NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Happy Hollow Heights Historic District
Other names/site number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 1821 Happy Hollow Road, 1809 Happy Hollow Road, and all houses on Laurel Drive, Hollowood Drive, Fernleaf Drive, and Sumac Drive
City or town: West Lafayette State: IN County: Tippecanoe
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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:

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___B X C ___D

10.26.15

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

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:) _____

Carol Johnson M. Beall 12.15.15

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

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

Building(s)	☐
District	X
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
54	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
54	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Ranch
Other: Mid-Twentieth Century Modern
Other: Split-level

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation:	Concrete
walls:	Brick, Stone
roof:	Asphalt
other:	Wood: Weatherboard

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Happy Hollow Heights Historic District, platted in 1953 and expanded in 1958, is located north of downtown West Lafayette. The Happy Hollow Heights Historic District, consisting of roughly 26 acres of forested land, includes all buildings and their surrounding lots in Happy Hollow Heights First and Second Subdivisions, which includes 1821 and 1809 Happy Hollow Road, and all properties on Laurel Drive, Fernleaf Drive, Hollowood Drive, and Sumac Drive The architectural styles and house types in the Happy Hollow Heights Historic District include the ranch house, the split-level, and Mid-Twentieth Century modern, all styles/types that are indicative of building trends of the 1950s and 1960s. Also unique about the Happy Hollow Heights neighborhood is its setting on a ridge; almost all houses in the historic district have a view of the area's wooded ravines. The historic district has very good integrity, as the buildings and their surroundings have generally not changed in form and appearance since they were first built. The plantings on private lots have matured and contribute to the suburban residential setting of the historic district. The Happy Hollow Heights Historic District meets all seven aspects of integrity listed by the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Happy Hollow Heights is notable for being a neighborhood with a large number of Mid-Twentieth Century modern houses and for its aesthetic qualities (Plates 1–10). The vast majority of houses built in the neighborhood are of three styles and types prominent in the 1950s and 1960s: the ranch house, the split-level, and the Mid-Twentieth Century modern. Of all the styles mentioned above, the Mid-Twentieth Century modern style is the least common, as most homes of this style were architect-designed and were out of the price range of many home buyers. The period of significance for the district ranges from the period of 1953 to 1967. Although the Happy Hollow Heights Subdivision dates to 1953, most of the houses built in the first addition were built from 1955 to 1957. The Happy Hollow Heights Second Subdivision, dating from 1958, had homes that were primarily built from 1959 to 1962. Every lot in the first addition had a house on it by 1960; the last home on the second addition was built in 1971. Regardless of the houses' architectural style, many of them feature walkout or elevated basements, because of the topographical layout of the land.

The layout of the lots and streets also reflects the best design practices of the period, as it sits on the contours of the land. Lots vary not only in size but also in shape, with more expansive lots found at the ends of streets. Streets are wide and allow a generous turning radius for automobiles, and, with the exception of Happy Hollow Road, there are no sidewalks within the neighborhood. Laurel Drive, Hollowood Drive, and Sumac Drive terminate in circular cul-de-sacs. On the other hand, Fernleaf Drive, the only street to be included in the first and second additions, has a rectangular-shape cul-de-sac. Laurel Drive is set apart from the rest of Happy Hollow Heights, as

it has its own access from Happy Hollow Road. All other streets in Happy Hollow Heights are accessible through Fernleaf Drive's intersection with Happy Hollow Road, which branches off to Hollowood Drive and Sumac Drive.

All lots were platted on top of ridges, and most of the houses in Happy Hollow Heights overlook ravines, some which drop more than 100 feet in elevation. When the land was subdivided, efforts were made to clear as few trees as possible, so the neighborhood still is heavily wooded, with many old-growth trees. The Happy Hollow Heights subdivision had a building covenant drawn up by the Purdue Research Foundation that was in effect from its construction until 1975. However, very little has changed about the district since then. Because of the size of the lots and the surrounding terrain, the presence of outbuildings and additions made on houses are rare. There are only two houses within Happy Hollow Heights that feature a detached garage; all others have no garage space, a carport, or an attached garage. In addition, building integrity is also very good, because the neighborhood is generally shielded from the elements, the area has good drainage, and the building materials used for most of the houses were generally very durable. Although some houses have had a number of alterations, there have been no demolitions in the historic district, and the neighborhood continues to be a desirable place to live.

All dates of construction listed below are from the Tippecanoe County Assessor's Office.

Descriptions of the properties are as follows:

1821 Happy Hollow Road, Contributing

This one-story ranch-style house has a concrete block foundation, brick masonry walls and wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 11). All windows and doors have been replaced. A two-car attached garage is located on the north elevation. A diagonally-placed addition with a three-season porch is located on the south side of the house. The property was built in 1956.

1809 Happy Hollow Road, Contributing

This two-story house has a concrete block foundation, brick veneer masonry and vertical-board wood siding, and a flat rolled tar roof (Plates 12–13). All doors and windows are original to the house. All windows are large single-paned windows, with horizontal windows on the first story and predominantly vertical windows on the second story, with the exception of the south elevation of the house. The vertical windows on the north elevation are massive and cover much more area on the wall than the siding. The windows have horizontal louvered panels below them. Between the large windows on the north elevation is a rear entrance. A two-story brick veneer wall is found on the east elevation, and a similarly built brick wall extends from the house's north elevation. The brick is laid in stretcher bond, with random units laid to project slightly. The second story of the south elevation is supported with metal posts, and a carport is found underneath. An additional carport is found to the southeast of the house. The house was designed by Robert J. Smith in the Mid-Twentieth Century Modern architectural style. The

property was built in 1956, and its original owners were Charles and Mary Ann Dye. In the late 1950s, Charles Dye was Vice-President of the C.T. Dye and Sons Lumber Company.[1]

340 Laurel Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, brick masonry, permastone masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1956.

334 Laurel Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1956.

328 Laurel Drive, Contributing

This one-story ranch-style house has a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and a standing-seam metal roof (Plate 14). The windows, which are generally 2/2 wood framed windows, and all doors are original to the house. Sidelights are found on either side of the front door. A two-car attached garage with original wood doors is located on the front façade. The property was built in 1955.

320 Laurel Drive, Contributing

This is a one-and-one-half-story traditional-styled house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, stone veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 15). The upper walls are constructed of wood clapboard siding, while the lower walls consist of stone veneer. The property was built in 1956.

321 Laurel Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, stone veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof. The upper walls are constructed of wood clapboard siding, while the lower walls consist of stone veneer. The property was built in 1956.

327 Laurel Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1955.

[1] R.L. Polk Publishers, *Polk's Lafayette (Tippecanoe County, Indiana) City Directory-Including West Lafayette*. (St. Louis, R.L. Polk Publishers, 1959), 122.

337 Laurel Drive, Contributing

This one-story ranch-style house with a walk-out basement level has a concrete block foundation, stone veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 16). The stone veneer walls are found on all four elevations of the house. All of the windows are original to the house and have a horizontal emphasis to complement the house's lines as a whole. The larger two-and three-paned windows are located on the front façade; most of the other windows, especially on the east and west elevations, are two-paned horizontal sliding windows. All of the windows have stone sills and wood trim. The area around the front entryway is slightly recessed. All of the doors are also original to the house, including the door on the two-car attached garage. The roof is hipped, and, like a typical ranch-style house, the roof has a low pitch. A stone block retaining wall is found toward the northeast corner of the house. The property was built in 1955, and the original owners of the house were Rolf and Heidi Steffen. Rolf Steffen was a Purdue University professor.[2]

343 Laurel Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, brick and stone masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1960.

346 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This one-story house has a concrete block foundation, wood paneled siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plates 17 and 18). The east elevation of the house is supported by metal posts. A carport with a stack-laid brick veneer wall facing on the front façade projects toward the southeast. The siding is a board and batten-type siding with rectangular shapes. All of the doors and windows appear to be original to the house. Both entryways on the front façade are recessed, with stone steps leading to the doors. The windows are mostly vertically emphasized, contrasting with the house's horizontal lines. Beneath the windows are louvered panels. Louvered panels also are found on the house's west elevation. The rear of the house has a fenestration consisting of large single-paned windows that face the wooded area of the backyard. A sunroom with a separate entryway is also located on the rear of the house. The house has a lean-to roof with a very low pitch. This house was designed by Robert J. Smith in the Mid-Twentieth Century Modern architectural style. According to the Tippecanoe County assessor's office, the property was built in 1955. The original owner of the house was Jack Graves, who was the president of Graves Quality Bakery. [3]

340 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, stone veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1956.

[2] Ibid., 309.
[3] Ibid., 167.

334 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 19). The property was built in 1955.

328 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This is a two-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, permastone veneer masonry walls, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1955.

322 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard and vertical plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1956.

316 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, horizontal aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1955

310 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This one-story Mid-Twentieth Century Modern house with a walk-out basement has a concrete block foundation, plywood siding, and a rolled bitumen roof (Plate 20). The roof is designed in the butterfly style, which consist of two tandem pieces with raised ends. The front of the butterfly roof is supported by five wood piers; underneath this space is a carport for two vehicles. The windows have generally been replaced, but the house still retains its window spaces. The doors are original to the house. The walk-out basement is located on the house's rear, and features large windows overlooking a ravine. The property was built in 1958.

304 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This one-story house has a concrete block foundation, plywood siding and brick masonry walls, and a flat, rolled bitumen roof (Plates 21 and 22). The windows, which are mostly large single-paned windows with louvered panels below, and the doors are all original to the house. Regardless of location and size, the windows on the house are all horizontally emphasized. The brick masonry wall on the front façade is laid in the common bond pattern. Brick is used sparingly throughout the rest of the house, as vertical board-and-batten siding is found on all other walls. A carport is located on the house's east elevation. A large brick chimney is located on the northwest corner of the house. The house also has a walkout basement and a balcony on its rear, and an additional entryway is found on the west elevation of the house. This house was designed by Robert J. Smith in the Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style. The property was built

in 1956, and its original owner was Ilyas Binler, who was an engineer employed by Walter Scholer and Associates.[4]

300 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story Mid-Twentieth Century Modern house with a concrete block foundation, stack-laid brick veneer masonry walls, vertical plywood siding, and a flat tar roof (Plate 23). The property was built in 1955, and was designed by Robert J. Smith for George and Delores Salen. George was employed at Purdue University for thirty-six years, first as a professor in the Education program, later as Dean of the School of Humanities, Social Science and Education.

301 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, vertical plywood siding, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1956.

309 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This one-story house has a concrete foundation, plywood siding, random-coursed rubble stone veneer masonry walls, and a flat rolled bitumen roof (Plates 24 and 25). A recessed entryway is present on the front façade; the sidelight adjacent to the front door is louvered. While the walls in the recessed entryway consist of plywood, the front façade is dominated by a stone veneer wall, which is found only on the front façade. There are no windows on the stone veneer wall, and the wall is topped with an aluminum parapet. Walls on the east and west elevations of the house consist of board and batten-type plywood siding. All of the windows, which are original large-paned aluminum windows with a vertical emphasis, encompass the entire width and height of the side and rear elevations. The doors are original to the house; louvered spaces are also found at the corners of the front façade. Because of the terrain of the house's surroundings, the rear of the house is supported by a series of metal posts. A walk-out deck is also located on the rear of the house. The house is only one of a few in Happy Hollow Heights without a garage or a carport. This house was designed by Robert J. Smith in the Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style. The property was built in 1957, and its original owner was Henry Ewbank, a professor at Purdue University.[5]

317 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This multi-story split-level house with a walkout basement has a concrete block foundation, wood shingle siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 26). The house has a one-car attached garage with an original wood door on the lower level; the lower level also has a brick veneer wall on the front façade. The single-paned casement windows on the upper level are replacements; original wood windows are found elsewhere. All doors are original to the house.

[4] Ibid., 35.
[5] Ibid., 156.

A brick chimney is located between the split-level portion of the house and the one-story wing. The property was built in 1957.

325 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, vertical plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1955.

331 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This is a split-level house with a concrete block foundation, wood shingle siding, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1957.

337 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, stone veneer on lower wall areas, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1955.

341 Hollowood Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story Mid-Twentieth Century Modern house with a concrete block foundation, brick veneer masonry walls, plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 27). The property was built in 1958.

334 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and a hipped asphalt shingled roof. The house also has a sunroom addition. The property was built in 1955.

328 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This one-story ranch-style house with a walk-out lower level has a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 28). The front porch, located between the main house and the two-car attached garage, is recessed. All windows and doors are original to the house. The property was built in 1960.

320 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, vinyl and plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1955.

312 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a multi-level Mid-Twentieth Century Modern house with a concrete block foundation, plywood siding, and a standing seam metal roof (Plate 29). The property was built in 1957, and designed by Robert J. Smith.

327 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a split-level house with a concrete block foundation, brick masonry lower level walls and plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 30). The property was built in 1962.

333 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard and plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1959.

339 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding above the lower brick masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1960.

1732 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, variegated brick veneer masonry walls and aluminum siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1961.

1728 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, lower walls of brick veneer masonry, plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1955.

1722 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete slab foundation, wood paneled siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1957.

1716 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house that features multiple gabled wings and has a concrete block foundation, brick veneer masonry walls, plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1954.

1712 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house that has a below-grade garage under its north section. Materials include a concrete block foundation, wood siding, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1956.

1721 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled side-gabled roof (Plate 31). The property was built in 1965.

1707 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1956.

1694 Fernleaf Drive, Contributing

This one-story ranch house has a concrete slab foundation, vertical wood siding with stone veneer accents, and an asphalt-shingled roof (Plate 32). The house is divided into three sections. The main section of the house is situated on a north-south axis and has a medium-pitched roof. The east-west situated wing on the front façade has a gabled roof with a relatively steeper roof pitch. Finally, the section of the house on its east side has an irregular four-sided wing. Large single-paned windows with a vertical emphasis are found on the front façade, but there are also two-paned sliding windows found throughout the house. The front entrance is beneath a porch with a wood support and a lean-to roof, and is located near the junction of the two sections. The doors appear to be original to the house. A stone veneer wall is present from the ground level to below the windows on the front façade. A two-car attached garage is on the front façade and has an original wood door with horizontal windows. The property was built in 1955, and the original owner was John King, who was the vice-president of Lowman Builders. Direct evidence is lacking, but it is possible that Lowman Builders was a contractor that built houses in the Happy Hollow Heights neighborhood. [6]

186 Sumac Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete slab foundation, brick masonry veneer walls, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1959.

180 Sumac Drive, **Contributing**

This is a one-story Mid-Twentieth Century Modern house, with a concrete block foundation, vertical plywood and wood shingle siding/half-mansard roof, brick veneer masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 33). A cylindrical tower divides the front in half and provides an eclectic touch. The property was built in 1962.

[6] Ibid., 239.

174 Sumac Drive, Noncontributing

This is a two-story front-gabled house with a concrete block foundation, cement board siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 34). The property was built in 1961, and renovated in 2009. It is listed as non-contributing because its renovation resulted in a transformation of the house's original appearance.

168 Sumac Drive, Contributing

This one-story split-level house has a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding and stone veneer walls, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 35). The porch on the front façade has a brick base, with wood supports holding up a gabled roof. The windows, which are generally 6/6 wood framed windows, are original to the house; all doors are replacements, including the door on the two-car attached garage. The upper level of the house has wood clapboard siding; the lower level has stone veneer masonry walls on the front façade. The lower level also features a rear entryway. The property was built in 1960.

162 Sumac Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story traditionally styled ranch house with a concrete block foundation, brick masonry walls, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1966.

156 Sumac Drive, Contributing

This is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial-styled ranch house with a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and a steep-pitched asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1961.

148 Sumac Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story Mid-Twentieth Century Modern house with a concrete block foundation, vertical plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1962.

142 Sumac Drive, Noncontributing

This is a one-and-one-half-story house (no particular style) with a concrete block foundation, plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1971. It is listed as Non-Contributing because the age of the property is outside the district's period of significance.

136 Sumac Drive, Contributing

This is a Mid-Twentieth Century Modern house with a concrete block foundation, plywood siding, and a flat rubber membrane roof (Plate 36). The garage is at a lower grade and is entered through the south elevation. The property was built in 1960, and designed by Robert J. Smith.

130 Sumac Drive, Contributing

This one-story house with a walk-out lower level has a concrete block foundation, vertical plywood siding with panels divided by raised posts, and a flat rolled bitumen roof (Plates 37 and 38). A two vehicle carport space with wood supports is attached to the east elevation. The windows, which mostly consist of large single-paned glass, and the doors are original to the house. The windows are vertically emphasized to contrast with the horizontal nature of the house. A small portico of wood construction is found on the front façade, with louvered windows found on both sides of the front entryway. The vertical plywood siding has vertical wood battens found throughout the house. A large stack-laid brick chimney is located on the west elevation, and the roofline is topped with an aluminum parapet. This house was designed by Robert J. Smith in the Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style. The property was built in 1967. Despite its age of less than 50 years, the property is notable as being the last Smith-designed house in Happy Hollow Heights. The original owner of the property is unknown.

124 Sumac Drive, Contributing

This one-and-one-half-story house has a concrete block foundation, plywood siding, and an asphalt shingled roof (Plate 39). The house is divided into two parts. The one-story front of the house is built in the Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style, while the rear of the house consists of a one-and-one-half-story gabled wing. The windows are generally replacements on the front of the house, but are custom made to fit into their unusual-shaped window spaces. The windows are original wood-framed windows on the one-and-one-half story gabled wing. The doors are a combination of originals and replacements. A large stone veneer chimney is prominent on the front façade, as is a wing with a low pitched lean-to roof that consists of a two-car attached garage. A wood deck is located on the northwest corner of the house. The property was built in 1960.

118 Sumac Drive, Contributing

This is a two-story Garrison-type house with a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, brick masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1962.

112 Sumac Drive, Contributing

This is a one-and-one-half-story traditional-styled ranch house with a concrete block foundation, brick masonry walls, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1960.

106 Sumac Drive, Contributing

This is a one-story ranch house with a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding above brick masonry walls, and an asphalt shingled roof. The property was built in 1960.

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.
- [ ] 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.

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

- [ ] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

_Architecture_____
_Community Development and Planning

Period of Significance
_____1953-1967_____

Significant Dates
_____1953, 1958_____

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation
_____N/A_____

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
_____Robert J. Smith_

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance was determined because of the date of the first plat and the first purchase of a lot in Happy Hollow Heights was in 1953, and the last of Smith's houses in Happy Hollow Heights was built in 1967. Most of the houses in Happy Hollow Heights were built during that period of time. The extension of the period of significance one year beyond the 50 year mark is warranted, because the time frame includes the span of activity of the most noteworthy architect who was active in the district (Robert Smith's first house in the district coincides with the first year of the development of the district, 1953, and the last of his eight commissions in the district was in1967).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Happy Hollow Heights Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C on the local level for its significance to community planning and development in the 1950s, and for its architectural significance, for having many houses of high architectural value and also for its association with regional architect Robert J. Smith. He designed 20 modern/contemporary homes in West Lafayette, with eight of them located within Happy Hollow Heights, including the first house he designed in West Lafayette.[7] Its period of significance is from 1953, the date when the first section was platted and the first lot in Happy Hollow Heights was sold, to 1967, when the last of Smith's houses in Happy Hollow Heights was built.

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

Criterion A

[7] Arnold Sweet, letter to ASC Group, Inc., 12 September 2013

The district is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of Tippecanoe County.

The development of West Lafayette was and continues to be heavily influenced by Purdue University. In 1836, August Wylie platted the first town of West Lafayette. The original town plat consisted of 140 lots, but the settlement failed once the townspeople realized they had built on a floodplain.[8] In 1855, the town of Kingston was platted on the west bank of the Wabash River. Five years later, the Chauncey family, who were land speculators, laid out another town called Chauncey, which was located north of Kingston.[9]

Purdue University was established in 1862, as part of the Morrill Land Grant College Act. John Purdue originally owned the land west of Chauncey where the current university sits, and he agreed to give an additional $150,000 to build a land-grant university in Tippecanoe County.[10] Classes at Purdue University began in 1874, and the first railroad into Chauncey was constructed during the same year.[11] Eventually, the growth of Chauncey swallowed up the town of Kingston. However, possibly influenced by the first settlement on the west bank of the Wabash, Chauncey was often referred to as West Lafayette. Initially, Chauncey wanted to be annexed by the city of Lafayette because the town lacked infrastructure, but the city of Lafayette refused because of the high costs of improving the area. However, when Purdue University grew in importance, the town of Chauncey became convinced that incorporation of the town was far more feasible. When Chauncey was incorporated as a town in 1888, it officially changed its name to West Lafayette.[12] By 1900, the population of population of West Lafayette was 2,302.[13] Initially, the development of West Lafayette was confined to the level plain around Purdue University and downtown West Lafayette. However, during the 1920s, land was subdivided in the hilly ravines north and east of West Lafayette, as Purdue continued to grow and additional housing became necessary. Mainly due to the growth of Purdue University, West Lafayette was incorporated as a city in 1924.[14]

In the 1920s, Purdue President Edward C. Elliott realized that many industry leaders had contacted Purdue for answers to their problems. The result was the start of a separate corporation run by Purdue University, with the purpose being to provide research activities without affecting Purdue's budget. The Purdue Research Foundation (PRF) was incorporated on

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[8] Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Tippecanoe County Interim Report*. (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1990), 13.
[9] Ibid., 13.
[10] Robert W. Topping, *A Century and Beyond: The History of Purdue University*. (West Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University Press, 1988), 16.
[11] Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, *Tippecanoe County Interim Report*. (Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1990), 13.
[12] Ibid., 13
[13] STATS Indiana, Population Topic Page. http://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic_counts_townships.html
[14]. Jane Evans and Angela Bowen, Hills and Dales National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. (Indianapolis, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2002), 31.

December 30, 1930, by Purdue University President Elliott and the board of trustees[15]. The new foundation permitted the university to enter into contractual obligations for research, and was the main factor that enabled Purdue University to become a national and international leader in research.

After World War II, Purdue University's enrollment had increased significantly due to ex-servicemen returning home to use the G.I. Bill of Rights. The G.I. Bill of Rights, which was passed by Congress in 1944, was intended to help the transition of World War II veterans from military to civilian life. Included in the bill was financial aid for education for returning veterans, and also aid to veterans to put a down payment on a house.[16] As a result of Purdue University's increased enrollment and growth, the population of West Lafayette increased from 6,270 in 1940 to 11,873 in 1950, and the post-World War II housing boom increased the population of West Lafayette to 19,157 by 1970[17]. The Purdue Research Foundation bought land around the Purdue campus not long after it was organized, but also owned other parcels of land throughout Tippecanoe County, including the land around present-day Happy Hollow Heights and Happy Hollow Park.[18]

Happy Hollow's curious name derives from a member of the Henry Lindner family that once owned a beer garden in the area in the late nineteenth century. Mr. Lindner's daughter, Happy, was well-liked by the male Purdue students, hence the name "Happy Hollow".[19] Before the Purdue Research Foundation bought the land around Happy Hollow and subdivided it into lots, it was owned by a number of individuals with small tracts around present-day Happy Hollow Road. Despite its uneven grades, a 3-mile streetcar line was constructed through Happy Hollow to connect downtown with the Indiana State Soldiers Home in the early twentieth century.[20] Eventually, the streetcar line was replaced by a paved road that was designated as State Road 443.

The first subdivision of Happy Hollow Heights, which included all lots on Laurel Drive, Hollowood Drive, and the north portion of Fernleaf Drive, was divided into lots on April 25, 1953. There were 37 lots of various sizes in the first subdivision, with most of the larger lots located around cul-de-sacs.[21] The second addition to Happy Hollow Heights, which included 18 lots, was entered on March 24, 1958, and included all of Sumac Drive and the south portion of

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[15] Robert W. Topping, *A Century and Beyond: The History of Purdue University.* (West Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University Press, 1988), 168.
[16] Ibid., 204.
[17] STATS Indiana, Population Topic Page. http://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic_counts_townships.html
[18] Tippecanoe County Auditor's Office, Happy Hollow Heights Subdivision, Description and Restrictions, 1953. Tippecanoe County Auditor's Office, Lafayette, Indiana.

[19] Harold L. Biddle, "History of Happy Hollow Park, 1965" West Lafayette Parks and Recreation Offices. West Lafayette, Indiana.

[20] Ibid.
[21] Tippecanoe County Auditor's Office, Happy Hollow Heights Subdivision, Description and Restrictions, 1953. Tippecanoe County Auditor's Office, Lafayette, Indiana.

Fernleaf Drive.[22] In addition, the deeds for property in Happy Hollow Heights included a list of covenants and restrictions to the new development. The provisions of the covenant were as follows:

- All lots in the development shall be deemed residential lots.
- No building or other structure shall be erected on any building plot, the area of which is less than the area of the lots which constitutes the major portion of such building plot.
- No building or other structure shall be erected on any building plot nearer than nine feet to the side or rear lines of such building plot.
- No building or other structure shall be erected or located nearer to the front lot line nor nearer to a side street line than the building set back lines shown on the plat of the subdivision.
- No one-story dwelling having a ground floor area of less than 1,200 square feet and no other dwelling having a ground floor area of less than 960 square feet, in each case exclusive of the area of garages and one-story porches, shall be erected in the subdivision.
- As used herein, the word "structure" shall include, but shall not be limited to, trailers, shacks, tents, barns, and all outbuildings or accessory buildings of a temporary character.[23]

Happy Hollow Heights was platted on a curvilinear layout. Curvilinear designs were present in American suburbs as early as the nineteenth century, when landscape architect Fredrick Law Olmsted began to design suburbs with open green spaces.[24] The City Beautiful Movement in the United States and the Garden City Movement in Britain were also influential in popularizing the layout. Until the 1930s, most of the housing developments designed in the curvilinear style were occupied by upper-middle class owners who wished to escape the increasingly industrial landscape of the cities.

The creation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in 1934 led to the proliferation of the planning style after World War II. FHA had created comprehensive guides on neighborhood design and planning between 1936 and 1940, and the curvilinear layout was a direct result of these guidelines.[25] The curvilinear layout had a number of advantages over the traditional rectangular grid layout. Lots were more private, less money could be spent on utilities and road construction, and they could be adapted to greater variations in topography. The curvilinear

[22] Tippecanoe County Auditor's Office, Happy Hollow Heights Second Addition, 1958. Obtained at Tippecanoe County Auditor's Office, Lafayette, Indiana.

[23] Tippecanoe County Auditor's Office, Happy Hollow Heights Subdivision, Description and Restrictions, 1953. Tippecanoe County Auditor's Office, Lafayette, Indiana.

[24] David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places.* Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002), 41.

[25] David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places.* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002), 49.

layout was also adopted by the building industry, as the designs became commonplace in trade books. The *Community Builders' Handbook* (1947) became a reference tool for the entire industry, and the handbook, coupled with FHA's guidelines on neighborhood planning, became institutionalized and copied heavily in the post-World War II suburban landscape.[26]

The development of Happy Hollow Heights was indicative of the trend of increasing suburbanization of the Greater Lafayette area after the late 1940s. During the 1930s, fewer than 600 houses were built in Lafayette and West Lafayette, and very few were built during the first half of the 1940s. In the 1950s and 1960s, suburban growth had increased the number of houses built in Greater Lafayette to more than 6,800.[27] Most of these new housing developments were built close to the Highway 52 bypass built by the WPA in 1933, and Happy Hollow Heights was no exception. Development of new neighborhoods in Greater Lafayette prior to the 1930s relied on the expansion of existing public transit systems. After the 1930s, the use of the automobile was responsible for housing developments throughout the United States that often did result in a lack of respect for the area's natural surroundings. The Levitt and Sons building company, which set the standard for post-World War II planned developments, often made drastic changes to the environment, as the landscaping around each of Levitt's houses was dominated by lawns where woods or fields had once stood.

Happy Hollow Heights' respect for its natural setting made it unusual. It has similarities to the Hills and Dales Historic District, a NRHP-listed property also located in West Lafayette. It too has elements of planned suburbs that distinguish it from more conventional grid-pattern developments, including naturalistic landscape planning, curved streets, restrictions on building types or uses, and access to transportation.[28] The main difference between the two neighborhoods, other than age, is their original method of transportation access (streetcar lines with the Hills and Dales neighborhood to a state highway with Happy Hollow Heights). As was the case with the Hills and Dales neighborhood, most of the original owners of the homes in Happy Hollow Heights were associated with Purdue University. According to research done in the Happy Hollow Heights neighborhood in the 1959 Lafayette City Directory, 21 out of the 36 extant houses in the first Happy Hollow Heights subdivision were owned by professors at Purdue University, with an additional five owners being associated with Purdue.[29]

The natural setting of the subdivision may have been the inspiration of the four street names, which are Laurel Drive, Hollowood Drive, Fernleaf Drive, and Sumac Drive. Primarily because of Happy Hollow Heights' topography, which conforms to the contours of the land, the natural setting of the heavily wooded area was largely preserved and is unusual for many American suburbs built during that time. The Happy Hollow Heights Historic District meets the standards

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[26] Ibid., 50.
[27] Lafayette Redevelopment Commission, *The Lafayette Preservation Handbook*. (Lafayette, Indiana, Department of Community Development, 1982), 16.
[28] Jane Evans and Angela Bowen, Hills and Dales National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. (Indianapolis, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2002), 29.
[29] R.L. Polk Publishers, *Polk's Lafayette (Tippecanoe County, Indiana) City Directory-Including West Lafayette*. (St. Louis, R.L.Polk Publishers, 1959), 33-389.

of Criterion A, as it is a historic district that exemplifies historical trends in the field of community development and planning in the United States during the mid-twentieth century.

Criterion C

The Happy Hollow Heights Historic District is also significant under Criterion C, for its high architectural value and for having a number of houses designed by a regional architect named Robert J. Smith.

The houses within the Happy Hollow Heights were primarily built in the ranch and split-level types and Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style, and eight houses within Happy Hollow Heights built in the Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style were designed by Robert J. Smith. The district's collection of well-designed intact housing examples, its number of high-style modern houses, ridgetop setting, and isolation from intrusions set it aside from other subdivisions of the era in the greater Lafayette area.

The Ranch house

The ranch house developed in southern California during the 1930s. The inspiration for the ranch house was the nineteenth century ranchos that were based on Mediterranean and Spanish Colonial styles. One of the earliest architects of the ranch style was Cliff May. A native of San Diego, May developed an appreciation for California's early architectural history. In the early 1930s, May designed the first ranch-style houses in San Diego.[30] He combined the layout of Hispanic-style California adobe courtyard houses with the practicality of a bungalow-style house.

By the late 1930s, Cliff May had relocated to Los Angeles, where he began to design larger ranch houses. The first housing development in the United States that consisted of the ranch style was Riviera Ranch, which began in 1940, with the construction of May's personal house.[31] The houses and lots were large in scale, with lot sizes ranging from two-thirds of an acre to two-and-one-half acres.[32] During the early 1940s, the ranch style house became a popular regional architectural style, and was promoted by various publications around the country. After World War II, when building materials were no longer rationed and the building industry boomed, examples of the ranch style house quickly spread outside California.

[30] Daniel P. Gregory, *Cliff May and the Modern Ranch House.* (New York, Rizzoli International Publications, 2008), 31.
[31] Ibid.,47.

[32] Daniel P. Gregory, *Cliff May and the Modern Ranch House.* (New York, Rizzoli International Publications, 2008), 49.

The ranch house was intended to be functional, similar to the International Style, but unlike the International Style, the ranch house had a sense of historical precedence, and attempted to blend in with its surroundings. The ranch-style house was generally L-shaped or U-shaped, with an open interior and a horizontal emphasis.[33] Garages were moved from the backyard to the front yard, and were often attached to the house. In most ranch-style houses, efforts were made to integrate the house with the backyard (typically, glass sliding doors leading to a patio or courtyard on the rear of the house). The layout of the ranch house and the land around it was captivating to many people looking to raise families during the Post-War Era. By 1960, the ranch-style house was one of the most popular domestic architectural styles in the United States.[34] The district includes a wide variety of ranch houses. Some look to the past for traditional elements, such as 328 Fernleaf Drive, 337 Laurel Drive, and 106 Sumac Drive. Other owners may have drawn inspiration from pattern books for their more modern approach. Examples include 1694 Fernleaf Drive and 312 Fernleaf Drive.

The Split-level house

Often touted as a variation of the ranch house, the split-level house is a related style but with a different history. The origins of the split-level house date back to Frank Lloyd Wright, as he was considered to be the first architect to divide the home into functional units.[35] There are several examples of houses with a landing and stairways leading to the upper level and lower level in Sears house catalogs of the 1920s and 1930s. However, most of the homes of this type were designed in the Colonial Revival and Cape Cod styles, which were popular at the time.[36] During the 1950s, roof pitches on split-level houses declined, and the building's emphasis became horizontal rather than vertical. Hence, the split-level houses of the late 1950s and 1960s gave the impression that it was an offshoot of the ranch type, rather than a type that was merely influenced by the ranch house.

Eventually the smaller tract homes built in great numbers in the late 1940s and early 1950s became too small for growing families. By the late 1950s and 1960s, the split-level house had become a viable alternative to the ranch style. Rooms were designed with functionality in mind, with an upper level living room and dining area and a lower level entertainment room. Because of its design, the split-level house was ideal for housing developments with limits on space. The split-level house remained popular in domestic architecture throughout the 1960s and 1970s, and variations of the split-level house are still being built today. The district includes typical

[33] Lee McAlester and Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000), 479.

[34] David Weingarten and Lucia Howard, *Ranch Houses: Living the California Dream.*(New York, Rizzoli International Publications, 2009), 19.

[35] Leland M. Roth, *A Concise History of American Architecture*. (New York, Harper and Row Publishers, 1979), 200.

[36] Shirley Maxwell and James Massey, *The Story on Sears-Houses by Rail and Mail.* http://www.old**house**journal.com/the story on **sears**/magazine/1429 *(December 2013).*

examples that remain nearly unaltered, including 317 Hollowood Drive, 327 Fernleaf Drive, and 168 Sumac Drive.

The Mid-Twentieth Century Modern House

Although the Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style of architecture was largely influenced by European architects in the 1920s, it had its roots in the United States with the Prairie-style buildings designed by Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Prairie homes emphasized horizontal lines, minimal ornamentation, and an open floor plan, which were central to Wright's concept of organic architecture, meaning that a building should appear as if part of its natural surroundings. The style intended to be an expression of a style with no historical precedents from Europe. European modernists such as Mies Van Der Rohe, Le Corbusier and Walter Groupius were all inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright's Wasmuth Portfolio (1910), which was Wright's first published work of his Prairie-style houses.[37] After World War I, the European modernists began adopting some of Wright's ideas, integrating them with contemporary building materials and techniques. Like the Prairie style, the International Style emphasized open spaces and did not use historical precedence for its design. However, unlike the Prairie style, the building's appearance was dictated by modern building materials, namely, large paned glass panels, steel, and concrete.

In 1919, a group of modernist architects and designers started the Bauhaus, a school that combined the fine arts with newer construction techniques. The school was at the forefront of the modern movement in Germany, until it was closed by pressures from the Nazi government in 1933.[38] After the rise of Hitler, a number of the German modernists immigrated to the United States. Mies Van Der Rohe, the last director of the Bauhaus, eventually relocated to Chicago in 1938.[39] Van Der Rohe's mantra of "less is more" grew to dominate domestic and commercial architecture after World War II. By then, the International Style in the United States, at least with domestic buildings, had evolved into the Mid-Twentieth century modern style, which had design characteristics of the International Style but had primarily used building materials and techniques of the mid-twentieth century.[40] Van Der Rohe was one of the main influences on California real-estate developer Joseph Eichler, who was one of the first developers to use the Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style in housing developments. Eichler was not an architect; he hired the architectural firm of Anshen and Allen to design the first Eichler houses in the late 1940s, and eventually hired other firms in San Francisco and Los Angeles to design houses throughout the 1950s and 1960s.[41] Eichler's houses featured post and beam construction, with open floor plans and large glass windows that enabled generous views of the outdoors. The style was initially

[37] Leland M. Roth, *A Concise History of American Architecture*. (New York, Harper and Row Publishers, 1979), 254.
[38] Ibid., 280.
[39] Ibid., 280.
[40] Lee McAlester and Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000), 469.
[41] David Weingarten and Lucia Howard, *Ranch Houses: Living the California Dream.*(New York, Rizzoli International Publications, 2009), 18.

called "California Modern", and from 1949 to 1974, Eichler's company had designed and built more than 11,000 homes, with the majority of them built in the San Francisco Bay area.[42] While Frank Lloyd Wright's brand of modernism received limited acceptance before World War II, in the 1950s, Modernism was widely embraced by American home buyers. Other architects in the United States were influenced by Eichler's designs, including a Midwestern architect by the name of Robert J. Smith. Most of the purely mid-twentieth century modern houses in the historic district were designed by Smith, comprising one of the best collections of his work. While Smith's work has certain common elements, such as his use of masonry for privacy and texture, no two of his houses are quite alike. The first of the Smith-designed mid-twentieth century modern houses in Happy Hollow Heights was 300 Hollowood Drive, finished in 1955. Its use of brick, plywood, louvered vents and windows, and its horizontal emphasis set a standard for all other Smith-designed homes in West Lafayette. 309 Hollowood Drive, built in 1957, illustrates Smith's use of masonry walls for privacy to a high level. The entire front façade is almost entirely covered with a stone veneer masonry wall. However, the rear elevation of the house has large windows nearly spanning from floor to ceiling, allowing views of the surrounding woods. 346 Hollowood Drive, built in 1955, illustrates this same concept of limited views from the front and expansive views in the rear. Possibly the most distinctive of Smith's designs is 1809 Happy Hollow Road, built in 1956. Unlike most of his other designs in Happy Hollow Heights, this house's emphasis was vertical rather than horizontal.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Robert J. Smith, Architect

Originally from New Haven, Indiana, Robert J. Smith was educated at Indiana University and the University of Michigan, where he received a bachelor's degree in landscape architecture in 1934.[43] During the 1930s he worked with the National Park Service, creating landscapes at various state parks in northern Indiana. In 1940, he enrolled at the University of Illinois as an architecture student. During World War II he temporarily left the university to work for the War Department as a camouflage designer.[44]

After graduating from the University of Illinois in 1947, Smith worked with Robert M. Little in Miami. Smith was part of the team that designed the Merrick Building at the University of Miami.[45] Later, Smith worked for Charles Goodwin Associates of Washington, D.C., a firm that brought modern architecture to the east coast. He eventually returned to the University of Illinois as a professor and began to design houses on the side.[46]

[42] Ibid.,18.
[43] Connie E. and Richard F. Grace. Curtis-Grace House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. (Indianapolis, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2010), 12.
[44] Ibid.,12.
[45] Ibid.,12.
[46] Ibid.,12.

His first commission in West Lafayette was in 1953, when Purdue professor George P. Salen and his wife Delores purchased the first lot in Happy Hollow Heights (Lot 19).[47] The Salens wanted a contemporary architect-designed house and could not find an architect in central Indiana that suited their needs. The Salens looked west to Illinois and consulted with Robert J. Smith. The Salens' house, located at 300 Hollowood Drive and completed in 1955, was the first of 20 Smith-designed houses in West Lafayette.[48] The Salen House cemented his reputation in West Lafayette as an important regional architect. Smith proceeded to design 20 custom-built homes in the modern/contemporary style, including the Curtis-Grace House (1957), which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2012. His final home in West Lafayette, the Helmkamp House at 1056 Windwood Lane, was finished in 1972.[49] He retired from the architectural profession in 1975, and died at his home in Urbana, Illinois in 1977.[50]

[47] Ibid.,13.
[48] Connie E. Grace and Richard F. Grace "American Modern in West Lafayette". *Indiana Preservationist*, September 2007, 4.
[49] Connie E. and Richard F. Grace. Curtis-Grace House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. (Indianapolis, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2010), 14.
[50] Ibid., 14.

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Tippecanoe County Auditor's Office
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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
_X_ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ____26.1 acres_____

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting:	508136	Northing:	4477135
2. Zone: 16	Easting:	508553	Northing:	4477126
3. Zone: 16	Easting:	508559	Northing:	4476697
4. Zone: 16	Easting :	508160	Northing:	4476713

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

A part of the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 23 North, Range 4 West, in Wabash Township, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and described as follows: Beginning at an iron pin set in the center line of the Happy Hollow Road where the south line of the north half of the northwest quarter of said Section 17 intersects, thence north 89 degrees and 49 minutes west along said south line of the north half of the northwest quarter a distance of 924.0 feet. Thence, north 29 degrees and 30 minutes east, 214.9 feet; thence North 8 degrees and 10 minutes west, 62.2 feet; thence south 89 degrees and 14 minutes west, 160 feet; thence North 51 degrees and 29 degrees west, 154.4 feet; thence North 6 degrees and 40 minutes west, 159.1 feet; thence north 75 degrees and 44 minutes east, 261.6 feet; thence north 39 degrees and 49 minutes east, 200.7 feet; thence north 30 degrees and 57 minutes east, 306.8 feet; thence north 87 degrees and 24 minutes east, 526.3 feet to a point set in the centerline of Happy Hollow Road as follows; south 5 degrees and 29 minutes west, 101.7 feet; thence on a curve to the left having a radius of 1910 feet, a distance of 458.3 feet; thence south 8 degrees and 14 minutes east, 352.5 feet; thence south 4 degrees and 55 minutes east, 102.7 feet to the place of beginning.

Also, a part of the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 23 North, Range 4 West, described as follows: Beginning at an iron pin set in the centerline of Happy Hollow Road where the north line of the south half of the northwest quarter intersects some and running thence south 4 degrees and 55 minutes east along Happy Hollow Road a distance of 137.3 feet. Thence north 33 degrees and 58 minutes west, for a distance of 165.3 feet to a point on the north line of said south half. Thence, east along said north line a distance of 73.6 feet to the place of beginning.

Also, a part of the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 23 North, Range 4 West, beginning at the southwest corner of Happy Hollow Heights Subdivision Lot 37, thence east 146.24 feet to Happy Hollow Road, thence south 90 degrees down Happy Hollow Road 196.07 feet, thence west 90 degrees, 844.74 feet, thence north 45 degrees west, 160.15 feet, thence north 45 degrees, 250.7 feet, thence east 90 degrees, 825.02 feet to the place of beginning.

This is the same area, more or less, shown on plat maps A and B and located in Tippecanoe County Recorder's Office, Plat Book 7, pages 30 and 42.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected because it included all buildings and lots in the Happy Hollow Heights Subdivision (1953) and the Happy Hollow Heights Second Subdivision (1958). The Happy Hollow area is distinct from other subdivisions along Happy Hollow Road and in West Lafayette by virtue of the concentration of comparatively high-style post-war housing within its boundaries.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ross Nelson
organization: ASC Group, Inc.
street & number: 9376 Castlegate Drive
city or town: Indianapolis state: IN zip code: 46256
e-mail rnelson@ascgroup.net
telephone: (317) 915-9300 x 103
date: 9/8/2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log
All Photos taken by Ross Nelson

Plate #	Date Taken	Description	Direction
1	11/8/2013	Streetscape, intersection of Happy Hollow Road and Laurel Drive	Looking north
2	11/1/2013	Streetscape, intersection of Happy Hollow Road and Laurel Drive	Looking south
3	11/1/2013	Streetscape, intersection of Happy Hollow Road and Fernleaf Drive	Looking southwest
4	11/8/2013	Streetscape, cul-de-sac at end of Laurel Drive	Looking northeast
5	11/8/2013	Streetscape, cul-de-sac at end of Hollowood Drive	Looking northeast
6	11/8/2013	Streetscape, cul-de-sac at end of Hollowood Drive	Looking west
7	11/8/2013	Streetscape, cul-de-sac at end of Fernleaf Drive	Looking northeast
8	11/8/2013	Streetscape, intersection of Fernleaf Drive and Sumac Drive	Looking south

9	11/8/2013	Streetscape, curve at Sumac Drive	Looking southwest
10	11/8/2013	Streetscape, east of cul-de-sac at Sumac Drive	Looking northeast
11	11/1/2013	1821 Happy Hollow Road	Looking northwest
12	11/1/2013	1809 Happy Hollow Road	Looking southwest
13	11/1/2013	1809 Happy Hollow Road	Looking northwest
14	11/1/2013	328 Laurel Drive	Looking north
15	11/1/2013	320 Laurel Drive	Looking northwest
16	11/1/2013	337 Laurel Drive	Looking southwest
17	11/1/2013	346 Hollowood Drive	Looking west
18	11/1/2013	346 Hollowood Drive	Looking north
19	11/1/2013	334 Hollowood Drive	Looking north
20	11/1/2013	310 Hollowood Drive	Looking northeast
21	11/1/2013	304 Hollowood Drive	Looking northwest
22	11/1/2013	304 Hollowood Drive	Looking northeast
23	11/1/2013	300 Hollowood Drive	Looking northwest
24	11/1/2013	309 Hollowood Drive	Looking southeast
25	11/1/2013	309 Hollowood Drive	Looking southwest
26	11/1/2013	317 Hollowood Drive	Looking southwest
27	11/1/2013	341 Hollowood Drive	Looking south
28	11/1/2013	328 Fernleaf Drive	Looking northwest
29	11/1/2013	312 Fernleaf Drive	Looking west
30	11/1/2013	327 Fernleaf Drive	Looking southeast
31	11/1/2013	1721 Fernleaf Drive	Looking southwest
32	11/1/2013	1694 Fernleaf Drive	Looking southeast

33	11/1/2013	180 Sumac Drive	Looking southeast
34	11/1/2013	174 Sumac Drive	Looking southwest
35	11/1/2013	168 Sumac Drive	Looking southeast
36	11/1/2013	136 Sumac Drive	Looking northwest
37	11/1/2013	130 Sumac Drive	Looking north
38	11/1/2013	130 Sumac Drive	Looking northeast
39	11/1/2013	124 Sumac Drive	Looking northeast
40	11/1/2013	106 Sumac Drive	Looking northeast

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 100 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.

Figure 3. Map of Original plat of Happy Hollow Heights Subdivision, 1953.

Figure 3
##

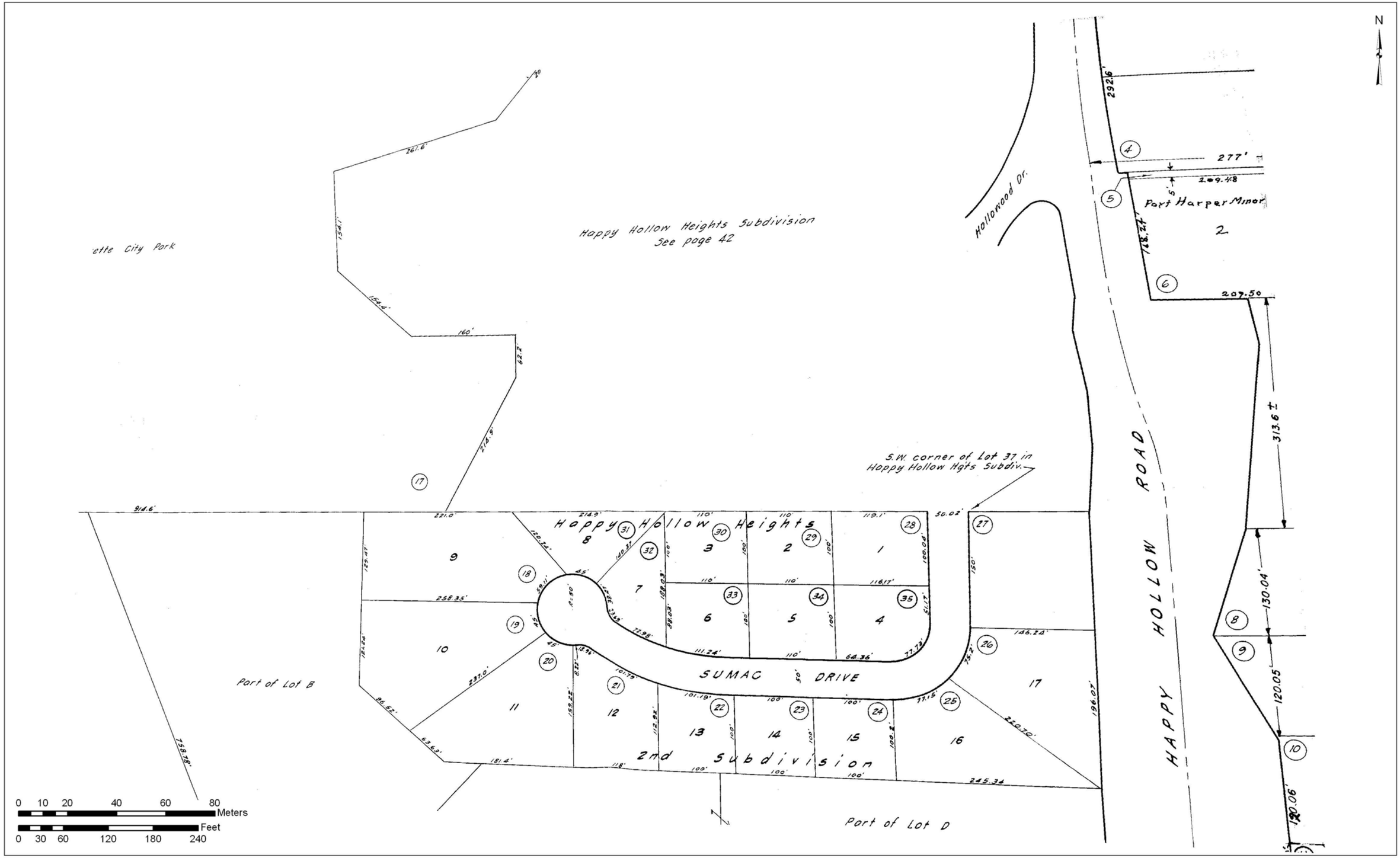
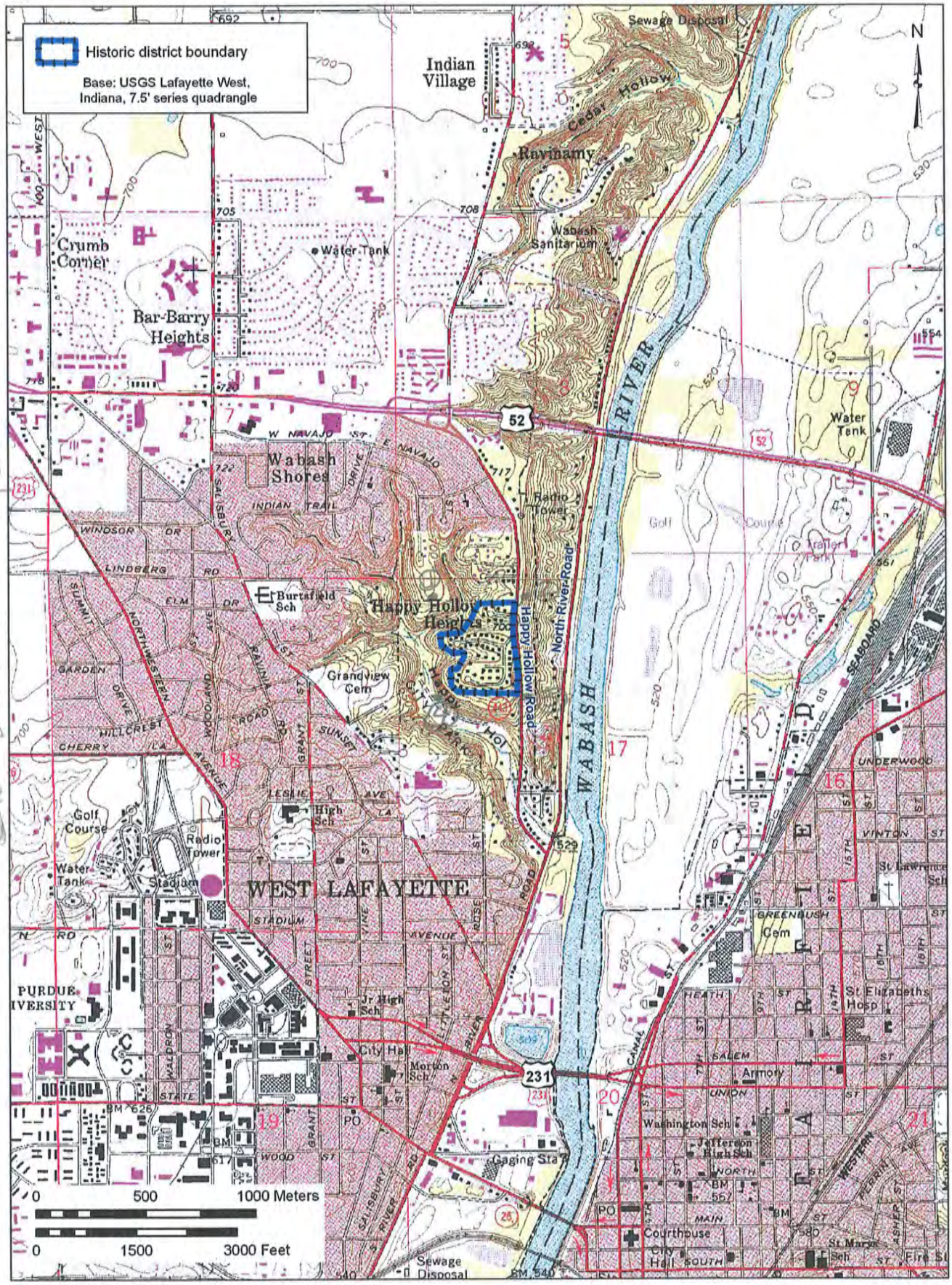


Figure 4. Map of Original plat of Happy Hollow Heights Second Subdivision, 1958.

Figure 2. Sketch Map of Happy Hollow Heights Historic District.



Happy Hollow Heights Historic District
Tippecanoe Co., IN
① NAD 83 16 508126 4477135
② 16 508553 4477126
③ 16 508559 4476977
④ 16 508160 4476913

Figure 1. Portion of the Lafayette West quadrangle (USGS 7.5' topographic map), showing the location of Happy Hollow Heights Historic District.

##

BUS
STOP
CityBus

SUMAC DR
NO OUTLET

CHEVROLET

641