds remain stacked on the floor, along with several 500-pound bales of Spanish moss.

Immediately north of the garage is a storage building built of concrete block that has been covered with stucco (Photo 15). It resembles the garage but is shorter in height and has a less steeply-pitched gambrel roof. The main elevation faces west and has two vehicular entrance doors that are boarded up. On the west elevation are two boarded windows that align with these entrances. The south end wall is blank. The north end wall has an entrance on the upper level. A staircase that once connected this door and the ground was removed after the

walls received their stucco coating. Inside, the storage building consists of one open room on both the first and second floors. The upper room is unfinished, with all structural members exposed. The floor is wood. The end walls are frame.

North of the garage and storage building, on the west side of the dirt road, is the second feed bin. Further north, against the east embankment of Grassyfork Lane is an abandoned holding tank and small concrete pump house.

West of the holding tank and pump house, spanning Grassyfork Creek between ponds 26 and 58, is a wood footbridge. The stringers are two wood poles. The deck consists of oak planks, of which several are missing. The general condition of the bridge is poor. Two other similar footbridges are found over Grassyfork Creek between ponds one and 19 and 30 and 31.

Downstream from the footbridge, between ponds number 62 and 39, is a concrete dam approximately six feet wide and three feet high. Spillway abutments are poured concrete.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

#	Description	Category	Rating
1	OFFICE AND DISPLAY ROOM	building	C
2	LOWER SHIPPING HOUSE	building	C
3	GARAGE	building	C
4	STORAGE BUILDING	building	C
5	BARN	building	C
6	WELL (10)	structure	C
7	WELL	structure	NC
8	HOLDING TANK (3) AND REMAINS OF A FOURTH	structure	C
9	FEED BIN (2)	structure	C
10	ASPHALT ROAD	structure	C
11	WOOD FOOTBRIDGE (3)	structure	C
12	CATWALK (2)	structure	NC
13	DAM (2)	structure	C
14	WIRE FENCE	structure	C
15	PUMP HOUSE	structure	C
16	SHED, propane gas storage	structure	C
17	CONCRETE FENCE POST (4)	object	C
18	ALL PONDS (including four abandoned), LEVEES, ASSOCIATED DIRT ROADS	site	C
19	REMAINS OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH OFFICE AND DISPLAY ROOM See Map 2. 1. small pile of limestone slabs 2. limestone posts (6) 3. concrete post bases (21) 4. granite boulder (5) 5. well 6. base for flag pole 7. base for neon sign 8. location of south garden 9. location of south goldfish pool 10. pipe 11. location of greenhouse 12. location of garage 13. asphalt parking lot 14. cistern 15. rock border 16. north goldfish pond 17. cinder paths 18. brick post 19. wire fence	site	C

20	ROCK GARDEN IN NORTH HOLLOW See Map 2. 19. Wire fence 20. well house 21. water tank house 22. remains of retaining walls 23. remains of viewing platform/bridge 24. remains of USA map 25. remains of steps (2) 26. remains of pools (2) 27. pipe	site	C
21	DUMP IN EAST HOLLOW	site	C
22	REMAINS OF FROSTY ELLIOTT HOUSE	site	C
23	REMAINS OF COOK HOUSE	site	C
24	REMAINS OF FOURTH ADDITION TO SHIPPING HOUSE	site	C
25	REMAINS OF BARN	site	C

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Name of Property

Morgan, Indiana
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE
COMMERCE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1936-1960

Significant Dates
1936

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

Property is:

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

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Shireman, Eugene C.
Byram, Stanley H.

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Cramer, Julian
Cramer, Leonard
Cramer Brothers

Period of Significance (justification)
The historic resources of the property, namely the Office and Display Room and rock garden, date to 1936, the year the property was opened to the public. The lower house and garage were constructed at approximately the same time. The end date of 1960 is used to designate a historic property still in use 50 years prior to the current date.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C. The approximate 246-acre property is the founding location of the oldest continually operating commercial goldfish hatchery in the United States. Sold to Ozark Fisheries of Stoutland, Missouri, in 1970, Grassyfork was by about 1922 and into the 1960s the world's largest goldfish hatchery in terms of production, physical size, geographic distribution, technical innovation, diversification of business operations. Goldfish farming was and is a unique American agricultural industry, and Grassyfork was the leader and innovator in the field. Its founder and owner, Eugene C. Shireman (1874-1960), is considered the grandfather of the American goldfish industry. Lastly, its most significant representative building, the Grassyfork Office and Display Room (1936), is a significant example of vernacular architecture.

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 is rated Contributing in the Morgan County Interim Report (1993). However, the significance of the property warrants an upgrade to Outstanding. There is no comparable property in the State of Indiana, and perhaps not in the United States. It is believed that there is only one other goldfish hatchery currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is the Bruce Goldfish Fisheries in the vicinity of Thornburg, Keokuk County, Iowa (NRHP 1982). However, according to its current owner, the loss of integrity of this property during the past 28 years has been significant. Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 retains a high degree of integrity because it remains a productive farm operation.

The period of significance is 1936-1960. It is impossible to determine what resources, if any, date to the 1899 founding of Grassyfork. The opening date of the period of significance refers to the completion of the office and display room and the opening of the upper area to the public.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

Grassyfork Fisheries got its start in 1899 when brothers Max and Eugene Shireman inherited approximately 53 acres of swampy farmland from their father's estate. Ponds for game fish already existed on the property. An encounter with a friend, an Indianapolis salesman for the White Line Washing Powder Company, who complained that the company could not get enough goldfish to supply customers with a promised premium, inspired Eugene to begin raising goldfish. Not knowing what he was doing, Shireman's first 200 goldfish quickly died. The development of the first goldfish ponds may have occurred as early as 1906; that February, their mother, Maria Shireman, leased them one acre of the Shireman homestead for the purpose of constructing ponds.

The period 1912-1913 was marked by the deliberate and extensive construction of farm ponds and buildings and structures related to the production, sale, and shipping of goldfish. These early buildings and structures appear in historic photographs and postcards (see HP 2). There was not much activity during the World War I years, but during this time the Shireman brothers raised goldfish for Ashbourne Goldfish Company of Burlington, Iowa. Development and expansion of the business progressed at a rapid pace after the death of Max Shireman in 1917.

On July 1, 1924, Grassyfork Fisheries was incorporated. By this time, the business had expanded to include the development and manufacture of goldfish-related supplies such as aquariums and related accessory items. In 1926, a supply factory was moved from Akron, Ohio, to Martinsville when a new building on South Marion Street was completed. That same year, the Grassyfork operation required 65 employees and monopolized the American market. Major customers included chain drugstores such as Kresge, aquariums, and bait houses. Nationally, the demand for goldfish exceeded the supply. Between 1926 and 1928, additional hatcheries (farms) were developed within a six to seven mile radius of Farm No. 1. In 1928, Stanley H. Byram, Shireman's foster son, graduated from DePauw University and entered the business.

The 1930s were a boom period for Grassyfork despite an increase in competition from other large commercial farms and the import of cheaper Japanese goldfish. Sometime between 1931 and 1935, a production and retail facility was established at Saddle River, New Jersey (HP 12), to serve the New York City market. Water and tropical lilies were grown and sold there, and goldfish were brought from Martinsville for sale and for shipment to a receiving and shipping facility in Southampton, England. By about 1940, wholesale hubs were also located in Atlanta, Georgia, and Toronto, Canada.

In the early years, goldfish were packed in metal cans with an ice reservoir on top and shipped by rail line. In the 1920s, rail transportation was replaced by vehicular highway transportation. This necessitated the development of a unique cross-country tanker truck with pumps that aerated and circulated the water. According to Ed Ferguson, who was employed at Grassyfork from 1943-1996, the last 26 years as president, the first truck debuted in 1933. This was an adapted 1921 Model T with an insulated tank with automatically controlled aeration and temperature system (HP 13). It was replaced by an improved truck in 1938, which was in turn replaced in 1946. This truck included a sleeper berth. Ed believes that it was Stanley H. Byram who was responsible for developing these trucks, and most likely the Saddle River and facility and the others as well.

Acting on Shireman's early vision, Byram also developed the tourism-related aspect of the Grassyfork business, which was directly tied to the expansion of the state highway system. Morgan Street, on which the Grassyfork Office and Display Room is located, had long been a local road before becoming part of the Dixie Highway in 1915. The Dixie Highway was promoted by private automotive interests concerned with cross-country paved roads prior to the establishment of the Indiana State Highway Commission in 1919. In the 1920s, it became first Indiana Highway 22, then State Highway 37. By 1930, every motorist and every passenger on the road through Martinsville traveled past Grassyfork Fisheries. If they could be enticed to stop, they'd spend money.

In May 1936, the Grassyfork Office and Display Room, surrounding designed landscape, and the rock garden in the north hollow were completed and opened to the public. From opening day, which attracted hundreds of people from five states, the number of visitors increased to hundreds of thousands per year by the 1950s. It was also in the 1930s that Grassyfork Fisheries expanded its production to include water lilies, tropical lilies, and nursery stock. Water lilies were grown in ponds in the east hollow and tropical lilies in the greenhouse attached to the office and showroom. Originally the north end of the building's first floor housed nursery stock, but about 1937 or 1938, Grassyfork's office operations were relocated here. Historic photographs and postcards show evergreens growing in the middle farm area (see HP 2).

The period 1936-1945 was also marked by the gradual replacement of the original buildings and structures in the lower farm area with those that exist today, although the older buildings remained at least through the 1950s. An increase in the number of wells occurred during the same period.

Agricultural production at Grassyfork included the raising of Black Angus cattle, which were pastured in the middle and lower farm areas. According to Ed Ferguson, the existing barn (and the one consisting only of remains) were originally built for sheep; "that's why the barns are so low," he says. The wet lower farm area caused hoof trouble, and the sheep were replaced by cattle by the time Ed began working at Grassyfork in 1943.

In 1950, when Martinsville resident Art Brill arrived to take employment, there were 350 brood cows and about five or six bulls. The cattle were pastured on the seven Grassyfork goldfish farms, rotated from one to the next as necessary. Hay was raised on the approximately 300-acre Rutledge Farm on Mahalasville Road south of Martinsville, bought by Grassyfork Fisheries in the late 1940s. Art remembers that each year, the goal was to pack 5,000 bales of hay into a Quonset hut barn located behind the garage in the lower farm area, in what is now Shireman Estates.

For more about Grassyfork Fisheries after 1960, see below.

Criterion B: Association with the lives of persons significant in our past

Eugene Shireman and Stanley H. Byram were leaders and innovators in the American goldfish industry, and Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 best represents these contributions. Shireman's residence (c.1905-1960) at 590 E. Washington Street in Martinsville is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the East Washington Street Historic District (NHRP 1997). Shireman had an earlier house of unknown style remodeled into a limestone-clad Dutch Colonial sometime about 1910. The house represents Shireman's private life, whereas Grassyfork Fisheries represents his professional life. His rural residence overlooking Grassyfork ponds on Cramertown Road south of Martinsville burned in the 1980s. The men's houses represent their private lives, whereas Grassyfork Fisheries farm No. 1 represent their professional lives and their involvement in the industry they were instrumental in establishing and expanding.

Eugene C. Shireman (1874-1960) (HP 14) built Grassyfork Fisheries—by 1931, the world's largest commercial goldfish hatchery—into a business of international reputation. He was born into a prominent Martinsville farming family, the youngest child of ten. He was graduated from Martinsville High School in 1892 and from DePauw University, where he was captain of the football team and a four-year player, in 1898.

After practicing law for two to four years in Martinsville, he became interested in raising goldfish about 1900. He knew nothing about the endeavor, and his first goldfish died. Over a period of 20 to 30 years, through trial and error, study of available literature, and presumably through collaboration with other goldfish farmers, he became "America's Goldfish King." He is credited with developing successful methods of breeding, raising, feeding, and shipping goldfish; constructing, draining, and maintaining fish ponds, and creating great popular interest in and demand for goldfish.

Also about 1900, Eugene and his brother Max purchased the Old Hickory Chair Company in Martinsville. This business was sold in 1912, and within a few years, Eugene Shireman had relocated to Brownsville, Texas, where he purchased and developed 25,000 acres of land and supervised the construction of Brownsville's irrigation system by the Indiana Cooperative Canal Association. He returned to Indiana about 1915. Presumably, the goldfish operation was left in Max's hands during his absence.

An authority on fish and water control, Shireman served as Indiana State Fish and Game Commissioner from 1915-1919. He served on the Indiana Flood Control and Water Resources Commission for several years until his death in 1960. Shireman served on DePauw University's Board of Trustees and Visitors for more than 25 years, was chairman of Morgan County's organization for employment relief in 1930, chairman of the Morgan County democratic committee, and president of First National Bank of Martinsville from its founding in 1923 until January 1960.

Eugene Shireman married Mary Louise Harrison of Lebanon, Indiana—a DePauw University classmate—in 1902. They had no biological children. Their foster son was Stanley H. Byram (1906-2000), to whom they transferred ownership of Grassyfork Fisheries.

Byram was born in North Vernon, Indiana, where he was a standout high school basketball player. He was "drafted" by Glenn M. Curtis, the coach at Martinsville High School and moved to Martinsville, where he lived with Eugene and Mary Louise Shireman. He was a member of Martinsville's 1924 state championship

basketball team. The Shiremans paid his tuition at DePauw University, from which he was graduated with a degree in economics in 1928. He returned to Martinsville and replaced Dwight Ritter as business manager of Grassyfork Fisheries. The following chronology of his roles at Grassyfork from 1926 to1970 appears in his obituary: treasurer 1930-45; president 1945-48; chairman of the board 1948-70.

Byram's unique contributions to the growth of Grassyfork Fisheries includes the construction of the office and showroom and surrounding landscape and the related development of the tourism aspect of the business, the production of water lilies and tropical lilies, and development of refrigerated tanker trucks for cross-country shipping and the establishment of the Saddle River, NJ, facility. In addition, he was instrumental in establishing a national association of goldfish producers. According to Ed Ferguson, Byram's contributions to Grassyfork and the American goldfish industry were different than Shireman's but on a par with Shireman's. Byram was active on the boards of many local, state, and national business, not-for-profit, educational, philanthropic organizations and state and national boards of the Republican Party.

Byram sold Grassyfork Fisheries to Ozark Fisheries of Stoutland, Missouri, in May 1970 (HP 14). Stanley H. Byram died on February 28, 2000. He was married three times and had twin daughters, Beverly and Barbara. Beverly Byram Anderson survives.

Criterion C: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction

The architectural style of the Grassyfork Office and Display Room, the most significant building associated with Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1, is identified as "Functional" in the 1993 *Morgan County Interim Report*. The building is not clearly representative of any particular architectural style. Its rectilinear form and rustic brick makes it somewhat reminiscent of WPA-era public architecture. In its local design, construction, materials and function, it is truly vernacular. The building was designed over a period of several months (c.1934-1936) by Martinsville contractor Julian Cramer. More about Julian Cramer can be found below. Several idiosyncratic aspects of the engineering are interpreted as vernacular solutions to practical problems and quite possibly represent a tinkering with the design even while the building was under construction. These oddities include roof trusses presumably supported by columns imbedded in a second floor wall, clear span beams intersecting outside walls above first floor windows, and various types of concrete supports in the north end of the basement. Julian Cramer also served as the general contractor for the building and was both designer of and contractor for the landscaped grounds surrounding the building and the rock garden in the north ravine. The clinker face brick used in the building's exterior walls and rock garden retaining walls was manufactured of local clay and shale by the Adams Brick Company of Martinsville. Other vernacular building materials derive from the general area, including limestone from Monroe or Lawrence Counties and tile brick from Brooklyn in central Morgan County. Lastly, the building's purpose, function, and use, as well as the surrounding landscaped grounds and rock garden, are responses to uniquely local needs, namely, the operation and promotion of Grassyfork Fisheries.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

BRIEF HISTORY OF MORGAN COUNTY AND THE CITY OF MARTINSVILLE

Morgan County was established in 1821, with Martinsville established as the county seat one year later. Since its founding, agriculture has been an important local industry, and it remains so today, especially in the glaciated northern part of the county and in the White River bottoms. Soybeans and corn are the leading crops. Historically, local industry depended heavily on natural resources, including sand, clay and shale, wood, and water. At Brooklyn, the Bradford family became very wealthy mining fine-grained sand for the metal molding

industry. Also at Brooklyn, shale and clay were heavily mined for the manufacture of brick and clay tile products. At Martinsville, two brick yards—Martinsville Brick Company (1909-1975) and Adams Clay Products/Adams Brick Company (1897-1985)—were important industries. Martinsville was also home to the Davis woodenware factory (1888-1980), a manufacturer of barrels and other wood products, and the Old Hickory Chair/Furniture Company (1894-1978), maker of rustic hickory furniture and accessories.

Perhaps the most significant Martinsville industries, however, were those based on water. The discovery of rich mineral water was made in 1888 while drilling for gas. Immediately, a public bath house was erected; it expanded to become the city's first mineral water sanitarium. Eventually, ten different sanitariums were in operation, and Martinsville became known as the City of Mineral Water and the Artesian City. Rivaling the sanitariums was another unique water-based industry: the production of goldfish by Grassyfork Fisheries.

As a tourist destination, Martinsville greatly benefited by its location on major transportation routes. Serving Martinsville beginning in the 1850s were two different rail lines that would eventually become the Pennsylvania and the Big Four, whose depots were popular arrival and departure points for thousands of sanitarium guests each year. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company connected Martinsville with Indianapolis from 1902-1930. Both the train and interurban were eventually replaced by the automobile, which came and went through the city by means of the state highway system. State Road 37 passed directly in front of the Grassyfork Fisheries Office and Showroom and then wound around the courthouse square, bringing travelers and tourists by the hundreds of thousands annually to spend money at local businesses.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN GOLDFISH INDUSTRY

Goldfish have been bred for domestic enjoyment for centuries in Asia. The earliest record of their introduction to North America from Japan is credited to Rear Admiral Daniel Ammon of the U. S. Navy in 1874 or 1878 (sources vary), although there are reports of the appearance of goldfish and the sales of goldfish food as early as the 1820s and 1830s.[1] Propagation of goldfish in private Cincinnati and eastern Pennsylvania ponds occurred as early as the mid-nineteenth century.[2] The development of certain goldfish varieties occurred in the 1880s; these include the well known Comet, adapted from selections taken from ponds of the United States Commission on Fisheries in Washington D. C. Displays of goldfish at the 1893 Columbian Exposition at Chicago helped to create great public demand for the glittering creatures.[3] Martinsville residents Marie Dake, whose father was a long time Grassyfork employee, was told as a child that Eugene Shireman first encountered goldfish at the Exposition. Art Brill, who came to work for Grassyfork in 1950, says that Eugene Shireman told him the same story.

American Goldfish Farms

It is fairly certain that by 1900, the commercial propagation of goldfish in America was somewhat widespread yet limited to farm operations scattered here and there. Among the earliest relatively large scale operations may have been the hatchery operated by the Bruce family near Thornburg, Iowa. According to the 1982 National

[1] Jim Rada, "Goldfish in America," May 27, 2008, www.suite101.com.

[2] "These rumors persist to this day, and it is safe to assume that there is some truth to the rumors and that goldfish production in the U. S. dates to the mid-nineteenth century," writes Neil Teitler in "Goldfish Farms in the U. S.", a series of article with assistance by Joe Lightcap and Carlos Perez that appear in www.goldfishpages.com. Goldfish Pages is the newsletter of the American Goldfish Association.

[3] Peter Ponzio, telephone interview with author, November 3, 2011. Ponzio is President of the American Goldfish Association (AGA). He is an AGA certified goldfish judge. He has been raising goldfish for 45 years and koi for 25 years. The author of three books on goldfish and several hundred articles on goldfish and koi, he is recognized as *the* historian of the American goldfish industry.

Register of Historic Places nomination for the property, a 1910 account says that Elgin K. Bruce, Sr., was raising and selling goldfish in Pennsylvania as early as 1842. In 1877, he relocated alongside a slough in Keokuk County, Iowa, and established a goldfish farming operation. By 1910, the Bruce hatchery consisted of 17 ponds. By 1930, there were 24 ponds. By the early 1940s, the hatchery had been discontinued, a victim of the Depression, drought, the death of its owner, and the tariff-free importation of Japanese goldfish. In 1982, the 80-acre property included the following resources: house, garage, barn, two concrete holding tanks, and two ponds. According to current owner Margaret Bender, only the house and ponds remain today.

By 1902, the Bruce hatchery had a rival in Indiana—and it was not Grassyfork, which was still an experiment. The Shoup and Heck hatchery, also known as Spring Lake Fishery, at Waldron in Shelby County, was established by William S. Shoup as early as 1877. In an article by E. I. Lewis in the *Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries and Game for Indiana, 1901-1902*, Shoup is identified as the "pioneer commercial goldfish grower in this country." His fish were sent to the Paris Exposition (whether 1889 or 1900 is unknown), 1893 Columbian Exposition, and the 1901 Buffalo Exposition. Identified as the "largest goldfish farm in the world," the hatchery had an annual production of 100,000 goldfish on 55 ponds. "There is an annual American market demand for between a quarter and a third of a million goldfish, and at least one-third of that demand is met by the Waldron fisheries," Lewis wrote. By 1912, in an article in the *Indianapolis Star*, Spring Lake Fishery was touted as "the largest [goldfish hatchery] in the world and the oldest one in America." It was valued at $100,000, with 105 ponds on 35 acres containing an estimated 3,000,000 goldfish. "The only gold fish farm in America that in any way approaches the proportions of the [Spring Lake] farm is in Thornburgh, Ia. It is a recent venture."[4] By 1914, Spring Lake Fishery had expanded to 100 ponds on 20 acres.[5] In 1923, the surviving partners (the founders had died some years earlier) sold the business, which changed hands several times before being discontinued in 1950.[6]

In the years following the 1893 Columbian Exposition, goldfish farming took root in Frederick County, Maryland, although there is evidence that a few hobby farms had begun as early as about 1880. By 1900, the first farmer, Charles J. Ramsberg, was shipping about 1,000,000 fish a year around the country. Another pioneer was Ernest R. Powell, who began breeding goldfish as a 12-year-old in 1892. By 1910, Powell was one of the largest dealers in Frederick County and western Maryland. More and more farmers entered the business using existing farm ponds so that by 1920, an estimated 80 percent of goldfish produced in the United States originated in Frederick County. By 1925, Frederick County's production was 3.5-4 million goldfish on 400-500 acres, with a value of $75,000. By 1931, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported that the goldfish industry was a $945,000 business in the United States. By 1935, Frederick County production increased to 7 million goldfish on 500-600 acres. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Frederick County was said to produce more goldfish than in any part of the United States.[7]

By this time, small Frederick County farms had given way to three large area operations: Mt. Parnell Fisheries, Inc., (1923) in Mercersburg, PA; Hunting Creek Fisheries, Inc. (1924) in Thurmont, MD; and Three Springs Fisheries (1917/1925) in Adamstown, MD. Together with Ozark Fisheries, Inc. (1926), of Stoutland, Missouri, these goldfish hatcheries were Grassyfork's chief competitors. With the exception of Lilypons, whose

[4] Fred C. Millis. "How'd You Like to Coin Gold-Fish Into Dollars," Indianapolis Star, April 28, 1912, magazine section, 8. Today, Spring Lake Fishery is virtually unknown to local residents and historians. The 1902 and 1912 articles are a shocking discovery.
[5] Ron Hamilton, "County Once Was Site of World's Largest Goldfish Farm." Copy of article published in the Shelbyville news in possession of the author.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Information in this paragraph comes from Jim Rada, "Frederick County Goldfish Farming: How a Maryland County Was Home to 80% of U. S. Goldfish Sold," www.jim-rada.suite101.com. Rada's sources include Thomas Williams and Folger McKinsey, *History of Frederick County* (Hagerstown: L. R. Titsworth and Co., 1910) and Frederick News Post Yearbook and Almanac from 1925 into the 1940s.

focus is now on water plants, all of these fisheries remain in business today and are owned by descendants of the founders. By the 1950s-early 1960s, both Three Springs and Ozark were laying claim to the title of "world's largest." Writes Charles B. Thomas, grandson of Three Springs founder G. Leicester Thomas, "Grassyfork, Ozark, and Three Springs each claimed to be the largest of its kind in the world, but I never heard the principles argue the matter when they were face to face."[8]

The development of the Frederick County fisheries coincides with the dramatic rise of Grassyfork, which grew rapidly beginning in 1912-1913. In a 1922 article in the *Indiana Daily Times,* Shireman's ambition and vision for the future of Grassyfork is apparent in a comment made by author James W. Carr, who says, "Some day, perhaps, when its owner reaches that stage of development which is his goal, it will be the mecca of thousands." By 1924, Grassyfork was rivaling if not surpassing the production of the Frederick County farms, which were deemed "primitive in comparison" by Dr. William J. Holloway of Maryland, a visitor to Grassyfork who was amazed at the extent of the fisheries.[9] Grassyfork was also producing aquariums and a variety of accessories, equipment, fish food and other supplies in its new plant in Martinsville. By late 1925, Grassyfork was deemed to be of "national importance," with 203 ponds on 120 acres, and an average of 40,000 goldfish per pond. Seventy-five percent of the goldfish in the United States was said to be produced by Grassyfork, making it the "largest goldfish hatchery in the world."[10] In 1936, with completion of the new Grassyfork office and Display Room, Shireman had attained his goal of making Grassyfork "a mecca for thousands." By the late 1930s, Grassyfork had auxiliary plants in Saddle River, New Jersey, Toronto, Canada, Southampton, England, and Atlanta, Georgia. In 1947, in an article titled "Goldfish Industry of Martinsville, Indiana" in *Economic Geography*, James R. Anderson wrote: "Other competing fisheries do not have the volume comparable to that of [Grassyfork]. The closest competitor, located at Stoutland, Missouri in the Ozarks, has developed rapidly under conditions similar to those at Martinsville."

Demand Creates Market

In the mid-to-late-nineteenth century in America, the beauty and novelty of the goldfish created an immediate demand. William Shoup is said to have been intrigued enough by reading about the fish that he ordered some for his farm pond and became an "accidental" farmer.[11] After hundreds of thousands of people viewed them at the 1893 Columbian Exposition, nearly as many wanted them for a bowl in their sunroom or parlor. Sometime between the close of the Exposition and 1909, the United States Bureau of Fisheries, to which the Japanese government had donated the fish displayed at the exposition, distributed free goldfish to anyone who requested them.[12] By at least 1899, when Eugene Shireman's friend complained about his inability to provide enough premiums for his soap powder, demand far exceeded supply. In 1902, thousands of goldfish were being given away annually as product premiums.[13] The market also included pet "stores, dealers of aquaria goods, men who want to stock their ponds, park and exposition directors", and so on.[14] The establishment of pet stores in large chain stores like Woolworth and Kresge also contributed to an increasing popular demand that resulted in a boom in goldfish hatcheries in the 1920s, with more than 60 producers. Many, like Ozark Fisheries, established in 1926 as a rainbow trout farm by F. Lawrence Bailliere, quickly switched to goldfish. In fact, Ozark bought its

[8] "The Rock That Made the Ripples: Charles B. Thomas," www.victoria-adventure.org.
[9] "Grassyfork Fisheries Wonderful," *Daily Reporter*, June 23, 1924. clipping on file in the Morgan County Public Library.
[10] "Trip to Largest Goldfish Hatchery in World Reveals Interesting Sites," *Indianapolis Star*, September 20, 1925. No earlier identification of Grassyfork as the 'world's largest" has yet been found.
[11] E. I. Lewis, "Indiana Gold-Fisheries," *Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries and Game for Indiana, 1901-1902* (Indianapolis: Wm. S. Burford), 252.
[12] Peter Ponzio, "Goldfish in America—The 1893 Columbian Exposition," www.goldfishpages.com.
[13] Lewis, 254.
[14] Lewis, 255.

first brood goldfish from the Bruce hatchery, and by 1928 had also acquired Roy Nakashima from Bruce, employing him to build and operate the new enterprise.

The result was the consolidation of American production in a handful of large operations and the elimination of smaller hatcheries like Bruce and Spring Valley who were already struggling by the onset of the Depression. The successful continuation into the present day of the larger farm operations listed above has been largely dependent on their ability to diversify their businesses (with aquatic plants, for example), market goldfish in new ways (such as bait, which occurred in the 1950s), and accept and adapt to new technology and business practices. All of these businesses remain family-owned and operated, so another key factor in their success is the commitment and interest of the later generations. At Ozark Fisheries, for example, president Lawrence B. Cleveland represents the third generation of Baillieres to operate the business. His son Joseph, who in 2011 became manager of the Martinsville operations, is the fourth.

"World's Largest" Claim

As has been seen, a number of American goldfish hatcheries have claimed to be the "world's largest." Due to the rise and decline of farms, the deservedness of the title depends on the period of time in which the claim was made. According to Peter Ponzio, president of the American Goldfish Society and a historian of the industry, statistics on goldfish production were never kept by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or any other federal agency. Even today, statistics are not kept on goldfish as a specific crop, rather goldfish are included in the category of "ornamental fish" that also include koi and tropicals. Consequently, it is not possible to quantify production or annual revenue of the various fisheries over time. In the absence of such evidence, data that was self-reported by fishery owners in news articles, product catalogs, and other sources makes possible the comparison of Grassyfork to its competitors. See the tables below.

From about 1925-1958, Grassyfork is the largest in terms of total number of acres (physical size) and production. By 1958, Three Springs/Lilypons is reporting greater acreage. Its annual production of 70,000,000—a tremendous number—would seem to refer to number of hatchlings rather than fish grown to saleable size. Note that by 1958 Lilypons was also a very large producer of aquatic plants, which also occupied the ponds. What percentage of the ponds was utilized by goldfish is not known.

Over the years, Grassyfork's claim to be the world's largest varied in wording. In the 1931 products catalog, for example, it claimed to be "the world's largest commercial Goldfish hatchery." In another undated catalog, somewhat later but prior to about 1941, Grassyfork is identified as the "world's largest Fisheries and Water Gardens." In 1961, it was said to be the "largest goldfish producer in the world." In 2011, Ed Ferguson reports that "we always said we were the largest single producer of goldfish in the world."

Peter Ponzio, president of the American Goldfish Association, attests that during the period of roughly 1925-1960, Grassyfork was the largest goldfish hatchery in the world in terms of production and "very likely in terms of physical size." He ranks Lilypons as second and Mt. Parnell a very close third. Larry Cleveland, president of Ozark Fisheries, also attests that Grassyfork was ranked at the top. Ozark overtook it in the 1960s, but the competition between the two was close enough that when given the opportunity in 1970, Ozark bought out its closest competitor. Wyatt Lefever, who founded Blue Ridge Fishery in Kernersville, North Carolina, in 1960, says: "Blue Ridge was a late-comer. As a kid growing up, I really admired Grassyfork and Ozark." About Grassyfork's claim to be the world's largest, he says, "It's a matter of opinion, but, yes, I would say that's right."

In summary, Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 is a historic resource of national significance. By about 1925 and into the 1960s, Grassyfork Fisheries was the world's largest goldfish hatchery in terms of production, physical size, geographic distribution, technical innovation, diversification of business operations.

Grassyfork Fisheries

Date	Ponds	Surface Acres	Total Acres	Annual Production (in Millions)	Annual Revenue	Production Since 1899	Comments
1899							year of founding
1913	9						
1916	180						75 percent of the 5,000,000 goldfish marketed in the United States is supplied by Grassyfork
1921				2	$100,000		
1922	150		75	3			"by far the largest goldfish hatchery in the United States; in fact, as far as can be ascertained, it is the largest fish hatchery of any kind. It is estimated that the Grassyfork Hatcheries ship each year more than twice as many goldfish as all of the breeders in America combined."[15]
1925	203		120				75% of goldfish sold in US said to come from Grassyfork
1927	180	100	600				
1929	300	160		3			
1931	525	275	1100+				
1936	700	350					75% of all goldfish in the world
1937	500		1500	50			
1941	645		1500				
1946	645	345	1500				
Date	**Ponds**	**Surface Acres**	**Total Acres**	**Annual Production (in Millions)**	**Annual Revenue**	**Production Since 1899**	**Comments**
1947	766		1500	25		400 million	125 employees
1948	675		1500	40			75% of all goldfish raised in United States
1950		350		50	1 million	500	
1953[16]	700	400		50			"world's largest producer of goldfish and water lilies". Total of seven hatcheries/farms. Branch shipping points at Saddle River, NJ, Atlanta, GA, Chattanooga, TN, and Decatur, AL
1961							

[15] Maxwell Drake, "The Proprietor of a Goldfish Farm," *American Magazine,* November 1922, 62.
[16] "Grassyforks [sic]: Goldfish Center of the World," *Indiana Conservation*, 1953 (month and day unknown), 8-10. Clipping on file in Morgan County Public Library.

Three Springs/Lilypons

Date	Ponds	Surface Acres	Total Acres	Annual Production in Millions	Annual Revenue	Comments
1917						year of founding
1935			250			
1958[17]		400	1800	70,000,000		"the largest source of ornamental fish and exotic water plants in the world"
2011			250			

Mt. Parnell Fisheries

Date	Ponds	Surface Acres	Total Acres	Annual Production in Millions	Annual Revenue	Comments
1923	3					year of founding
1958	50					
1958-1998	200	400+				four locations

Ozark Fisheries

Date	Ponds	Surface Acres	Total Acres	Annual Production in Millions	Annual Revenue	Comments
1926			97			founded as trout farm
1927						switched to goldfish
1928				1,035	55.50	

Hunting Creek Fisheries

Date	Ponds	Surface Acres	Total Acres	Annual Production in Millions	Annual Revenue	Comments
1923						year of founding
1950	100		125			

GRASSYFORK FISHERIES SINCE 1960

The year 1960 marks the beginning of a rather rapid decline in Grassyfork Fisheries. In May, Eugene Shireman died. Some years prior to this, he had turned over the operations of the business to Stanley H. Byram, his foster son. While production of goldfish remained high in 1960, the upper public area, including the office and display room, surrounding landscaped gardens, and rock gardens appears to have long been ignored and neglected. Period photographs show the building almost entirely hidden by overgrown pine trees, and Martinsville residents who grew up in the immediate area either do not recall the rock garden at all or remember it as

[17] Dr. G. L. Thomas, Jr., "Visit to Lilypons," www.victoria-adventure.org. Excerpted from Dr. Thomas's book, *Garden Pools, Waterlilies and Goldfish* (D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1958), pages unknown.

abandoned and overgrown. The public had long stopped visiting in droves, although they were still welcome to drop in for a picnic or to tour the lower farm area.

The 1960s brought other changes as well. The factory on Walnut Street closed. In 1963, one remote farm was sold to the State of Indiana (it is now Cikana fish hatchery) and another to the Indiana Conservation Department. In 1964, the Grassyfork work force was a mere 25-30 people, down from 125 in 1947. In 1966, the State of Indiana announced that a new State Road 37 bypass would be built. The new road opened on Friday, October 18, 1968. Travelers no longer passed directly in front of the world's largest goldfish hatchery. Grassyfork was forgotten.

Another significant change during this period was the sale of the 11-acre Saddle River facility to longtime employee Dick Kyllo in 1965. "By the time I bought it, Grassyfork was pretty much defunct," Dick says. The facility consisted of a sales building with a manager's apartment on the second floor, two greenhouses, and ponds for growing water lilies and storing goldfish shipped from Martinsville. Dick credits the closure of Saddle River to the availability of cheap goldfish from Asia, the production of goldfish in Europe, and the replacement of over the road shipping by affordable air freight.

In Martinsville, as in Saddle River, the need for a public sales and display room had been dwindling for years, and the loss of visitors closed it for good. Ed Ferguson was manager of Grassyfork at the time. He recalls that about this time, the display room and lobby were converted into offices with the erection of the existing demising walls. The north end of the first floor was converted into four apartments, with two more constructed on the north end of the second floor. The apartments were leased to Grassyfork employees. The well in the east lawn was drilled about this time to serve the apartments.

Outside, the landscape features were dismantled, with some—brick walls, limestone fence posts—thrown into the east hollow. The glass conservatory was sold to McFadden's Nursery on State Road 37, where it remained until the early 1990s. The greenhouse was sold to Critser's Nursery in Morgantown; it no longer exists.

In the middle farm area, local farmers leased the barns and pastureland. Grassyfork's own nursery and cattle had long been discontinued.

In the lower farm area, neglect was also plainly evident. The ponds were in need of reconstruction, and the brood stock was seriously depleted. The buildings were also in need of repair and updating.

On May 13, 1970, Stanley H. Byram sold Grassyfork Fisheries to Ozark Fisheries, Inc., and retired (HP 15). At this time, Grassyfork consisted of 1,100 acres on five farms and produced 40 million fish annually. Ed Ferguson assumed the position of president of Grassyfork Fisheries.

In 1971, the Shireman Estates subdivision was platted and the first lots began to be sold. According to plat maps, the total number of acres was reduced from 501.12 in 1966 to 441.8 in 1975 to approximately 254 in 1998. The acreage subtracted from the original was largely pasture and woodland.

In 1995, the shipping, breeding, and office operations were moved from Farm No. 1 to Farm No. 4 (located on State Road 37; now known as Hamilton Farm). The lower shipping house was abandoned.

In 1996, Grassyfork Fisheries officially merged with Ozark Fisheries, and the Grassyfork name was dropped. The Frosty Elliott house and garage was demolished. Ed Ferguson retired after 53 years with Grassyfork.

In 2004, the office and display room was vacant and has remained vacant since that time.

In March 2009, the office and show room, surrounding lawn, and the rock garden area was acquired from Ozark Fisheries by the Morgan County Historic Preservation Society.

At this writing, sale of the building and rock garden to a buyer intending to restore both is pending.

JULIAN CRAMER (1905-1986)

The Grassyfork Office and Display Room and related designed landscape are the products of Julian Cramer and his brother Leonard, and possibly also his brothers Ralph and Ernest. Together, the team of Julian and Leonard was known as Cramer Bros. Each made unique contributions, but Julian seems to have been the key figure in the partnership. The brothers were the fifth and final generation of Cramer masons and builders in Morgan County; it appears that the family trade stretches back many more generations than that. Julian's great-great grandfather Archibald Cramer and three of his brothers came to Morgan County from Morris County, NJ, in 1839. The following information is based on the memories of Julian's friend Tom Tackett of Martinsville.

Julian Cramer (Attachment C: Julius Cramer, JC 1) was born to Ira and Alpha June Kelso Cramer on December 1, 1905, the first of eight children. He grew up in the family trade, completing his first solo job in 1922 at age 16. He received payment of $100 for laying four columns along the sidewalk (JC 2) of the Craftsman bungalow at 290 N. Main St. in Martinsville, built by the Cramer family. The diamond insert is a Cramer trademark or signature that Julian carried on in much of his own work, making it fairly easy to identify today. Other characteristics of Julian's work that make his buildings identifiable are battered brick bungalow porch columns; a fondness for misshapen brick he called "pops and swells"; mosaic images made from hand-chiseled brick; the use of salvaged materials; hand-forged ironwork; textured interior plaster surfaces; tinted and scored concrete.

As Julian and his brothers gained experience as artisans and builders, their repertoire expanded to include new houses and the remodeling of older commercial and residential structures. A large number of resources attributed to Julian Cramer in entirety or in part have been identified in Martinsville and Morgan County, Bloomington, and Nashville. See the list below. It is believed that Julian designed some houses on his own, but it is likely that he utilized plan books and other resources to build duplicates or close copies of the designs of others. His earliest houses reflect the Craftsman, bungalow, and eclectic revival styles, including Tudor and Spanish. During the approximate period 1935-1940, he veneered several Martinsville houses of an earlier period in a locally produced multi-colored shale product that Tom Tackett believes he called water struck Norman brick. In the 1940s, he installed the first aluminum storefronts on late-nineteenth century commercial buildings in downtown Martinsville, and in Nashville, the construction of the Nashville House restaurant, The Village Shop, Brown County Playhouse, and other buildings. His work from the 1950s into the 1970s is characterized by the design and construction of a few ranch style houses, Martinsville's first strip mall, Southside Shopping Center (later destroyed by fire), and the use of limestone in structural work and veneers in both new construction and remodeling. In his later years, Julian was engaged as an artisan in home remodeling, for example, crafting walnut paneling from trees cut on site.

According to those who knew him, Julian was an eccentric individual who was highly creative, intelligent, artistic, and "ahead of his time" in many ways. He told Tom Tackett, "I always wanted to lay off the lines." By this he meant that he preferred to design and build things his own way—to lay bricks and stone in ways other than in predictable straight rows. He saw beauty and utility in imperfection: in bricks that had been disfigured or discolored in the burning process—he called these "pops and swells"—in geological "concretions" that he used as landscape features, in discarded junk such as furniture and beams and motors and tools that could be made into doors, mantel pieces, wall panels, and so on.

Many of the buildings attributed to Julian reflect adherence to accepted norms; they could have been built by any competent builder. Others, however, convey Julian's unique artistic sensibility and are remarkable examples of legitimate folk art. His own house at 410 N. St. Clair Street (JC 9) in Martinsville, begun about 1940, is a perfect and highly personal example. Bricks are laid off the line in courses that are diagonal, wavelike, and free-flowing. Swells and pops add depth and texture. An entrance door is crafted from a discarded cobbler's bench; strap hinges and other ironwork were made by Julian using a forge on site. In the

chimney is imbedded a concrete plaque depicting his dog, Ruby, and along the front entrance, incised in a brick is a powerful political statement reflecting his position on America's involvement in World War II: "Do not get us into war Julian." (With the help of a local judge, Julian did his war service in the United States Coast Guard and repaired lighthouses.) The interior of Julian's house and what remains of the landscaped grounds is just as eclectic.

Four representative notable houses designed and built by Julian Cramer include a pair of Tudor Revival style cottages from the late 1920s: one at 239 N. Home Ave. in Martinsville (JC 3) and the other at 1228 S. Washington St. in Bloomington (JC 4). They feature a very steeply pitched front cross gable, walls made of swells and pops, hand-crafted wood doors with forged hardware, and another Cramer trademark: mosaic-like designs made of whole and cut brick of various colors in the front facing gable. Julian referred to the diagonal slash as a lightning bolt.

Julian's incorporation of mosaic-like designs in the brickwork appears to have been inspired by the previous generation of Cramer mason-builders. In Martinsville, in the rear yard of 400 N. Main St., is a brick garden shelter with wall design featuring a heron standing in cattails. The Craftsman style house at 389 N. Grant St., built by the Cramer brothers for their mother, June, about 1940, features a flying mallard duck mosaic on the chimney face (JC8).

In late 1935, Julian began designing the Grassyfork Office and Showroom, the surrounding landscape, and the rock garden in the north ravine. The building's form and interior arrangement of space accommodated its unique functions as the public retail outlet of the world's largest commercial producer of goldfish. Once again, he opted to use his preferred "swells and pops" laid up with oozing mortar—or what he called weeping joints. The building is the largest known building, and the only non-residential building, designed and built by him with his brothers' help.

To what degree Julian worked alone or in conjunction with his brothers Leonard and Ralph is not altogether known. Ed Ferguson, former president of Grassyfork, believes that Julian was the "brains" of Cramer Bros. and that Leonard was primarily a "worker". According to Tom Tackett, Leonard worked in Georgia doing road construction during the 1950s; during this time he invented and patented a unique device for molding concrete curbs. Ralph grew up in the family trade, but the extent of his involvement in the business is not known. Another brother, Ernest, worked as a printer for many years, yet Tom believes it was he who developed a method for scoring poured concrete to make it resemble tile. This can be found in various driveways, sidewalks, stairways, and entrances throughout Martinsville, and inside the west (main) entrance of the Grassyfork Office and Display Room.

In addition to being a designer and builder, Julian Cramer was a gifted musician from his earliest days to his last, still fondly remembered by area musicians and instrument builders. Many local people remember him for his fondness for "small cars" manufactured by Vespa, Renault, Triumph and other European makers. In the garage he built above his house, he'd dismantle them, repair them, and put them back together—many times in his own creative way. Julian was also a talented storyteller and joker. Tom Tackett retells a story of about constructing the Grassyfork building concerns the placement of the huge boiler. When the brick walls and the concrete floor of the basement were complete, Julian flooded the basement with water. He built a raft, placed the boiler on it, and floated it out to its approximate location. As water was pumped out of the basement, the boiler slowly lowered into place. Is the story merely a tall tale fabricated by a known joker?

Julian Cramer died at his home—what he considered "the best house there ever was"—in 1986 and is buried alongside his mother and brothers in Hilldale Cemetery in Martinsville.

A list of resources attributed to Julian Cramer and/or his relatives begins on the next page.

Resources Attributed to Julian Cramer and/or Cramer Relatives

Resources in bold face type are pictured in Attachment C: Julian Cramer.

Address	Date	Description	Julian	Other Cramers	Comments
Martinsville					
59 W. Harrison St.	c.1925	Bungalow	X		frame construction
400 N. Jefferson St.	1906	Colonial Revival		X	mosaic with heron and cattails on wall of garden shelter
415 N. Jefferson St.	1928	English Cottage	X		Johnson Bros. of Bloomington got the contract for the house. Julian/Cramer Bros. did the driveway; it is made of square bricks and scored concrete.
489 N. Jefferson St.	1871	Italianate	X		did repairs until he ran into conflict with owner
~~110 E. Harrison St.~~	~~1911~~	~~Prairie~~		~~X~~	
190 E. Harrison	1891		X		made brick entrance surround and iron hand rail
210 E. Harrison St.	1945				
250 E. Harrison St.	1932	Tudor Revival	X		water struck Norman brick.
290 E. Harrison St.	1916	Prairie		X	
310 E. Harrison St.	1930	English Cottage	X	X	Julian said he laid the arch. Walls have pops and swells.
390 E. Harrison St.	1930	T-plan	X		made brick entrance surround; concretions on lawn
1010 E. Harrison St.	1901/ c.1935	Dutch Colonial	X		water struck Norman brick
1089 E. Harrison St.	c.1915	Prairie		"Cramer built"	
239 N. Home Ave.	c.1927	Tudor Revival	X		built as a spec home
459 E. Pike St.	1964		X		designed and built
310 E. Highland St.	1953 1954 per owner	Ranch	X		did the stone work, built chimney per current owner, who knew Julian
360 E. Highland St.	1949 1952 per Wylie	Ranch	X		
389 N. Wayne St.	1912	Bungalow	X		brick porch
490 N. Ohio St.	c.1955	Ranch?	X		Called these bricks "pops" or "swells". Joints were "weeping joints". This house is made of concrete block with a brick facade.
389 N. Grant St.	c.1930	Bungalow	X		This is the Cramer family house, built for June by the brothers. Mallard mosaic in chimney. Concretions. Wrought iron porch rail, stairway hand rail inside; Tudor beams upstairs, heavy plastered walls.

Address	Date	Description	Julian	Other Cramers	Comments
390 N. St. Clair St.	c.1939	Colonial Revival	?	X	Leonard Cramer's house
410 N. St. Clair St.	c.1946	no style	X		Julian Cramer's house
490 N. St. Clair St.	c.1920	Bungalow			house of Margaret Cramer Sedwick, Julian's first cousin
540 E. Pike St.	c.1895/ c.1925	Queen Anne	X (?)		bungalow porch columns have diamond inserts
1040 E. Pike St.	c.1915	Bungalow			
1409 E. Pike St.	1946	no style	?		Tom wonders if this may be Julian's first house, albeit heavily remodeled. The first house was near here, made of concrete block, built at a cost of $900. Cf. 1460 E. Pike St.
290 E. Morgan St. (Hopkins & Woods)	1917			"Cramer built"	
134 E. Morgan St.	1900		X		applied scored/incised stucco on upper façade
89 N. Jefferson St. (First National Bank)	1915	Neoclassical		"Cramer built"	laid limestone facing; column fell and broke, buried in the street
109 E. Washington St. (Barskin's)	1921-22			"Cramer built"	
171 E. Washington St.	c.1900		X		limestone entrance
219 E. Washington St. (Wolf Building)	c.1940		X		limestone facing, rain/wire struck Norman brick in entrance wall, combined several buildings into one
290 E. Washington St.	1894/ c.1935	Dutch Colonial	X		water struck Norman brick veneer c.1935
890 E. Washington St.	1937	Tudor Revival	X		
10-20-28 N. Main St.	c.1860/ c.1950		X		installed aluminum storefront; made awning over 10-20
78 N. Main St.	1945		likely		remodeled storefront using white glazed brick, heavy stucco, incised concrete floor in recessed entrance
110 N. Main St. Kivett's	c. 1860/ c.1950		X		remodeled interior and storefront; Tom thinks the aluminum front was done by Julian
290 N. Main St.	1921	Bungalow	X	X	At age 16, Julian laid the columns along the sidewalk. This was his first job, for which he received $100.
18 E. Morgan St.	c.1870/c.1940		?	Ernest?	incised and colored concrete floor in entrance
60-62 E. Morgan St. (Citizens Bank)	1909		?	"Cramer built"?	
128 E. Morgan St.	c.1870/ c.1940		?	Ernest?	incised and colored concrete floor in entrance
134 E. Morgan St.	c.1870/ c.1940		X	Ernest?	incised and colored concrete floor in entrance
860 E. Columbus St.	1967		X		Julian "had a hand in" this
90 S. Crawford St.	1947		X		Limestone cladding. This house originally had a flat roof

Address	Date	Description	Julian	Other Cramers	Comments
					covered with rubber, rocks, and about 6 inches of water. Julian thought this was a way to cool the house.
590 E. Jackson St.	1960	Ranch	X		Julian and owner Grace Woody butted heads and parted ways over this house that Julian designed partially according to Grace's instructions.
90 S. Wayne St.	1882/ 1967-68		X		laid brick façade; bricks are from old Central School across the street.
160 S. Wayne St.	1918/ 1967-68		X		laid brick façade; bricks are from old Central School
509 S. Sycamore St.	1955		X		laid limestone façade
559 S. Sycamore St.	1924		X		laid limestone facade
589 S. Main St.	1947	Ranch	X		Applied later limestone veneer?
609 S. Main St.	1940	Tudor Revival	X		water struck Norman brick
659 S. Main St.	1914	Bungalow		X	
690 S. Main St.	1927	English Cottage	X		
790 S. Main St.	1924	Bungalow		X	
760 S. Main St.	1924	Bungalow		X	
159 W. Randolph St.	1958	Ranch	X		limestone facing; he may have built the entire house
40 W. Garfield St.	1927	Bungalow	X		
83 W. Garfield St.	1936		X		Incorporates gray-black Haydite block accents made at Hydraulic Press Brick Co., Brooklyn.
40 E. Garfield	1913	Bungalow	X		
90 W. Sumner	1937	Bungalow	X		
1090 S. Home Ave.	1959	Ranch	X		Yellow and orange brick laid in diagonal stripes. Built for Robert "Bub" Dillender.
290 S. Grant St.	1929	Spanish Eclectic	X		Made ironwork, doors, etc. Cute concrete block garage on west property line.
2902 E. Morgan St.	1936	no style	X		built with Leonard and probably also Ralph. Landscaping designed and built by Julian (presumed).
1055 Lincoln Hill Rd.	1940s?	?	X		built limestone fireplace in basement; this was the home of Julian's aunt Daisy Olive Cramer Tackett
Southside Shopping Center, SR 39 Bypass	1950s-1960s		X		Martinsville's first shopping center, later burned down
Mooresville					
3486 Comer Lane	1947	Ranch	X		Brick veneer. Ed Ferguson remembers Julian working on this house and the others on Comer Lane
3504 Comer Lane	1947	Ranch	X		brick veneer
3524 Comer Lane	1946	Ranch	X		brick veneer
Morgan County					
2420 SR 67 N	c.1935	Tudor Revival	X (?)		
4290 Cragen Road	c.1935	Tudor Revival	X (?)		water struck Norman brick
4335 Parker Rd., Gregg Twp.	1958	Ranch	X		built for Martinsville attorney Sam Kagan, who had his office in the Southside Shopping Center

Address	Date	Description	Julian	Other Cramers	Comments
2485 Voyles Rd., Washington Twp.	1920	No style	X		Julian made bungalow porch columns (diamond inserts)and walls and did interior work for the owners for about ten years: exposed wood beams in kitchen, bathtub surround, walnut paneling made from trees cut on the property.
Bloomington					
1228 S. Washington St.	1928	Tudor Revival Nearly identical to 239 N. Home Ave.	X		Julian told Bruce Taggart that he built two red brick houses west of Bryan Park. This house is nearly identical to 239 N. Home Ave., Martinsville.
528 E. 1st St.	c.1928	Bungalow	X		brick house southwest corner 1st St. and Henderson, has inset limestone diamonds on porch columns and in side gables. See *Monroe County Interim Report*, 2004: 72, site 112.
Monroe County					
north shore of Lake Lemon	late 1950s	unidentified stone sea walls and masonry structures	X		Dr. Wolf of Martinsville, for whom Julian remodeled an office, developed part of the north shore of Lake Lemon.
Nashville					
Nashville House	1947-48	Rustic Revival	?	X	attributed to Leonard in his obituary
Village Shop Van Buren St.			?	X	attributed to Leonard in his obituary. Now the Summer Kitchen.
Christian Science Church, 331 SR 135 N.			?	X	attributed to Leonard in his obituary
Jack Rogers's house on Town Hill			?	X	attributed to Leonard in his obituary
Brown County Playhouse, 70 Van Buren St.	1948-49		?	X	attributed to Leonard in his obituary. Opened Summer 1949
Indianapolis					
work done on N. Meridian St.			X		Julian would load up the "speedster" with local masons and drive up to work
Illinois					

Address	Date	Description	Julian	Other Cramers	Comments
house and landscaping for Ed King, car dealer, location not yet determined			X		Ed King's pet phrase was "The King Don't Care." Julian wore a tie with this saying on it.

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Mike Rice, telephone interview with author, November 2, 2011. Mike is the fourth-generation owner of Mt.

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 | Morgan, Indiana
Name of Property | County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
___previously listed in the National Register
___previously determined eligible by the National Register
___designated a National Historic Landmark
___recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
___recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

___State Historic Preservation Office
___Other State agency
___Federal agency
___Local government
___University
___Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 109-386-60012

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 254
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	551270	4366760	3	16	552340	4365500
2	16	552350	4366420	4	16	550880	4365500
5	16	550860	4365550				

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Beginning at the southeast corner, at the intersection of E. Morgan St. and the north property line of 1892 E. Woodcrest Dr.; thence west along north (rear) property lines of residences in the Woodcrest subdivision on the north side of E.

thence north along the east side of Grassyfork Lane to the southwest corner of the property located at 103 Cleveland Dr.; thence following the rear property lines of residence on Cleveland Dr. and Bailliere Dr. to the northwest corner of the property located at 340 Bailliere Dr.; thence east along the property line shared by Ozark Fisheries, Inc., and Rev. Kenneth Loehr Trust to the east Loehr property line; thence north to the southwest corner of the property line of J. Bergman Family Revocable trust; thence east along south Bergman property line to the northwest corner of the property line of Gary, Caren, and Virginia Carrell; thence south along Carrell property line to the southwest corner of said property; thence east along south Carrel property line to the east corner of the north property line of Ozark Fisheries, Inc.; thence south along said line a few hundred yards; thence east along north property line of Ozark Fisheries, Inc., to Country Club Rd.; thence south a few hundred yards to the north property line of 1180 Country Club Rd.; thence west along said property line to the west property line of said property; thence south along said property line to the south property line of said property; thence east along said property line to the east property line of Ozark Fisheries, Inc.; thence south along said property line to the north property line of property owned by Morgan County Historic Preservation Society, Inc.; thence east along said property line to E. Morgan St.; thence south along E. Morgan St to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries enclose the remaining acreage of the original Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1 and encompass all historic resources included in this nomination as well as the current farm operations. Grassyfork Fisheries once included other farms separate from the nominated area. With the exception of two that remain active farms owned and operated by Ozark Fisheries, these have been changed in use after being sold, as specified in the Statement of Significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joanne Raetz Stuttgen for Morgan County Historic Preservation Society and Ozark Fisheries, Inc.
organization _____ date July 1, 2010
street & number 759 E. Washington Street telephone (765) 349-1537
city or town Martinsville state IN zip code 46151
e-mail jstuttgen@comcast.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1

City or Vicinity: Martinsville

County: Morgan State: IN

Photographer: Joanne Raetz Stuttgen

Date Photographed: as specified

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 15.
Upper area, lawn and Office and Display Room from Morgan Street, camera facing northwest, May 5, 2010.

2 of 15
Office and Display Room, east and north elevations, camera facing southwest, February 27, 2010.

3 of 15
Office and Display Room, north and west elevations, camera facing southeast, February 27, 2010.

4 of 15
Office and Display Room, display room interior, camera facing southeast, April 6, 2010.

5 of 15
Office and Display Room, caretaker's apartment, south end of second floor, camera facing south, April 6, 2010.

6 of 15
Office and Display Room, office at northeast corner of second floor, camera facing northeast. April 6, 2010.

7 of 15
Office and Display Room, north end of basement, camera facing northwest, April 26, 2010.

8 of 15
Rock Garden, portion of retaining wall, camera facing east, March 17, 2010.

9 of 15
Rock Garden, well house, camera facing east, March 17, 2010.

10 of 15
Middle farm area, red barn, middle farm area, camera facing southwest, February 27, 2010.

11 of 15
Lower farm area, camera facing east, February 27, 2010.

12 of 15
Lower farm area, holding tanks and lower house, camera facing north, February 27, 2010.

13 of 15
Lower farm area, interior of lower house, camera facing southwest, March 2, 2010.

14 of 15
Lower farm area, remains of cook house, camera facing southeast, February 27, 2010.

15 of 15
Lower farm area, garage, and storage building, camera facing west, February 27, 2010.

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Name of Property

Morgan, Indiana
County and State

Property Owner:

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

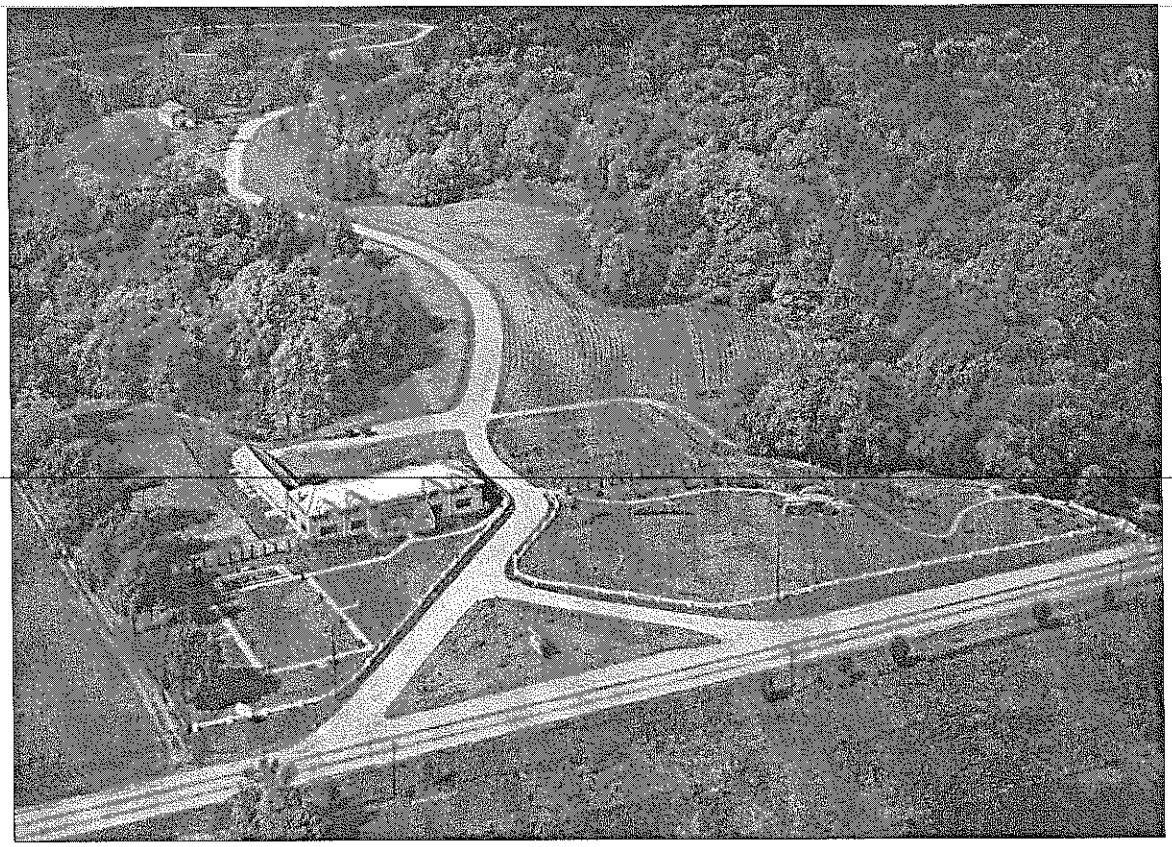
name Lawrence B. Cleveland, President, Ozark Fisheries, Inc.

street & number 1100 Ozark Fisheries Road telephone 573-765-3227

city or town Stoutland state MO zip code 65567

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ATTACHMENT A: Historic Photographs
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

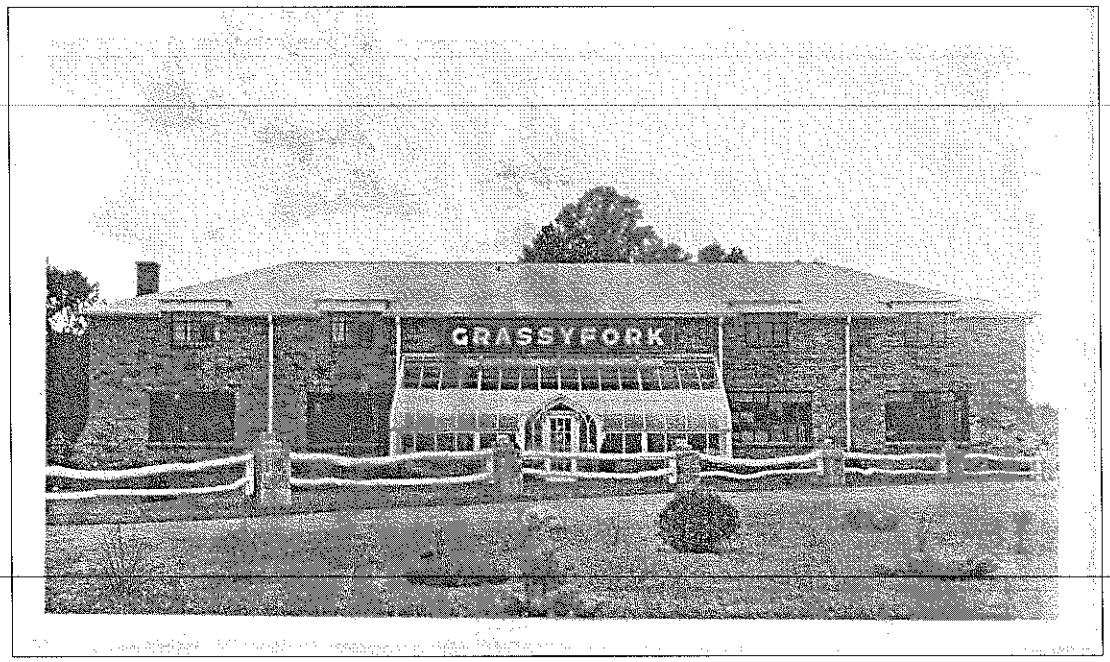


HP 1. Bird's eye view of upper and middle areas, c. 1940. Camera facing west.

ATTACHMENT A: Historic Photographs
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

HP 2. Lower farm area with farm operations, c. 1940. Camera facing north.

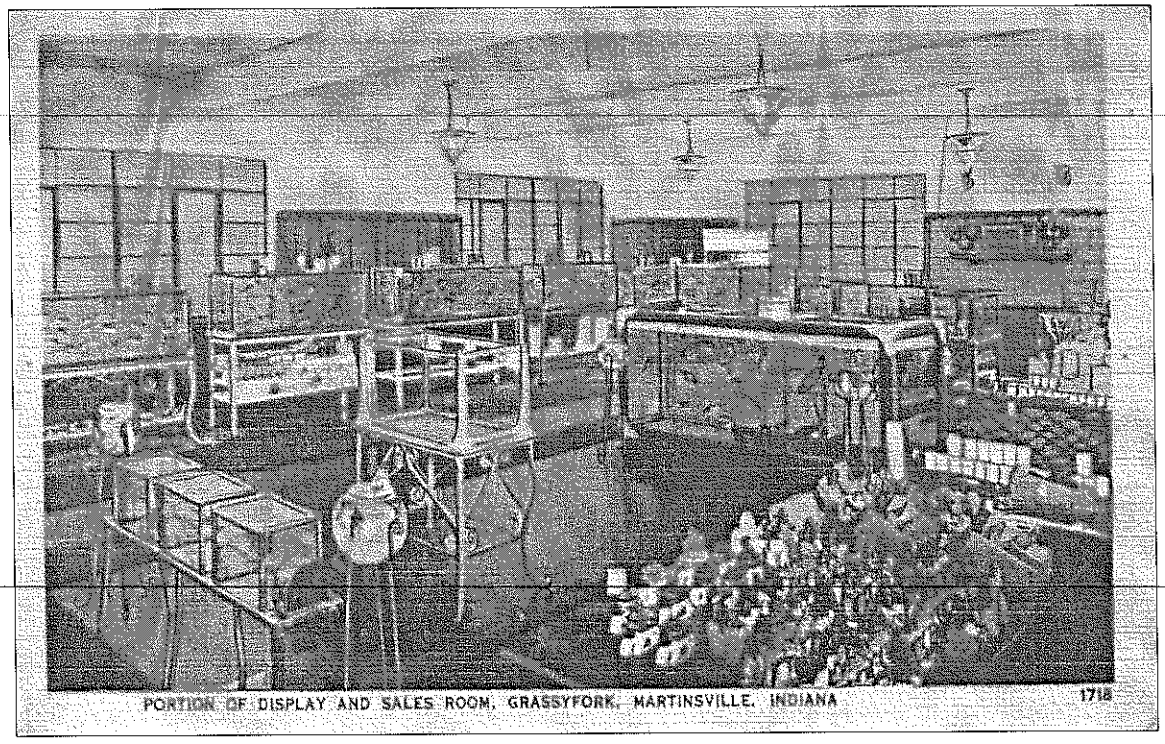
ATTACHMENT A: Historic Photographs
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN



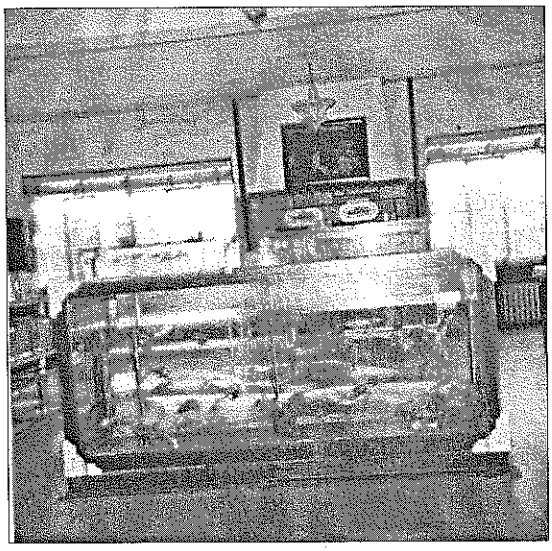
HP 3. Office and Display Room with conservatory, c. 1940. Camera facing west.

HP4. Interior of conservatory, c. 1940. Camera facing north.

ATTACHMENT A: Historic Photographs
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN



HP 5. Interior of show room, c. 1940. Camera facing southeast.



HP 6. Five hundred gallon aquarium in show room, c. 1951.

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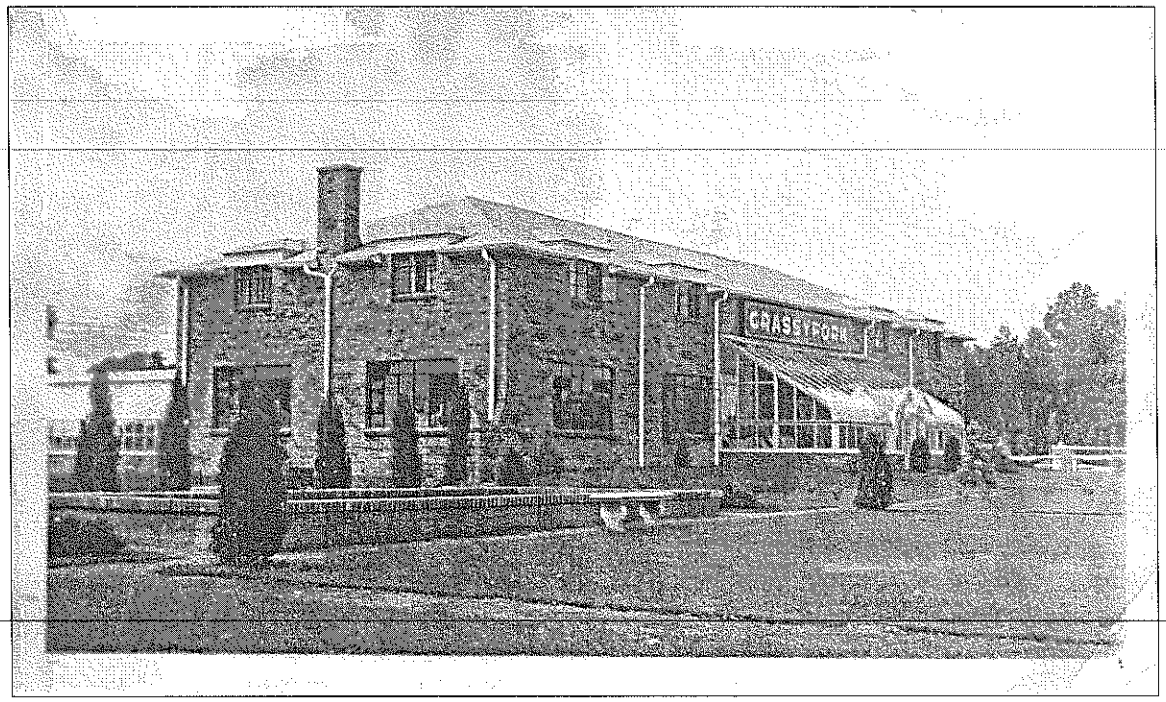
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN



HP 7. South goldfish pool and garden, just southeast of the Office and Display Room, c. 1940. The greenhouse can be seen behind the building. Camera facing northwest.

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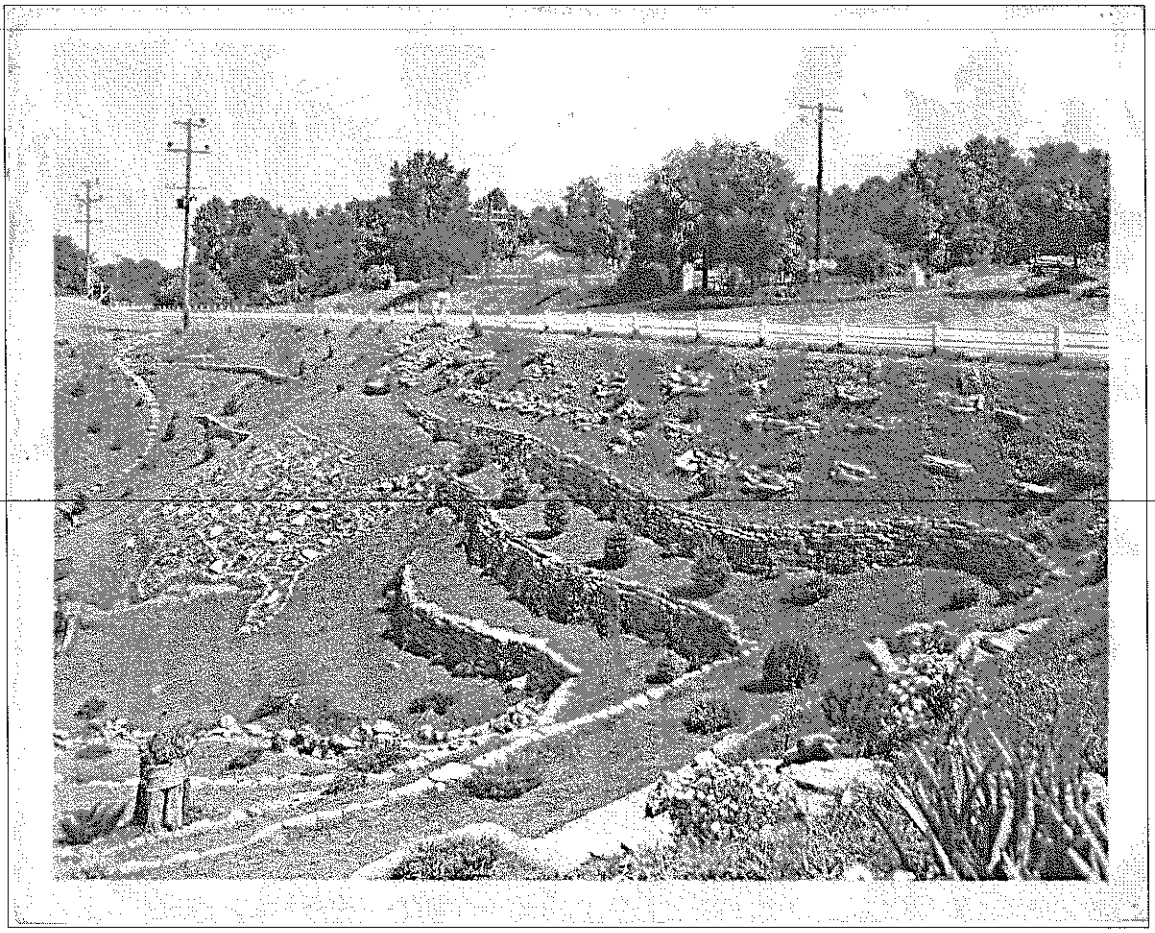
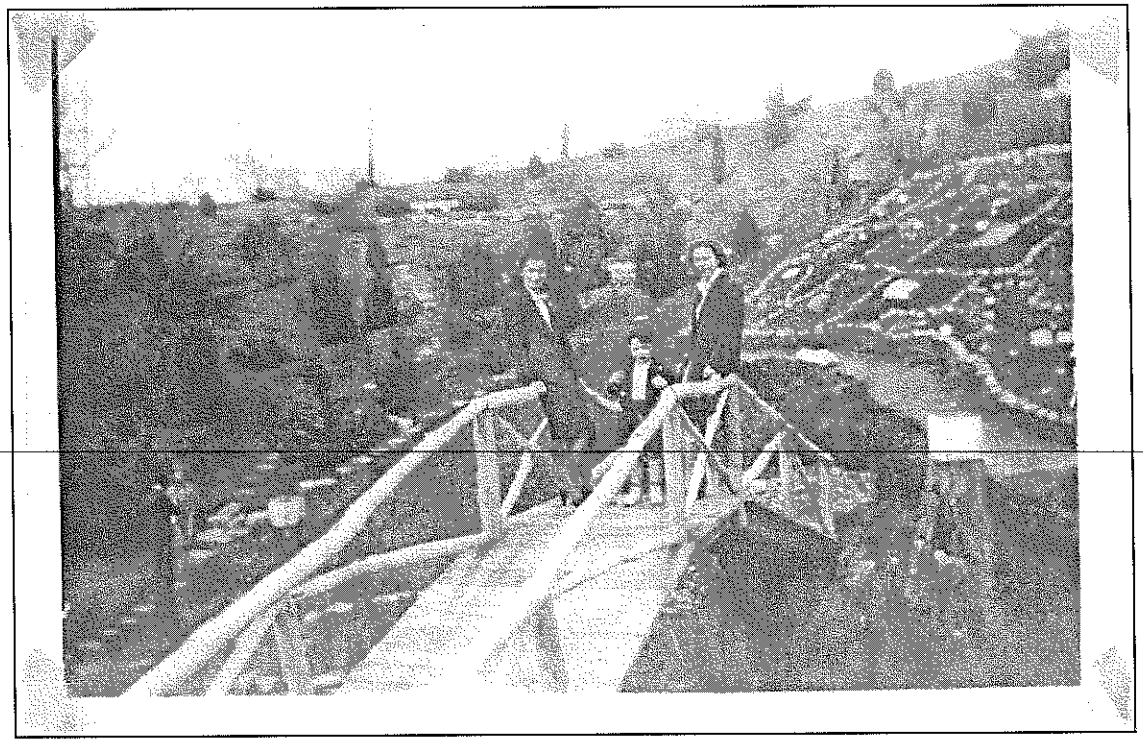
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN



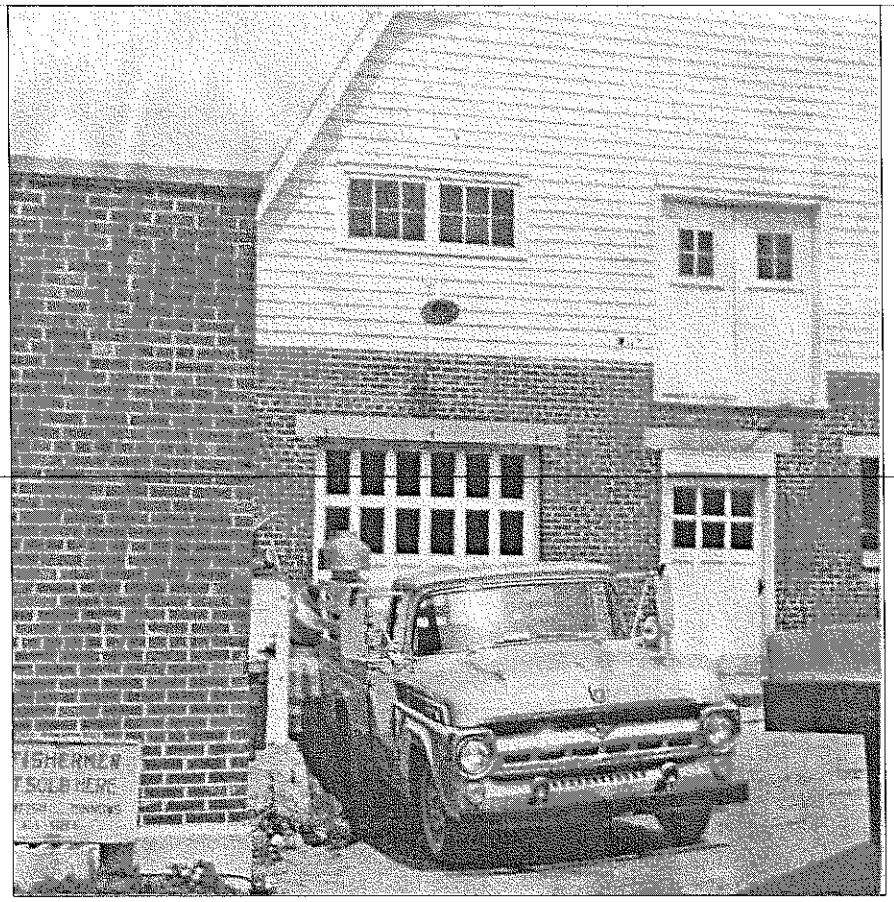
HP 8. Rock garden showing USA rock map, retaining walls, north staircase, and public road, c. 1936. Camera facing northeast.

ATTACHMENT A: Historic Photographs
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN



HP 9. Bridge/viewing platform in relationship to USA rock map, 1939. Camera facing northeast.

ATTACHMENT A: Historic Photographs
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN



HP 10. Lower shipping house, c. 1955. Camera facing north.

ATTACHMENT A: Historic Photographs
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

HP 11. Holding tank immediately south of lower shipping house. A bus has dropped off school children for a tour, c. 1955. Camera facing south.

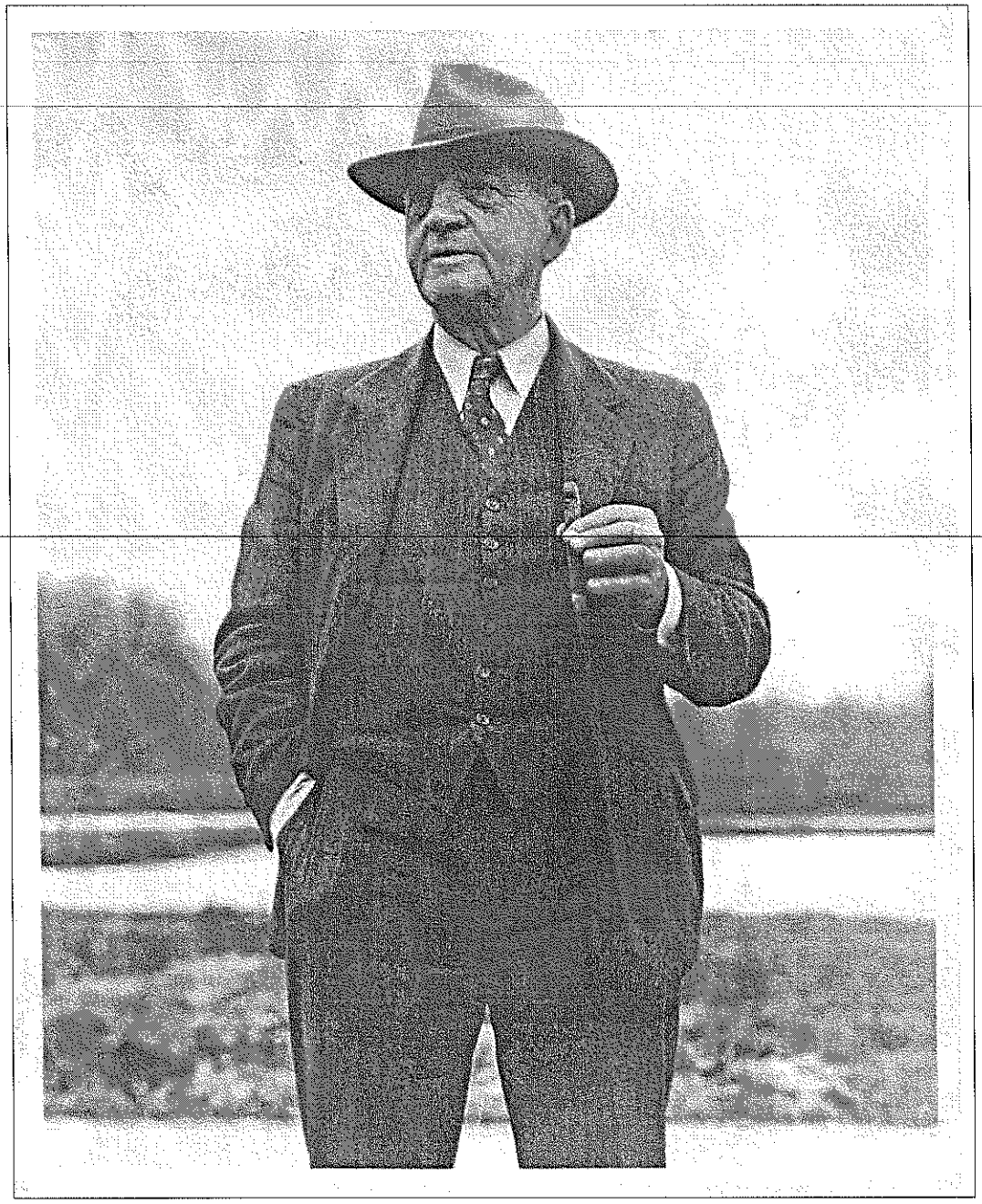
ATTACHMENT A: Historic Photographs
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

HP 12. Saddle River, NJ, facility, 2010. Goldfish and water lily ponds were located in what is now the grassy field in the foreground. Photograph contributed by Richard Kyllo, who lives in what was the office and display room. Camera direction unknown.

ATTACHMENT A: Historic Photographs
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

HP 13. Original Grassyfork Fisheries Model T tanker truck in front of Thomas Taggart Riverside Park pavilion, Indianapolis, c. 1935.

ATTACHMENT A: Historic Photographs
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN



HP 14. Eugene C. Shireman, c. 1940.

ATTACHMENT A: Historic Photographs
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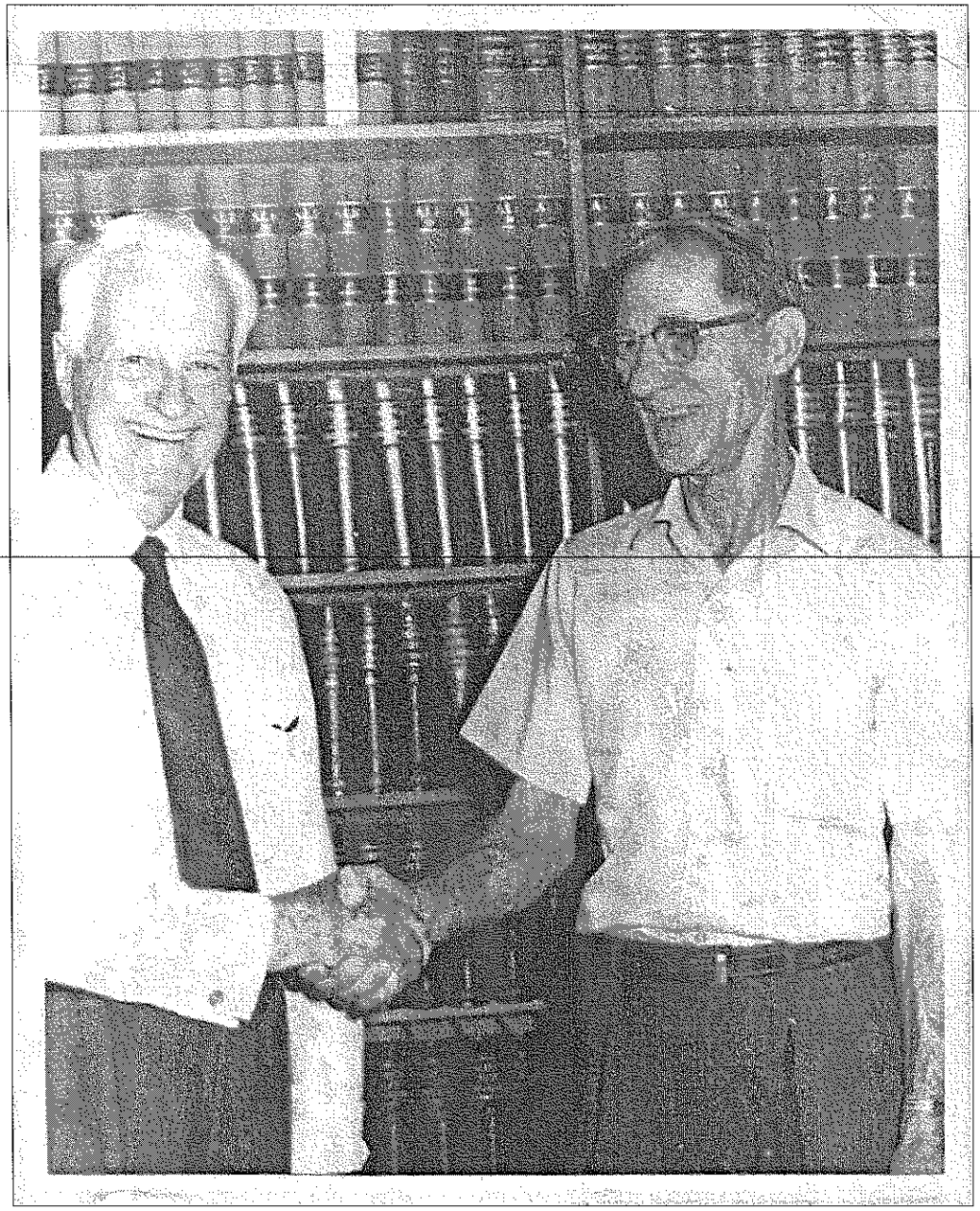
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN



HP 15. In May 1970, Ozark Fisheries bought Grassyfork Fisheries. At left is F. Lawrence Baillier, founder and president of Ozark Fisheries. At right is Stanley H. Byram of Grassyfork Fisheries.

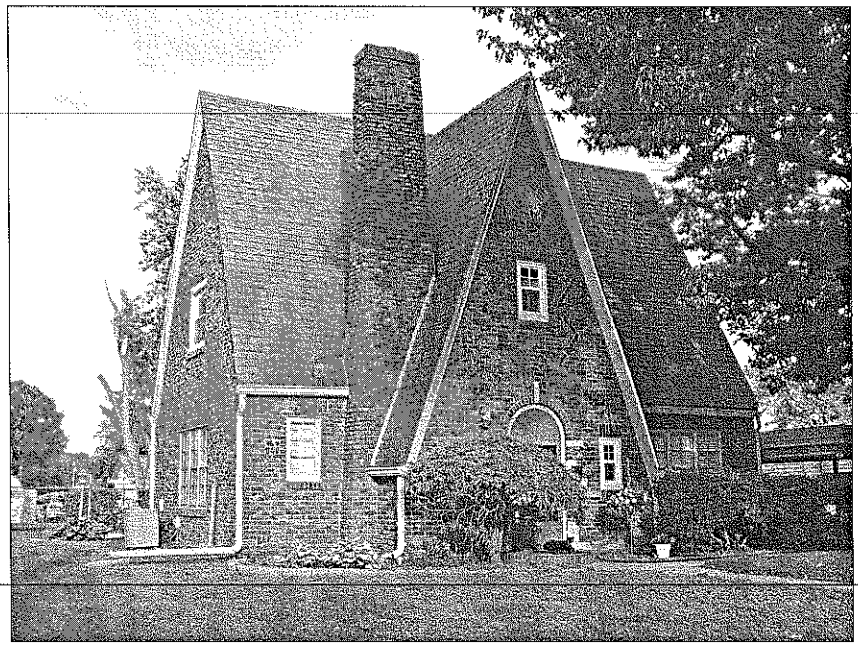
ATTACHMENT C: Julian Cramer
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

JC 1. Julian Cramer with mandolin made for him by Bruce Taggart of Brown County, c. 1976.

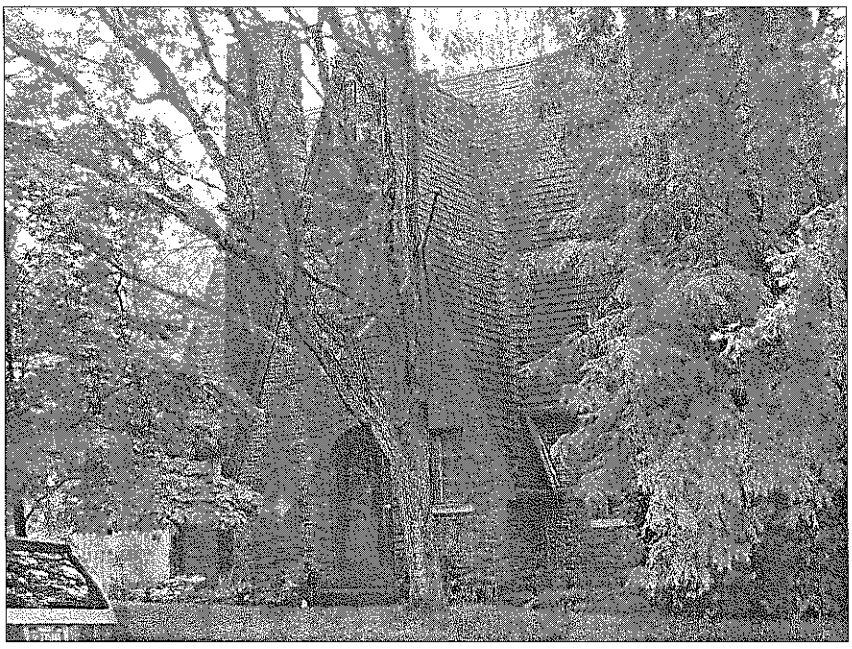
ATTACHMENT C: Julian Cramer
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

JC 2. 290 N. Main St., 1921. One of four columns laid by Julian Cramer at age 16. This was his first job, for which he was paid $100. The inset diamond is a Cramer family signature or trademark that Julian carried on throughout his lifetime.

ATTACHMENT C: Julian Cramer
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN



JC 3. 239 N. Home Ave., Martinsville, c. 1928.

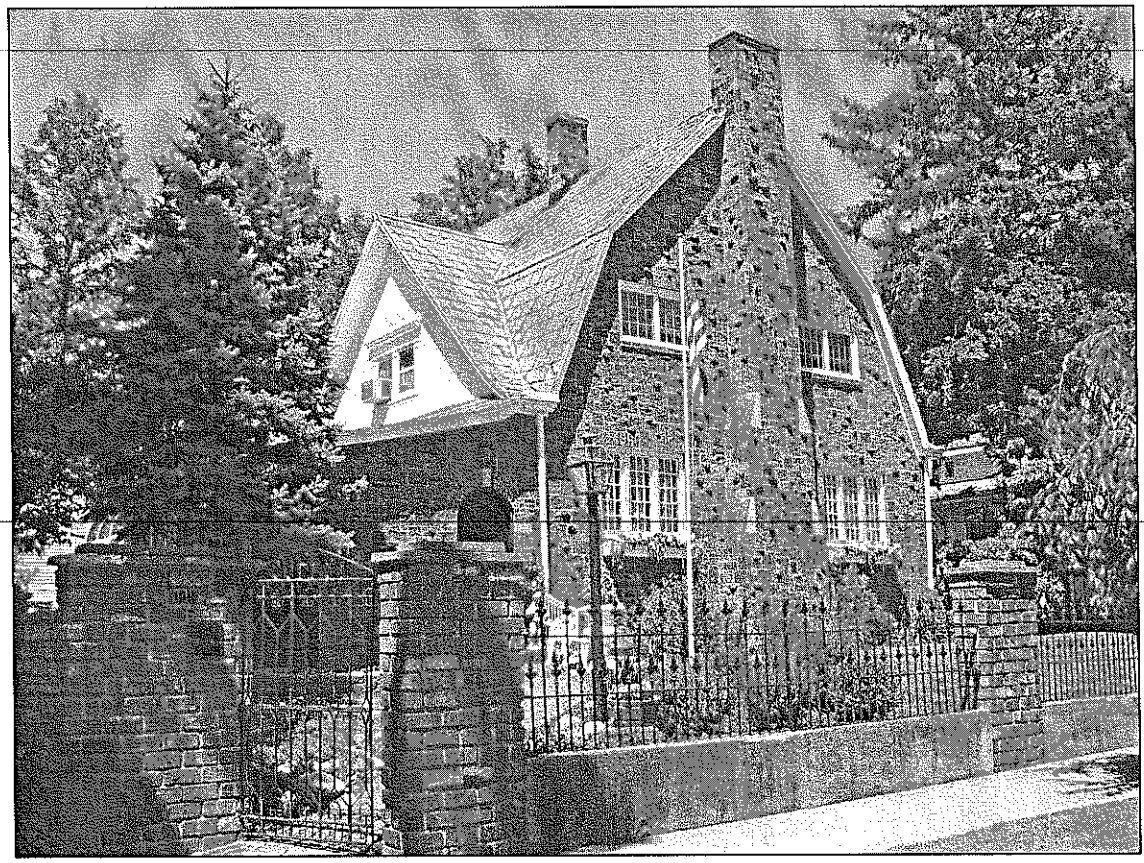


JC 4. 1228 S. Washington St., Bloomington, 1928.

ATTACHMENT C: Julian Cramer
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

JC 5. 415 N. Jefferson St., 1928. This driveway features easily identifiable work by Julian Cramer and his brothers: incised concrete to resemble tiles and diamond brick insets framed by square brick pavers.

ATTACHMENT C: Julian Cramer
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

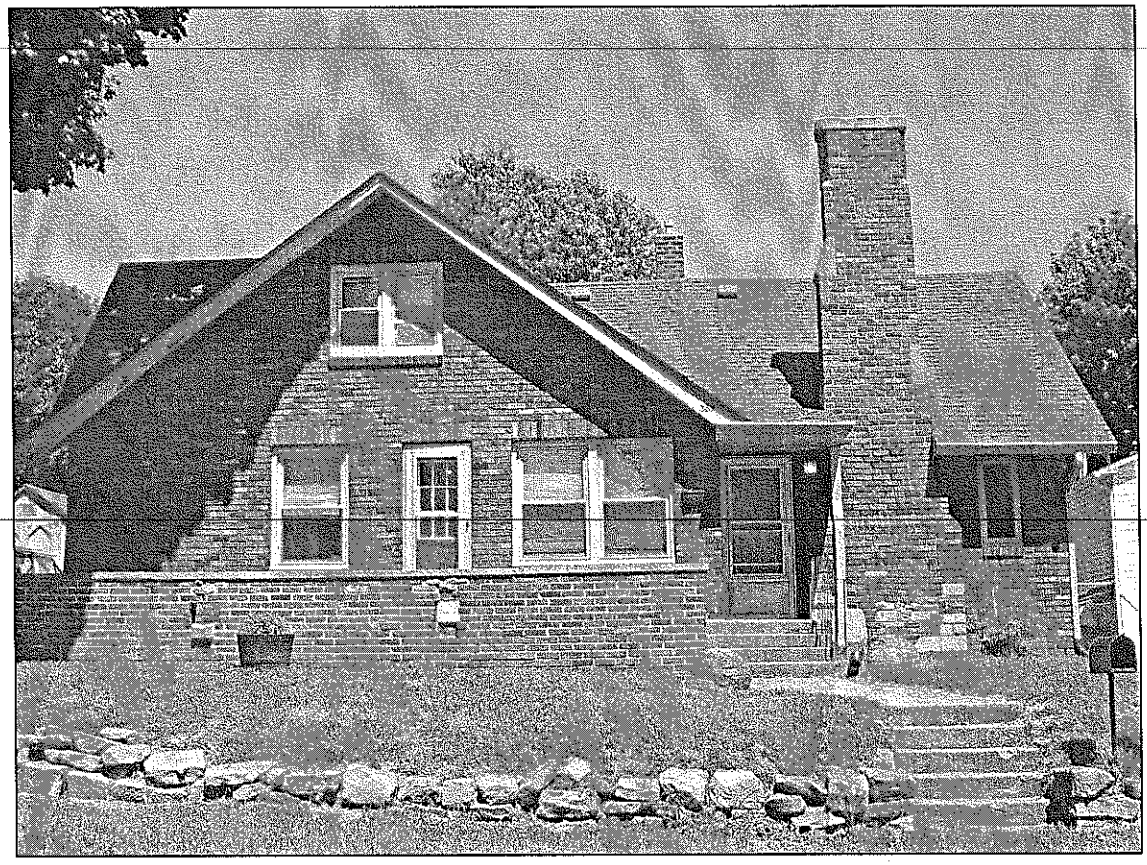


JC 6. 1010 E. Harrison St. Julian veneered this older Dutch Colonial with water struck Norman brick about 1935. The "pops and swells" in the wall surface were well liked by Julian.

ATTACHMENT C: Julian Cramer
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

JC 7. 134 E. Morgan St. Julian and/or his brother(s) veneered this Italianate commercial building just off the square in downtown Martinsville about 1940.

ATTACHMENT C: Julian Cramer
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN



JC 8. 389 N. Grant St., c.1940. This house was built by the Cramer brothers for their mother, June. Cramer signatures include the mosaic mallard duck in the chimney face (made by Julian), hand-forged iron railing, landscape features such as rock concretions and the sandstone stone retaining wall, and on the interior, arched openings, handmade hall light fixture, textured stucco walls, and hand-forged railing (missing).

ATTACHMENT C: Julian Cramer
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

JC 9. 410 N. St. Clair St., c.1946. The house that Julian Cramer designed and built for himself features eccentric and whimsical elements, including brick courses "laid off the line," a door made from a cobbler's bench salvaged from the Old Hickory Furniture Co., a concrete relief image of his dog, Ruby, on the chimney face, hand-forged ironwork, and concretions used in the designed landscape. The house is an excellent example of folk art.

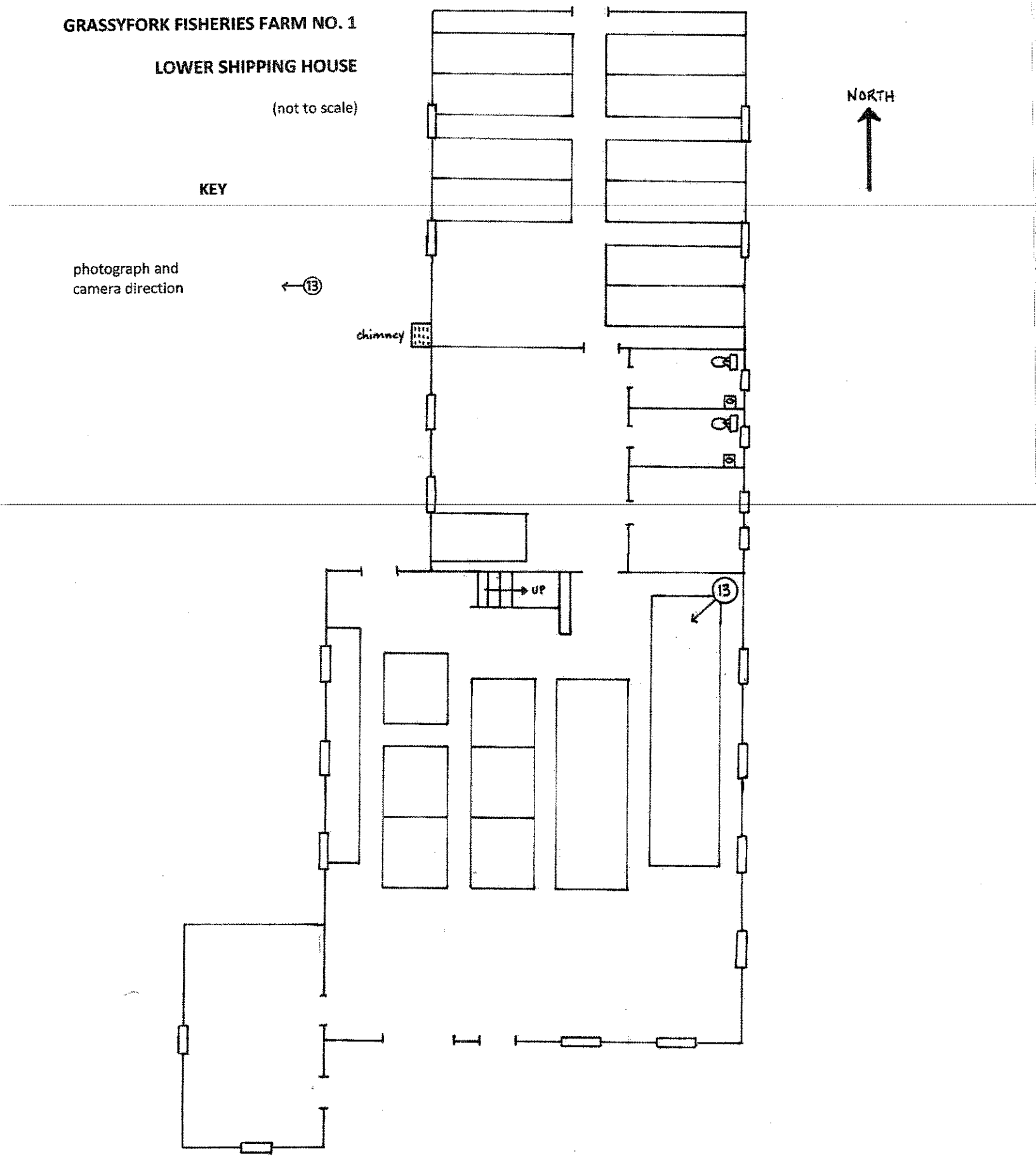
ATTACHMENT C: Julian Cramer
Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1
Martinsville, Morgan County, IN

JC 10. 219 E. Washington St., c.1940. Julian combined several buildings for Dr. Wolf, an optometrist, by constructing a new commercial front made of limestone and glass block. The corner entrance features a floor of colored and incised concrete. The Washington Street entrance has a wall face of water struck Norman brick. Dr. Wolf was involved with the development of Lake Lemon in Monroe County. Julian built sea walls and buildings for him on the lake's north shore.

GRASSYFORK FISHERIES FARM NO. 1

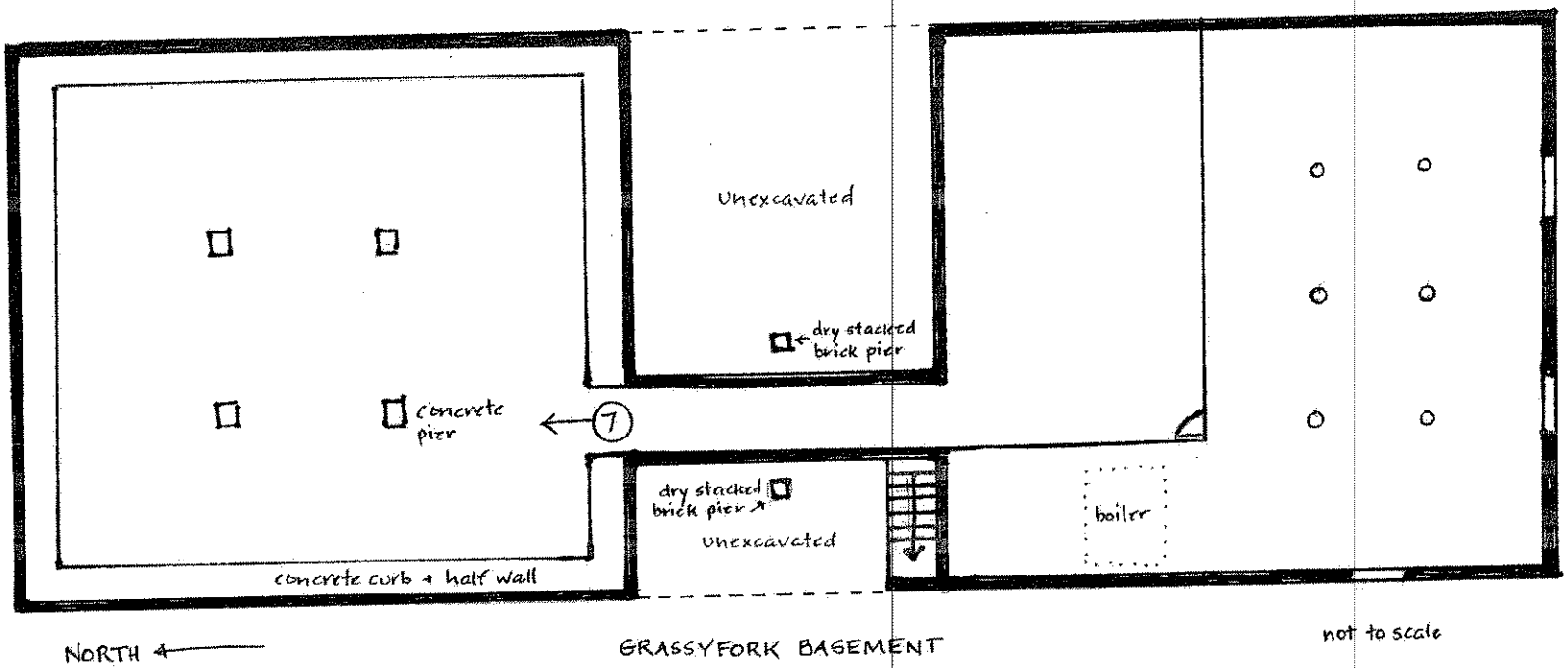
LOWER SHIPPING HOUSE

(not to scale)



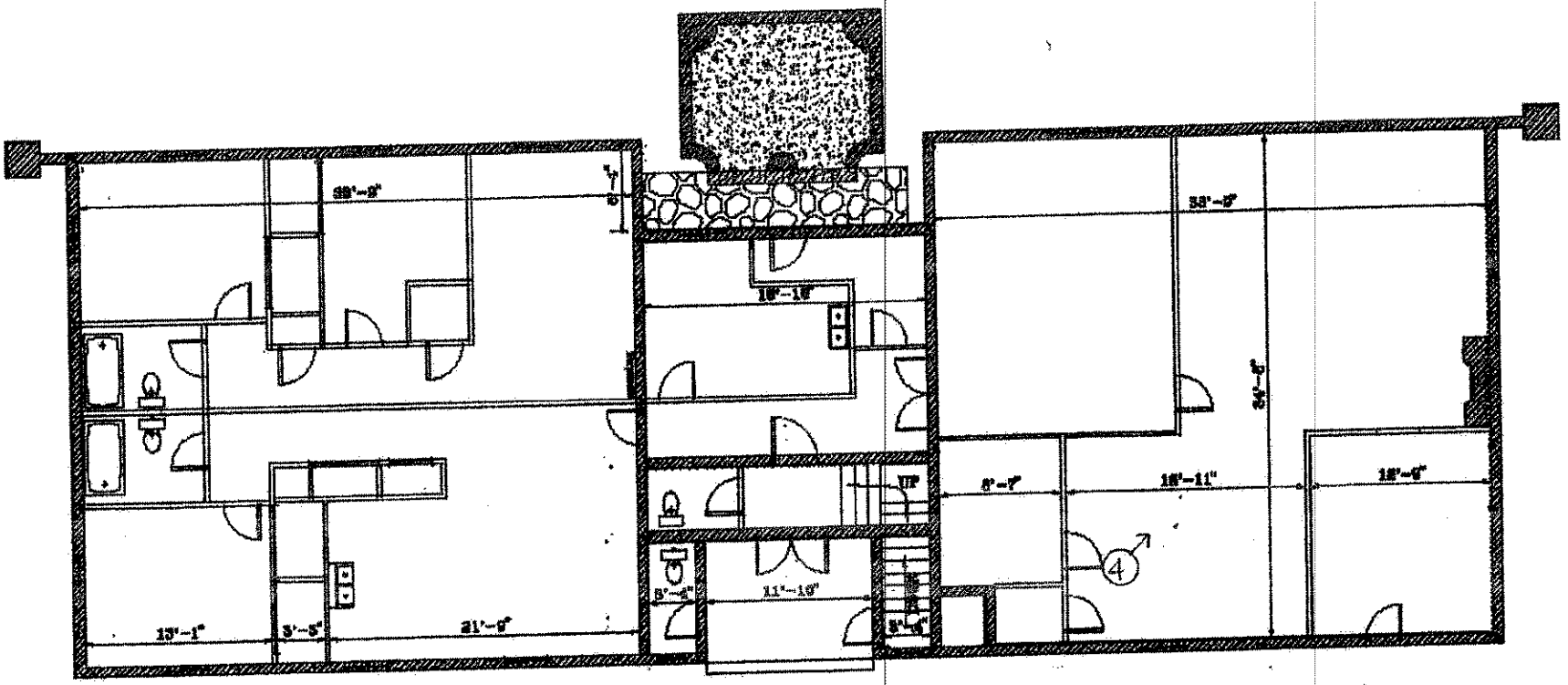
Grassyfork Fisheries Showroom + Office

⑦→ photograph + camera direction



Grassyfork Fisheries Showroom & Office

④→ photograph + camera direction

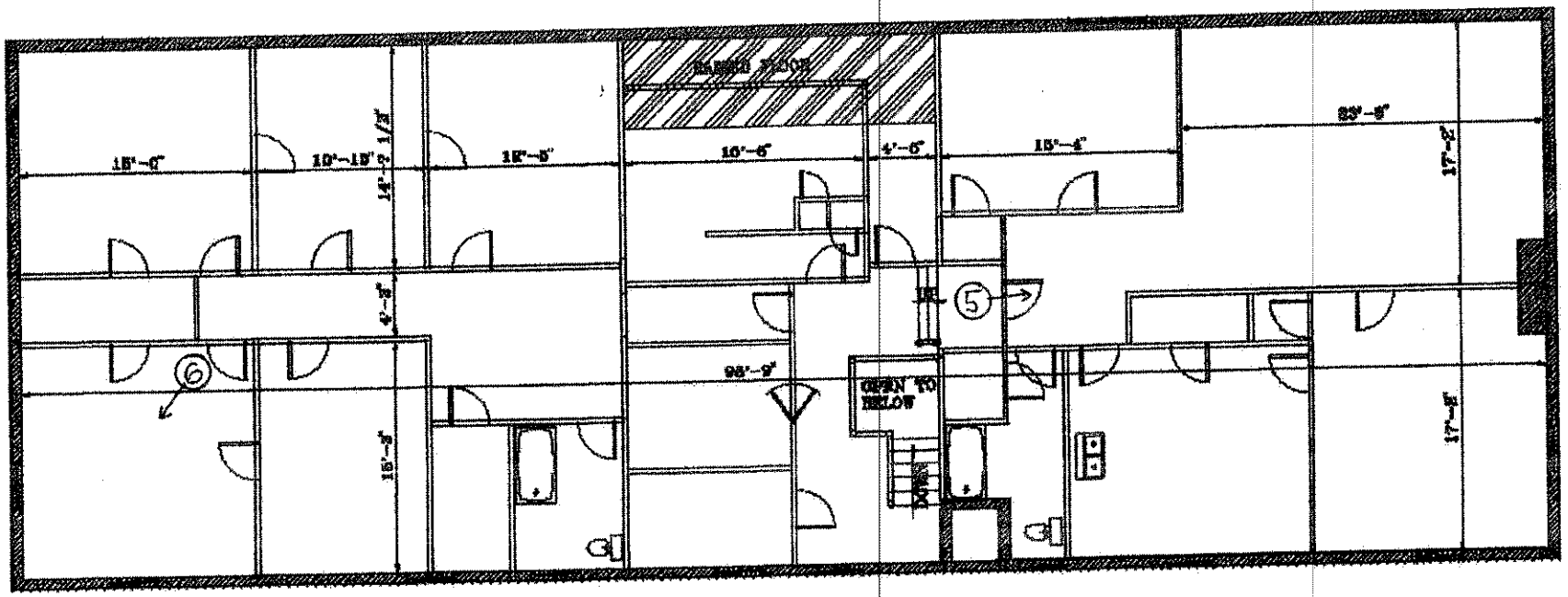


GRASSYFORK 1ST FLOOR

not to scale

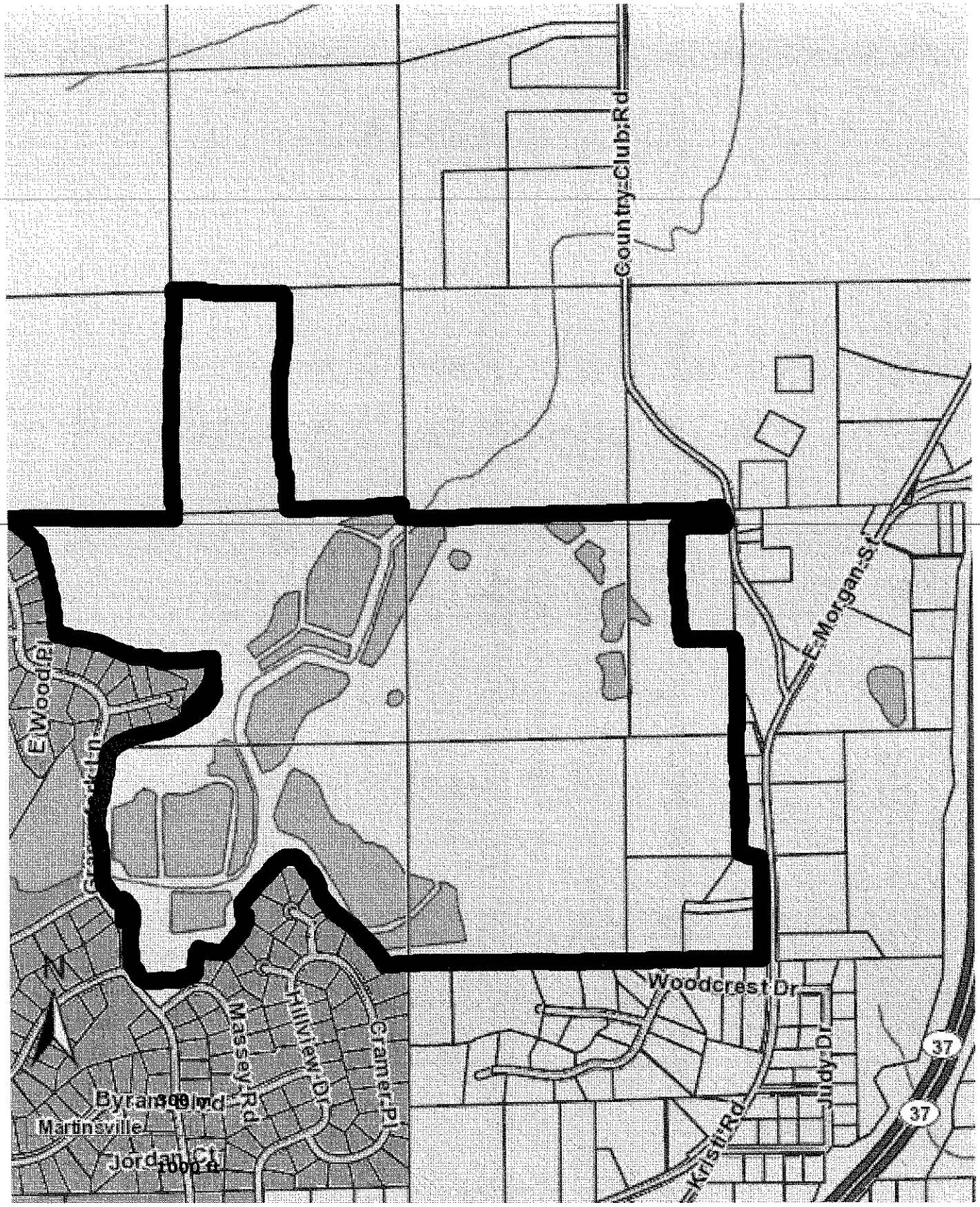
Grassyfork Fisheries Showroom & Office

⑥→ photograph + camera direction



GRASSYFORK 2ND FLOOR

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1



BOUNDARY DIAGRAM

FINAL

GRASSYFORK FISHERIES FARM NO. 1

MAP 1 – KEY

NORTH

RESOURCE #	DESCRIPTION
1	office and display room
2	lower shipping house
3	garage
4	storage building
5	barn
6	well, contributing (6)
7	well, noncontributing (1)
8	holding tank (4)
9	feed bin (2)
10	asphalt road
11	wood footbridge (3)
12	catwalk (2)
13	dam (2)
14	wire fence
15	pump house
16	shed, propane gas storage
17	concrete fence post (4)
18	all ponds, levees, associated dirt roads
19 SEE MAP 2	remains of landscape features associated with office and display room
20 SEE MAP 2	rock garden in north hollow
21	dump in east hollow
22	remains of Frosty Elliott home site
23	remains of cook house
24	remains of fourth addition to shipping house
25	remains of barn

PICTORIAL KEY

property boundary

asphalt road

dirt road

fence

area boundary

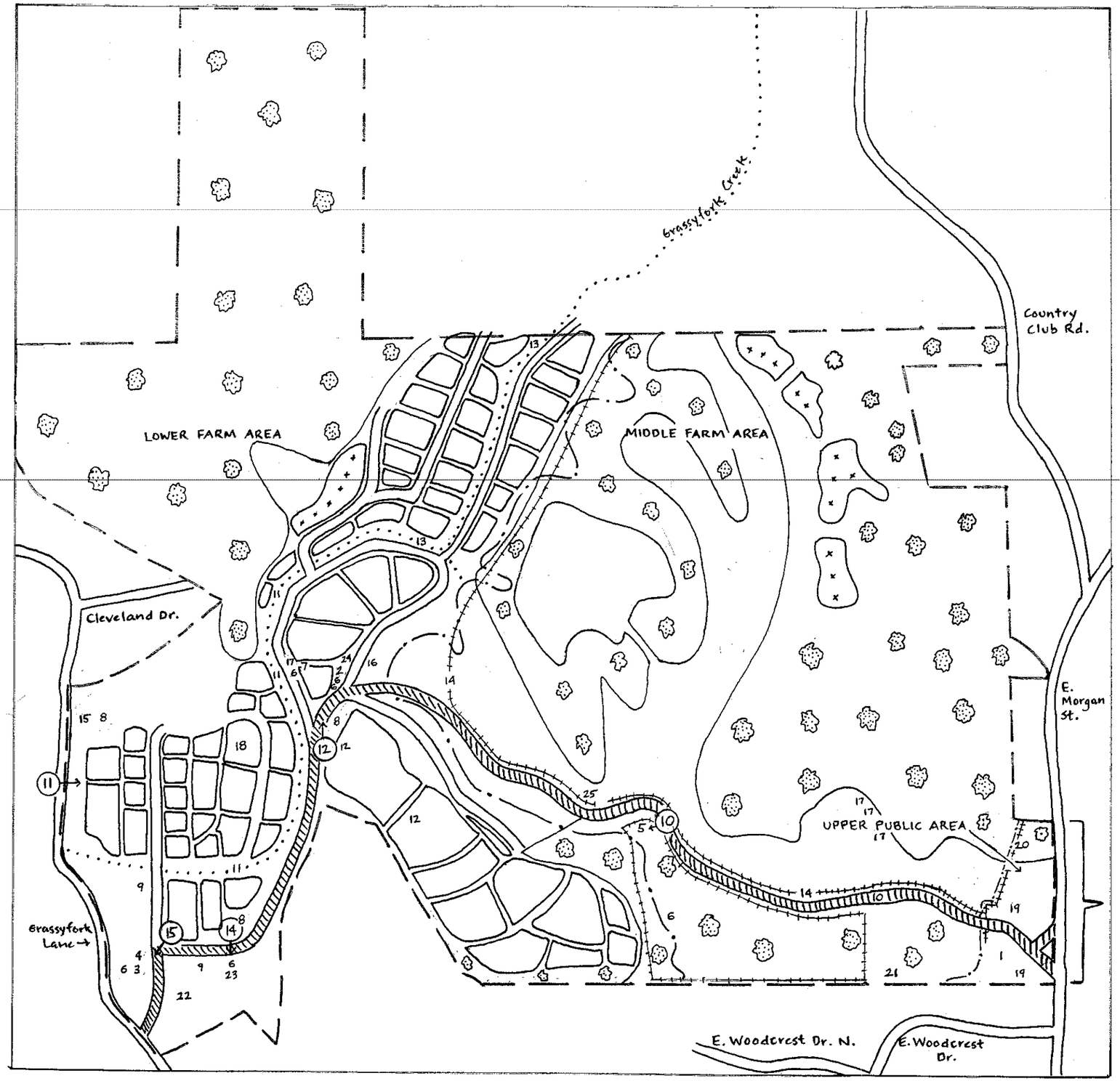
pond and levee

pond, not in use

wooded area

Grassyfork Creek

photograph and camera direction (11)

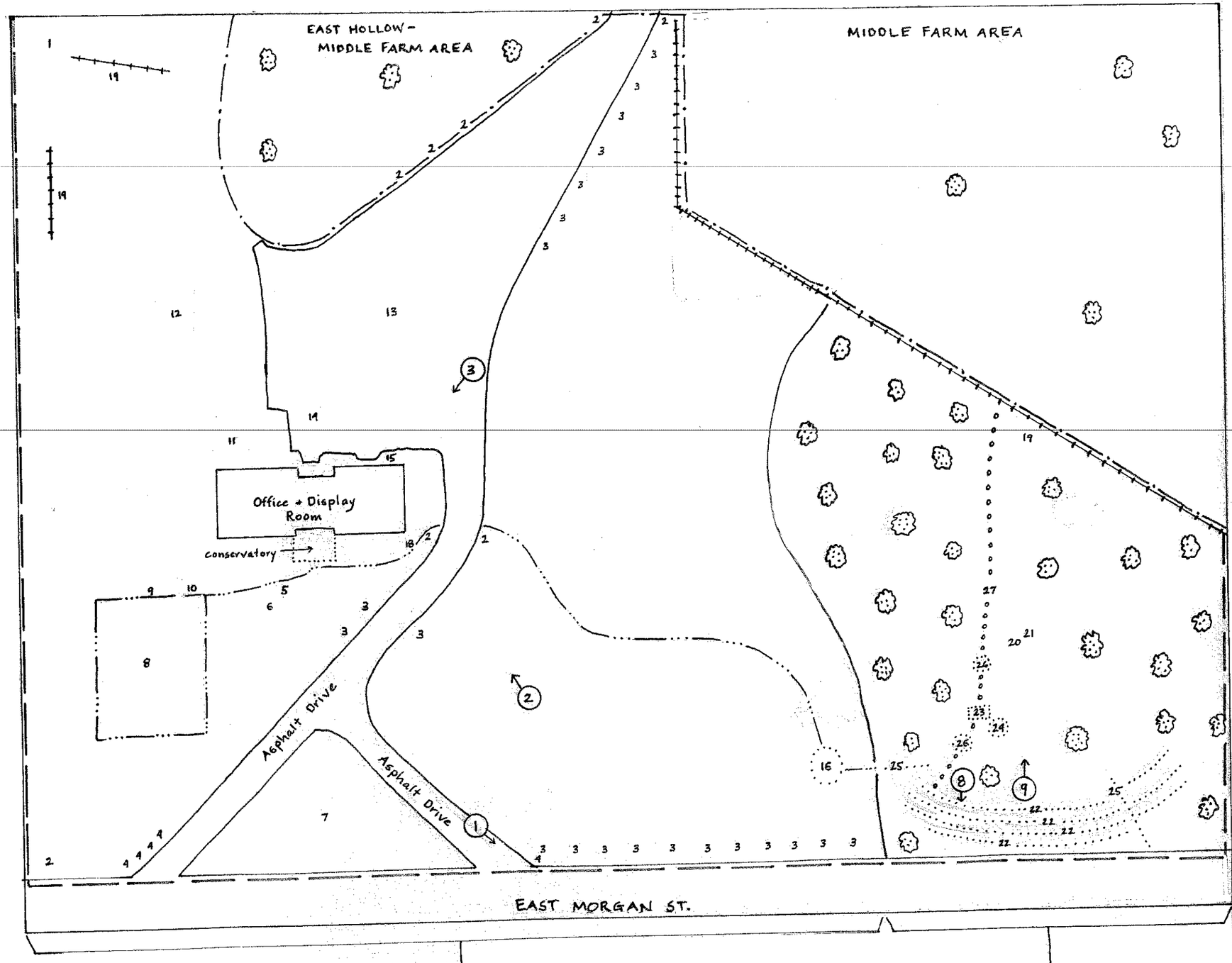


FINAL 11/11

GRASSYFORK FISHERIES FARM NO. 1

MAP 2 – UPPER PUBLIC AREA

KEY NORTH →



RESOURCE #	DESCRIPTION
19	REMAINS OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH OFFICE AND DISPLAY ROOM 1. small pile of limestone slabs 2. limestone posts (6) 3. concrete post bases (21) 4. granite boulder (5) 5. well 6. base for flag pole 7. base for neon sign 8. location of south garden 9. location of south goldfish pool 10. pipe 11. location of greenhouse 12. location of garage 13. asphalt parking lot 14. cistern 15. rock border 16. north goldfish pond 17. cinder paths 18. brick post 19. wire fence
20	ROCK GARDEN IN NORTH HOLLOW 19. wire fence 20. well house 21. water tank house 22. remains of retaining walls 23. remains of viewing platform/bridge 24. remains of USA map 25. remains of steps (2) 26. remains of pool (2) 27. pipe

PICTORIAL KEY

property boundary

cinder path

area boundary

water runoff/channel

fence

photograph and camera direction (2)

wooded area

remains

FINAL 11/4

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1, #0002

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1, #0004

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1, #0008

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1, #0010

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1, #0011

Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1, #0012