

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: Westfield Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

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: Roughly bounded by Penn Street on the north, Walnut Street on the east, Park Street on the south and Camilla Court on the west

City or town: Westfield State; Indiana County: Hamilton

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

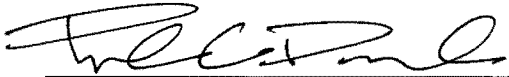
I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRESERVATION SERVICES 12-12-18
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

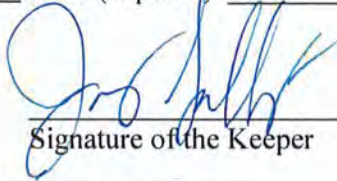
Title :

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

1-31-2019

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>36</u>	<u>13</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>37</u>	<u>14</u>	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

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

GOVERNMENT: post office

EDUCATION: library

TRANSPORTATION: road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

TRANSPORTATION: road-related

LANDSCAPE: park

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: CONCRETE

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 Westfield Historic District is a relatively small area of historic commercial and residential buildings that radiate out from the intersection of two main crossroads in what was the heart of the community's early 19th century settlement. The district's character has changed over time to include early and mid-20th century residential and commercial architecture with its mid-to-late 19th century buildings. The architecture includes mostly vernacular examples with some stylistic features from the late 1800s and early 1900s.

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Narrative Description

The Westfield Historic District is primarily composed almost equally of residential dwellings and commercial buildings. There is one structure, a bridge, in the district and it is considered a contributing resource (seen in photo 0001). A small park on the corner of Main and Union Streets, 1995, is a non-contributing site. The buildings whose construction dates fall after the period of significance are considered non-contributing. Buildings that have been significantly altered but are within the period of significance are also considered non-contributing.

Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include removal of historic details, new siding that covers historic details, or the change in window and door locations and sizes. Buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration, have been classified as contributing. Secondary buildings on lots, such as storage sheds and garages are not included in the resource count.

South Union Street, east side going north from Jersey Street

144 S. Union Street, Old Sheridan-Indianapolis Bus Line-Stutz Garage

Right side of photo 0001

20th Century Commercial Building/parapet-front garage, c. 1915, Contributing.

The one-story building has molded concrete block walls and a barrel-vaulted roof. The front façade has a metal garage door in its south end and a wood door with a window in its north half. The door is flanked by two aluminum display windows on a concrete sill. A fabric awning is above the door and display windows. The façade's stepped parapet is covered with shingles. The north and south walls have large industrial steel sash windows divided into multiple panes of glass with concrete sills.

132 S. Union Street, United States Post Office, 1968, Contributing.

Second from right side of photo 0001

The gable-front building has walls composed of tan-colored brick and a steeply-pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles. The north third of the front façade is cutaway with an entry in the south wall of the cutaway area. The entry is composed of an aluminum and glass door and transom. A tall black metal panel framed in aluminum continues above the transom to the top of the wall. Two aluminum-framed windows with black metal panels below and extended above to the top of the wall are in the south half of the façade. They have stone sills. A matching window is in the cutaway section of the north third of the façade. Large wood beams extend at the outside corners of the front façade to carry the eaves and roof over the cutaway section. The north and south walls have a row of small 1/1 metal windows with stone sills.

A post office in Westfield was established in 1837, just a few short years after the town was platted. The first postmaster was Isaac Williams, one of the first merchants in town. The location of the post office changed over the decades and included private homes and in combination with retail stores usually in or near the main commercial intersection of Union and

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Main Streets. Prior to the construction of this building in 1968, the post office was located at 128 East Main Street. This building served the community until the recent construction of a large new building west of the district. The 132 S. Union building reflects ideas from the April 1959 Post Office Department's "Building Design" booklet.

120 S. Union Street, Telephone Building, c. 1965, Contributing.

Third from right side of photo 0001

The one-story concrete block building has a flat roof with arced concrete brackets that support the eaves. The building has a cutaway southwest corner with a shorter vestibule composed of concrete blocks and a metal entry door on the south wall. The building is void of windows. The front façade is composed of molded concrete block courses that create a repeating diamond pattern.

The first telephone installed in Westfield was at the home of Irvin Stanley on Park Street by Indiana Bell in 1884. The second telephone was installed at Funderburgh's Grocery at 102 S. Union Street. An independent line was established in 1898, which included ten telephones in Westfield including one at the Westfield Bank. By 1901, a second telephone company was incorporated which later absorbed the independent line and served the town through 1928 when it sold to Commonwealth Telephone Company. Automatic dial-up equipment was installed in 1956 at the General Telephone office in Westfield. During the 1960s, this service office was constructed to continue telephone service in the community.

110 S. Union Street, Hardware/Commercial Building, c. 1910, Contributing.

Right side of photo 0002

The one-story brick building has a wide recessed entry in the north end of its front façade. The entry has three concrete steps and a wood door with a full window. A fabric awning is over the entry. A row of three large wood-framed display windows with transoms is centered in the façade south of the entry. They have a sill composed of rowlocks. The short parapet is capped by tile coping. Though now merged in use with 108 S. Union, this building was built and functioned independently.

108 S. Union Street, Commercial Building/Italianate, c. 1900. Contributing.

Second from right side of photo 0002

The tall one-story brick building has a wide entry centered on the front façade. The entry features a flattened arch and has been filled in with wood-framed windows and transom. The entry has two steps. Wide, segmental arched wood windows with stone sills flank the entry. The facade has two projecting stringcourses at the top of the wall and five projecting stringcourses top the parapet.

104 S. Union Street, Commercial Building/Italianate, c. 1900. Contributing

Third from the right side of photo 0002

The one-story brick building has a wide recessed entry with a full-round arched top and transom. The arches on the façade are trimmed with brick and the one over the entry has a keystone. The recessed entry has large wood display windows with stone sills and a wood door with full window. Full-round arched wood windows with transoms and stone sills flank the entry. A

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narrow entry is in the north end of the façade and likely was the stairway door to the second floor that was removed. The entry has a full-round arch and is covered with wood. The top of the façade features five stone sills from former windows in the second story that was removed. The wall above the sills is composed of two courses of concrete block and form a parapet.

102 S. Union Street, Funderburgh's Grocery/Gable-front, c. 1860, Contributing
Middle of photo 0002/right side of photo 0014

The two-story building is covered with wood clapboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (west) façade features a low-pitched gable-front and storefront with a one-story extension on its south end with a second storefront and tall parapet. A pent roof supported by large wood posts forms a porch across the front and corner of the north façade. The south storefront in the one-story section features a metal entry door with a full window flanked by metal-framed display windows. The north storefront in the gable-front part of the building features a recessed entry north of center on the façade. The entry features an aluminum storefront door. Two large aluminum-framed display windows are south of the entry. The second story features three 1/1 metal replacement windows. A panel of wood painted to look like a window is in the top of the gable.

The north, or Main Street façade features a window composed of glass block in the east end of the first story and four metal 1/1 replacement windows on the second story. A one-story extension with a pent roof and tall front wall is at the east end of the façade. It has two metal doors with windows.

Arthur Funderburgh and his son, Robert, formed a partnership in 1889 and established a grocery store first on North Union Street. Later, the family relocated to this building. Robert Funderburgh was also the president of the library board when the Carnegie Library was constructed, as well as an active member of many other organizations and associations.

100 N. Union Street/108 E. Main Street, State Bank Building/Romanesque, 1899, Contributing.
Middle of photo 0003

The two-story corner building is composed of brick with stone trim and has a cutaway entry on its southwest corner. A second storefront faces Main Street on the east end of the south façade. The building features large wood-framed display windows on a stone sill course on the first story. The display windows have large fabric awnings that cover the transom area. The second story has 1/1 metal replacement windows on a stone sill course with a belt course of rusticated stone that forms lintels above the windows. The cornice is composed of five projecting stringcourses of brick topped by a capstone.

The front façade features the cutaway corner entry with three stone steps and a pair of wood doors with windows and transom. Four stone belt courses flank the entry. A round turret on the second story projects out above the entry. It has a stone base with "BANK" in raised letters and a window centered on its front wall. A round tower with a conical roof once extended above the parapet and topped the turret; it was removed in the mid-1900s. The façade north of the corner entry features two former window openings below the sidewalk level. The openings, filled with brick, have full-round arches with keystones. The façade has two large display windows on the

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first story and two windows on the second story. A belt course of rusticated stone at the base of the frieze wraps the front façade, turret, and west end of the Main Street façade; it stops one bay east of the corner. Four small circular vented openings are located in the frieze above the corner storefront; two are in the Union Street façade, one is in the turret, and one is at the west end of the Main Street façade.

The Main Street, or south façade features one former window opening below the sidewalk level in the west half of the façade. The segmental-arched opening is filled with brick. The western two-thirds of the façade are part of the corner storefront and feature two large display windows in its west half and two shorter 1/1 replacement windows in its east half. The eastern third of the Main Street façade features a storefront and a stairway entry with metal door, transom and stone lintel in its west end. The storefront has a wood entry door with a full window flanked by two large wood-framed display windows. A fabric awning covers the transom area of the storefront. The second story has eight 1/1 replacement windows. The Main Street storefront has a brick parapet flanked by piers that rises above the cornice that continues around the rest of the building.

The building served as the State Bank of Westfield during the early 1900s. The State Bank was organized in 1884 and the officers were Lewis Estes, bank president, Elim Conklin, Robert Estes, J. N. Parr and Abel Doan. The original location on South Union Street burned in 1898 and this building was constructed the following year. The bank closed during the financial panic of 1929-1930, but was purchased by the Jolietville State Bank under the name of Union State Bank. The building served as the Union State Bank until a new bank building was constructed in the 1980s.

104 N. Union Street, Commercial Building, c. 1910, Non-contributing.

Left of bank building seen in the middle of photo 0003

The one-story brick building has three tall segmental-arched openings divided by narrow pilasters of brick that set on a stone sill at floor level. The center opening is the entry which is composed of a metal door with a window and transom. The other two openings have wood-framed display windows with wood panels above and below the windows. The top of the façade features wide brick corbels on its corners and rows of dentils that support five courses of brick and a stone cap that compose the parapet. While the brick design replicated the original façade of the building, all of the brick, windows, and door are new and render the building non-contributing.

106 N. Union Street, Cunningham's Bakery/20th Century Commercial Building, 1920, Contributing. Second from left of bank building seen in the middle of photo 0003.

The two-story tan-colored brick building has a storefront with two large wood-framed display windows and a wood entry door with window in its south end. The transom area is covered with wood lattice. A panel trimmed with soldier brick and stone corners is between the top of the storefront and second story windows. Three 1/1 wood windows with a rowlock sill is centered on the second story. A metal awning is above the windows. The second story opening is enframed with soldier brick and stone corners, extending to the grid of the panel below the tripled windows.

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The parapet features a building stone carved with “CUNNINGHAM’S BAKERY 1920” and wide brick corbels on the corners. Three projecting stringcourses of brick between the corbels support the top of the parapet.

Luther and Alice Cunningham were residents of Westfield in the 1910s-1920s. They were married in 1903 in Grant County and relocated to Westfield where Luther was a baker. He built this bakery in 1920, however by 1930, he had relocated to Muncie where he continued his occupation as a baker.

108 N. Union Street, Parapet-front commercial building, c. 1910, Non-contributing
The one-story gabled building has a parapet front that was remodeled c. 1960. The façade is covered with sandstone ashlar and the parapet is covered with aluminum siding. The storefront has a metal entry door in its south end. A wide aluminum-framed display window divided into two panes with a stone sill is centered in the façade north of the door. The c. 1960 remodel of the building renders it non-contributing.

110 N. Union Street, Commercial Building, c. 1910/2000, Non-Contributing.
The one-story brick building has been refaced with new brick and includes a solarium addition on its north façade and a gable-front addition near the back of the building. A three-sided bay is centered in the front façade and an aluminum entry door is in the front wall of the solarium. A wood cornice is at the top of the wall. The changes render the building non-contributing.

116 N. Union Street, Gable-front house/Greek Revival/Queen Anne, c. 1860, Contributing.
Right side of photo 0004
The one-and-a-half story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house has corner pilasters with capitals and tall cornice boards. Sawn rafter tails are extended from the eaves of the steeply-pitched roof that also features cornice returns on its gable walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade features a four panel wood door and metal storm door. The transom is covered with wood. A porch with a brick steps and foundation and a concrete floor is centered on the façade. The porch has four turned posts that support a flat roof. Elaborately sawn frieze panels with spindlework are between the tops of the posts. Flanking the entry porch are 1/1 replacement windows with decorated wood panels below the windows. A 1/1 wood window with a fabric awning is centered in the front gable wall.

120 N. Union Street, Westfield Cafeteria/20th Century Commercial Building, c. 1920/c. 2005, Non-Contributing. Middle of photo 0004
The one-story building has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The building has a wide deeply recessed entry centered on the façade. It features a wood entry door with side-lites and small 1/1 replacement windows in the walls of the recessed entry. Two 8/8 replacement windows are north of the entry and two large display windows are south of the entry. The exterior materials, with the exception of the brick foundation, are from a late remodeling campaign and render the building non-contributing.

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126 N. Union Street, Gable-front house, c. 1900, Contributing.

The one-and-a-half story house is covered with vinyl siding and has an enclosed full-width front porch. The porch features rows of 6/6 wood windows and a wood door with a window south of center on the front façade. The porch has a shed roof. A pair of 6-lite wood casement windows is centered in the gable wall. Full-width shed dormers are on the north and south facades.

136 N. Union Street, Oscar Brown House/Italianate cube, 1870, contributing.

Left side of photo 0004

The two-story house is covered with vinyl siding and has 1/1 replacement windows. The plain surrounds have overlapping lintels. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a flat top with wood balustrade. The front façade features a brick porch with a gabled roof supported by Doric square columns in its south end. The wood entry door has a full window and transom. Two windows are in the first story north of the porch and three windows are in the second story. A small one-story addition with a hipped roof is on the south end of the front façade; it has one smaller window in its front wall. This house has the bare minimum level of integrity for a contributing building.

The north façade, facing Penn Street, has a 1/1 window in the west end of its first story and a short 1/1 window in its east end. The second story features two 1/1 windows and a short 1/1 window between them. A long one-story addition with a low-pitched gable roof and casement windows is attached to the east wall of the building.

North Union Street, west side going south from Penn Street

345 N. Union. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has side gables and its first floor walls are composed of large tile block. The façade features a full-width porch with a shed roof supported by tapered posts. A wood entry door is centered on the façade and is flanked by a grouping of three windows. Each grouping contains two 6/1 windows with a wide 15/1 window centered between them. A dormer with a shed roof is centered on the facade. Its walls are covered with wood and it features three pairs of 6-lite casement windows. The deep eaves are supported by exposed purlins. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

333 N. Union. Gable-front, c. 1875. Contributing

The two-story house is covered with vinyl siding and it features 1/1 replacement windows. A porch is on the south end of the first story of the façade. It has a gabled roof supported by turned posts. The entry door is wood with a window in its upper half. A window is located north of the door and a window is centered in the gable. The integrity of this house is the threshold level for this district.

327 N. Union. House, side-gables, c. 1950. Non-contributing

The one-story house has side-gables and additions on its south side and rear. It has vinyl siding and asphalt shingles on its roof.

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321 N. Union Levi Bowman House/Central passage, c. 1850. Contributing. Photo 0009
The one-story house has side gables and its façade is divided into five bays. The center bay features the entry composed of a wood door with a window in its top half. The entry has a transom and a surround composed of pilasters with a cornice supported by small pairs of scroll brackets. Each of the other four bays contain 1/1 replacement windows with surrounds that match the entry. Small scroll brackets support the eaves and divide each bay. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Levi Bowman was born in Guilford County, North Carolina in 1803 and was part of the Quaker migration to Indiana in the early 1800s. Bowman and his wife Hannah relocated to Indiana by 1835 at which time he purchased land in Hamilton County at the Indianapolis Land Office. They are recorded in the 1840 through 1860 census for Hamilton County. Bowman was an early merchant of the community. Levi died in 1865 and was buried in the Summit Lawn Cemetery in Westfield. His wife remarried Steven White and died in 1892.

311 N. Union. Ranch/American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing
The one-story brick and stone-trimmed house has a front gable on its north end and a wide stone and brick chimney located near the center of its façade. The wood entry door is located on the south side of the front-facing gable. A large bay window is in the north end of the front-facing gable and in the south end of the façade. Three wood casement windows divided into eight lites are to the south of the front-facing gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

309 N. Union. Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Contributing
The one-and-a-half story house has wood clapboard siding and a gambrel roof with side gables. The façade features an incised porch in its south half with a gambrel “cross-gable” over the porch. The porch is enclosed with screens with a wood door in its north end. The gable features a pair of tall 1/1 wood windows. A wood window with a transom composed of art glass and wood crown is in the north end of the façade. A narrow dormer with a shed roof and a small 1/1 window is in the north end of the roof. The dormer is covered with fish-scale shingles. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

301 N. Union. Contemporary, 2017. Non-contributing
The house is two-stories with modern siding and windows. It is outside the period of significance and therefore is non-contributing.

223 N. Union. Side-gabled house, c. 1940. Non-contributing
The small one-story house has side gables and its front wall is covered with boulders while the remaining house is covered with vinyl siding. The front façade features a gabled porch roof supported by two posts. The wood entry door is centered on the façade. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is north of the entry and a wide 1/1 wood window is south of the entry.

219 N. Union. Gabled-ell house, c. 1890. Non-contributing

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The one-and-a-half story house is covered with brick and log and chinking construction. An enclosed porch is in the southeast corner of the house. The house has combinations of 1/1 windows and a wood entry door. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

201 N. Union Street, Irvin Stanley House/T Plan, c. 1885, Non-Contributing.

The two-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with rough-sawn clapboards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick patio extends around the front and north and south sides of the house. The front façade's front-facing gable section features a long window composed of three tall panes of glass centered in the first story and a 1/1 wood window centered in the second story. Wood scroll-like brackets are at the bottom of the trim boards on the second floor. Porches with hipped roofs are on the inside corners where the front-facing gable section meets the side-facing gable sections of the house. The south porch is enclosed. A 1/1 wood window is in the first story of the north-facing gable section and a 1/1 wood window is in the second story of the south-facing gable section. It also has scroll-like brackets at the bottom of its trim boards.

The south façade includes a tall wood window divided into two panes centered in the south-facing gable section of the house and a 1/1 wood window centered in its gable wall. A one-story addition on the west side of the house includes a wood entry door and several tall windows. The changes to the house render it non-contributing.

139 N. Union Street, House/Craftsman, c. 1920, Contributing.

Right side of photo 0005

The one-and-a-half story gable-front house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The jerkin head roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The façade features an enclosed porch on its south half. The porch has brick walls and piers with stone caps. The corner piers support tapered wood columns that support a jerkin head roof. The porch is enclosed with large wood-framed windows with metal storm windows. The wood porch door has a full window and is located on the south end of the porch's front wall. A wide wood window with a transom composed of art glass is north of the porch. The attic story features a pair of 1/1 wood windows centered in the gable. A diamond-shaped wood window is north of the pair of windows.

135 N. Union Street, Boarding House, 1901, Contributing.

Left side of photo 0005

The two-story house has clapboards and wide corner boards. The 1/1 wood windows have simple trim boards. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch with a hipped roof is in the southeast corner of the house. The front façade features a wide 1/1 window in its north end and a small rectangular window in its south end. The second story has a pair of 1/1 windows in its north end and one 1/1 window in its south end. The wood entry door with a full window is on the south façade on the north wall of the porch. A 1/1 window is in the west wall of the porch and a pair of small windows with one pane each are centered above the porch in the same wall.

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119/123 N. Union Street, Gabled-ell house, 1885/1900, contributing.

Right side of photo 0006

The house is likely a combination of a house with a front gable on its south half that was expanded under an early campaign to include a second two-story section with a side gable that faces north. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The gable-front section of the house, on the south part of the front façade, features corner pilasters with capitals, a tall cornice board and scroll brackets under the eaves. These details carry around to the south façade.

The front façade features a full-width porch with a shed roof supported by four Doric columns. The first story has wide 1/1 windows in each end of the façade. Two wood doors with full windows are between the windows. The second story features a 1/1 window in the north end of the front gable. Two 1/1 windows are located in the section with the north-facing or side gable. A wall dormer with a hipped roof and a 1/1 window is centered between the other two windows.

115 N. Union Street, Paul Brown-Dr. Link Baldwin House/I-house/Italianate, 1865, contributing.
Middle of photo 0006

The two-story side-gabled house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows with shouldered surrounds. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features scroll brackets under the eaves of its side gables. A brick chimney is centered on the outside of the north-facing side gable wall. The front façade is divided into four bays with a 1/1 window in the first and second stories of each bay. A wood door with a window and transom and a surround matching the windows is in the bay off-centered to the north.

Dr. Lincoln "Link" Baldwin, the son of Nathan Baldwin, an early Quaker minister of Westfield, purchased this home from his brother-in-law, Paul Brown, in 1910. Dr. Baldwin opened his first office in Hortonville after attending medical college, then moved to Westfield with his daughter after his wife passed away at a young age. Dr. Baldwin maintained a separate office in a small building on East Main Street. Dr. Baldwin made house calls and was often paid in goods rather than cash. He was a stockholder and trustee in the Westfield State Bank and passed away in 1931.

109 N. Union Street, Dr. Connoy House/English Cottage/American Small House, 1934,
Contributing. Left side of photo 0006

The small one-and-a-half story house is composed of brown-colored brick. The house has side gables and a lower front cross gable on the north half of its front façade. The roof of the cross gable slopes down to the south and encloses the entry which is composed of a header brick arch and full-round arched wood door with a round window in its top. The front cross gable has a wide wood window with a sill composed of rowlocks. A small 1/1 wood window is on the front façade south of the cross gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building was used by Dr. A. F. Connoy as a medical office. Dr. Connoy practiced medicine in Westfield for thirty-five years and was joined by his brother, Leo, who had graduated from Indiana University

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School of Medicine. Dr. Leo Connoy was a director of the Westfield Building and Loan Association.

Roy O. Hadley Park, 1995, Non-Contributing (site).

A small park is on the northwest corner of Main and Union Streets. It has brick walkways and a low brick wall enclosure.

101 S. Union Street, Mendenhall Drugstore/20th Century Commercial Building, 1924, Contributing. Right side of photo 0007

The one-story brick building is on the southwest corner of Union and Main Streets. It has a cutaway recessed corner entry with a wood post that supports the overhanging wall above. The entry is composed of an aluminum storefront door and transom area that is filled with wood. Aluminum-framed display windows wrap the corner of the recessed entry to the south end of the front façade and around the east corner of the Main Street façade. The windows have stone sills. The transom area is covered with wood. The building's parapet wall is stepped along its Main Street façade and is covered with tile coping. The west half of the Main Street façade features a metal entry door and two small wood-framed display windows west of the door. The windows have stone sills and the transom area is covered with wood.

Brothers William and Denny Mendenhall opened a drugstore on East Main Street in the early 1900s. They relocated to the southeast corner of Main and Union Streets in 1916. Emmet and Chase Mendenhall, representing the second generation in the drugstore business, constructed this building in 1924 which included a pharmacy and soda fountain. It remained as a family business until 1953. Emmett Mendenhall also served as the president of the Union State Bank.

103 S. Union Street, Regal Grocery Store/20th Century Commercial Building, c. 1950, Contributing.

Left side of photo 0007

The one-story red brick building features a cutaway entry on the southeast corner of the front façade. The cutaway entry has sandstone ashlar topped by three courses of glass block on its back/west wall. Two aluminum storefront doors with transoms are in its north wall. A round metal post is on the outside corner to support the wall above. Three large aluminum-framed display windows with stone sills fill the remaining front façade. Wide sections of brick flank the display windows; the north section is trimmed with a course of rowlocks and soldiers on its north edge. Soldier brick trims the top of the display area and cutaway entry. The transom area is covered by a fabric awning. The front façade's parapet has a course of soldiers topped by tile coping. The south façade is divided into five bays by brick pilasters. Each bay has a window composed of glass block except the westernmost bay which features a metal door. The south façade has a stepped parapet.

145 S. Union Street, Old City Hall-Fire Station/Craftsman, 1923/c. 1990, Contributing.

Photo 0008

The brown-colored brick building has a walk-out basement area on its west and south sides and a two-story addition to its west wall. The front facade of the building features a brick wainscot and corner piers that support a hipped roof. A row of six 4/4 replacement windows are between

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the piers and an aluminum entry door is in the north end; they have a sill composed of rowlocks. Stucco covers the wall above the windows and door. The south façade features the same design with a wainscot and row of six 1/1 windows in its east half. The west half of the façade features two metal doors and small windows divided into three panes on the lower level. The upper level features two 1/1 wood windows with stone lintels and sills composed of rowlocks.

The two-story addition features five metal garage bay doors and a metal entry door on its east end. The second story, over the east half of the addition, is covered with stucco and has four metal-framed windows. The two-story part has a hipped roof. The one-story part extending to the west has a flat roof and parapet capped by tile coping. The addition was created c. 1990.

The building was originally constructed as a gasoline filling station on what was a highly traveled state highway, U.S. 31, in 1923. By about 1955, the town purchased the building and made an addition to the west side of the building to house its fire department and fire trucks. Reconstruction of the building during the 1990s provided a second story over the fire bays. The fire department grew from just a single truck during the first half of the 20th century to nine vehicles by the 1980s. One of the largest fires in the district occurred in the same block as this building, which consumed all of the buildings on the west side of South Union Street in 1898.

Union Street Bridge over Grassy Branch Creek, 1961, contributing (structure).

Seen on the right side of photo 0001

The concrete brick includes broad piers that support the two-lane bridge deck with sidewalks. The bridge balustrade is composed of sections of railings with segmental-arched openings. The sections are between short piers. A bronze plaque with the dedication date of 1961 is on the west wall of the east balustrade.

The bridge is the only historic structure in the district and demonstrates the transition and evolution of the importance of transportation and commerce played in the district. The state designated what was originally known as Cross Street, now Union Street, as U.S. Highway 31 during the early 1920s. The bridge was constructed in 1961 by Hamilton County about the time highway was relinquished by the state when U. S. 31 was redirected and bypassed Westfield on its west side. A bronze plaque on the bridge includes the names of Hamilton County Commissioners, Westfield Town Board members, county auditor, surveyor and street commissioner in 1961.

East Main Street, north side going west from Cherry Street

136 E. Main Street, House/Craftsman, c. 1915, Contributing.

Right side of photo 0011

The two-story gable-front house has a foundation composed of molded concrete block and its walls are covered with stucco. The house has 3/1 Craftsman style windows and exposed rafter tails. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its eaves are supported on the front gable by wood knee braces. The front façade has a full-width porch with a gabled roof supported by brick piers. The porch has brick walls capped by stone with steps in its west end. The wood entry door has a full window divided into multiple panes of glass and is located in the west end of the

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front façade. Three 3/1 windows are grouped together and centered in the first story wall east of the door. The second story has two 3/1 windows and a small pair of square wood windows is in the top of the gable in the attic. The east façade has two pairs of 3/1 windows on the first story and two 3/1 windows in the second story.

130 E. Main Street, Gable-front house, c. 1890, Non-Contributing.

Seen in the background, left side of photo 0011

The one-and-a-half story house has vinyl siding and a steeply-pitched roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are 1/1 replacement. The house has additions on its west and north walls and its window openings have been modified. The changes render it non-contributing.

124 E. Main Street, Phillips 66 Gas Station/Cottage style, c. 1920, Contributing.

Left side of photo 0011

The one-story brick gas station has a steeply-pitched gabled roof with side gables and a lower, narrow front entry gable centered on the façade. The entry is composed of a modern wood door with a window. A wide tapered chimney is east of the entry and features a round inset design trimmed with brick on the first story. A wide wood-framed display window with transom is west of the entry. The west and east façades features a pair of 1/1 wood windows and a round inset design trimmed with brick in the gables. The east façade also has a metal door in its north end. The windows and doors feature stone sills and lintels composed of soldiers. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

116/120 E. Main Street, Hayworth Hotel/McMullan Funeral Home. I-House & storefront, c. 1860/1940, contributing. Right side of photo 0010.

The two-story building is covered with brick, c. 1920, and has side gables and a one-story addition with a continuation of the roof on the back. The building has an attached one-story storefront with a flat roof that extends to the sidewalk on its west side built c. 1920. The building has a combination of wood display windows and 1/1 windows, mostly on the second story, with sills composed of rowlocks and lintels composed of soldiers. A tall cornice board is at the top of the walls and the gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade features a porch with turned posts and a flat roof. The first story wall has two doorways; the east door is covered with wood. The west door is wood with a full window and transom. A spandrel panel trimmed with basket weave coursing is between the doors. Large display windows are in the east and west ends of the façade; they are trimmed with soldiers. The second story has four 1/1 windows. The east façade has a 1/1 window in the south end of its first story and two 1/1 windows in its second story. A small square window divided into four panes is located in the attic wall of the one-story extension on the back of the building. The storefront addition on the west side of the building features a deeply recessed entry with an aluminum storefront door and display windows that wrap around the corners of the recessed area. Metal covers the wall below the display windows and a sign board is across the transom area. Stone coping caps the parapet.

The original part of the building was known as the Hayworth Hotel and was built c. 1860. In 1930, the McMullan family purchased the building and moved their funeral and haberdashery

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business from the south side of Main Street to this building. Jerimiah R. McMullan started a funeral and furniture business in Kempton, Indiana and moved it to Westfield and began a partnership with his son, J. Richard, in 1924. The funeral business occupied the east half of the building and the haberdashery occupied the west half until the storefront building was constructed on the west side of the former hotel in 1940. In 1957, the third generation of the family joined the business and later constructed a new building southeast of this building in 1967.

110/112 E. Main Street, Knights of Pythias Lodge & Butcher Shop/Gable-front, c. 1875, Contributing.

Right of the bank building seen in the middle of photo 0003; middle of photo 0010.

The two-story gable-front building has two storefronts on the first story and the second story is covered with vinyl siding. The storefront knee walls are composed of limestone ashlar and large aluminum-framed display windows that flank aluminum entry doors. The east storefront is slightly wider than the west storefront. The second story features four 1/1 metal replacement windows. A tall narrow section of wall covered with ashlar encloses a staircase on the west end of the façade. It has a metal door with a window.

104 W. Main Street, Carnegie Library/Neoclassical, 1911/1918, Contributing.

Robert F. Daggett & Co., architects; L. L. Cox & N. A. Earl, contractors. Photo 0012

The brown-colored brick building has a high basement level and first floor with a hipped roof. The building has a stone foundation, projecting string courses at the top of the basement and wide brick quoins on its corners. The wood windows are 1/1 with stone sills and are trimmed with a course of soldiers with stone corners. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered with asphalt shingles. A slightly later one-story addition is on the east elevation and contains a basement staircase. It is brick with a metal door with window in its front wall.

The façade is symmetrical with a wide recessed entry centered on the façade. The entry has a wide set of stone steps between brick wing walls with stone caps. The recessed entry has a stone segmental arch surround with exaggerated keystone and two voussoirs. Brick quoins flank the recessed entry and a building stone carved with "PUBLIC LIBRARY" is above the recessed entry. The entry is composed of an aluminum storefront door, side-lites and transom. Centered in the façade east and west of the entry is a pair of short 1/1 windows in the basement and a pair of 1/1 windows on the first story. The first story windows have corbels under each corner of the stone sill and a keystone in the lintel. The west elevation has three short 1/1 windows in the basement and three high-set 1/1 windows on the first story. An addition is on the back of the building; its walls are flush with the sides of the original building and includes similar details. The west elevation features one 1/1 wood window with a stone sill.

Westfield was one of two communities in Hamilton County to receive funds in 1856 from the William McClure family of New Harmony, who had provided gifts through his will to library societies for the purchase of library collections. By 1901, a library association was formed and a room rented for the collection on North Union Street, half of the cost being paid by the Westfield Town Board. The Library Board of Trustees was established in 1902 and the board purchased a building in the one hundred block on the west side of South Union Street. The board took

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advantage of the funds provided by the Andrew Carnegie foundation for the construction of new libraries. Westfield received a \$5000 grant for the construction of the Carnegie Library which was finished in 1911. A large addition was completed on the north side of the building in 1918. A new library building was constructed in 1982-83, at which time this building was converted to private use.

132 W. Main Street, Dog N' Suds Drive-In, c. 1965, Contributing.

Photo 0013

The former drive-in restaurant features a sixteen-bay canopy with a low-pitched front gabled roof that extends to the north to cover the kitchen enclosure. The canopy is supported by two round metal columns dividing each bay, kicked-in toward a sidewalk that divides the sixteen bays into eight on each side. The front gable and enclosed area is covered with boards. The façade includes large wood-framed display windows that flank an aluminum storefront door. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building was a franchise for the Dog N' Suds drive-in restaurant chain that was started by music teachers Don Hamacher and Jim Griggs in Champaign, Illinois in 1953. The restaurant specialized in hot dogs and root beer and grew quickly in popularity. Soon franchises were opened in the neighboring states of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. By the 1970s, there were over 600 franchises in operation across the country.

Main Street, south side going east

111 E. Main Street, Westfield Savings and Loan/Mid-Century Modern, c. 1960, Contributing.

Photo 0014

The one story building is divided into bays of floor-to-ceiling aluminum and glass windows and entry doors by wide and narrow sections of wall composed of rough-cut limestone ashlar. The façade features a bay composed of a tall window divided into three panes in its west end. A wide section of stone wall is west of the bay. A stone pilaster separates the bay from a wide bay of two tall windows divided into three panes flanking a pair of aluminum storefront doors with transom. A stone pilaster is at the east end of the building. The east elevation features a tall display window divided into five panes centered on the wall. The remaining wall is composed of stone. A stone pilaster projects out on the south end of the elevation. The building has a flat roof with wide, overhanging eaves covered with metal.

Walnut Street, east side

149 Walnut Street, Gable-front house/Greek Revival, c. 1860, Non-Contributing.

Photo 0015

The one-and-a-half story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 metal replacement windows, return cornices and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full-width porch with a wood floor and skirt boards and a pent roof supported by wood posts. The porch has a simple balustrade and steps on its west end. The façade features a wood door with a full window in its west end and two 1/1

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windows. A 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall. The west elevation, which faces Walnut Street, features two 1/1 windows, one in each end, and a small rectangular window south of center on the wall. The north elevation, facing Oak Alley, features a 1/1 window in the west end and a 1/1 window centered in the gable wall. Due to numerous alterations, the house is considered non-contributing.

Penn Street, south side going west

201 Penn Street, T-plan house/Queen Ann, c. 1895, Contributing.

Photo 0016; left side of photo 0017.

The two-story house has a rubble stone foundation and its walls are covered with aluminum siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows, gable trim and sawn rafter tails. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the eaves are supported at the corners by sawn brackets. The house has a wrap-around porch on its façade and east and west walls. The porch features a wood floor, turned wood posts and carved frieze panels between the posts. The porch has a hipped roof.

The façade's gable-front section features a large window and transom composed of a large center pane trimmed with small square panes centered on the first story. A 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall. A 1/1 window is in the north half of the east and west elevations of the gable-front section. The west-facing gabled section of the house features a wood door with a segmental arched window in its north wall opening onto the porch. The west-facing gabled section features a wide 1/1 window centered on the first story. The window has a pent roof awning supported by sawn brackets. The second story has a 1/1 centered in the gable wall. A one-story section extends to the south and features a hipped roof and a pair of small rectangular windows in the north end of the west elevation.

139 Penn Street, Gable-front house, 2010, Non-Contributing.

Second from left side of photo 0017

The two-story gable-front house has clapboards, modern 4/1 wood windows, wood door and porch. The gable wall is covered with boards and battens and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

135 Penn Street, Gable-front house, 2010, Non-Contributing.

Third from left side of photo 0017

The two-story gable-front house has clapboards, modern 2/1 wood windows, wood door and porch. The gable wall has a small 2/1 window centered in the attic. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

129 Penn Street, Gabled-ell house, c. 1890/1950, Contributing.

Second from right side of photo 0017

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The two-story brick house has 6/1 replacement windows with sills composed of rowlocks and lintels composed of soldiers. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch with a shed roof is across the full-width of the west-facing gabled section. It has low brick walls with stone caps and brick piers that support a hipped roof. The porch entry faces northwest. The façade features a pair of 6/1 windows centered in the first and second stories of the front gabled section of the house. A three-sided, two-story entry bay in the inside corner of the house faces northwest and features a wood door with a window and a 6/1 window in the second story. Flanking the entry bay are 6/1 windows on the first and second story of the west elevation of the front gabled section and east end of the north elevation of the west-facing gabled section. A pair of wood French doors is in the west end of the north elevation of the west-facing gabled section. A pair of 6/1 windows is in the west end of the north elevation's second story of the west-facing gabled section.

121 Penn Street, Gable-front house, c. 1910, Contributing.

Right side of photo 0017

The one-and-a-half story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with wide clapboards. The house has a combination of 1/1 replacement windows and historic wood windows. The façade features an enclosed porch on the western two-thirds of the façade. The porch features tapered square wood columns and narrow 1/1 wood windows. A metal porch door with flanking narrow 1/1 windows is in the west half of the porch's front wall. The porch has a shed roof. A three-panel wood door with a window is in the west end of the porch's back wall. A 1/1 replacement window is in the façade east of the porch. The gabled wall features a pair of 1/1 replacement windows centered in the gable. Small square wood windows divided into small multiple panes of glass are to each side of the pair of windows. The house has long shed dormers on its west and east elevations.

Due to its demolition, the following property was removed from the boundary:

302 N. Union. Harry & Ruth Talbert House/Colonial Revival, c. 1945.

Demolished, Summer 2018

The two-story brick house was located on a large estate, and was set back from the road, and was reached by a long lane that divides a generous yard. The house featured quoins and side gables with cornice returns. The house featured a broken pedimented entry surround with a wood door in its north end. Two pairs of casement windows, divided into eight lites, with transoms were south of the door. The second story featured four pairs of casement windows. A one-story sunporch was on the south side of the house and a one-story gabled wing is on the north side of the house. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Due to its recent demolition, the house and property is not included in the boundary.

Henry Talbert was born in Westfield in 1889 to Orpheus and Alice Dennis Talbert. He inherited his father's lumber business and expanded it to include lumberyards in Noblesville, Westfield, Sheridan, Rensselaer, Warsaw and Carmel. He was active in the state association of lumber dealers and was the founder and president of Westfield Savings and Loan. His wife was Ruth Boyd and they had two daughters.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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
-

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- 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

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

c. 1850-1968

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Robert F. Daggett & Co.

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Cox, L. L. and Earl, N. A.

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1850 with the construction of the first contributing resource in the district located at 321 North Union Street. The central-passage house built by Levi Bowman demonstrates the community's early history (photo 0009). The period ends in 1968, the date the post office was constructed at 132 South Union Street. The handful of buildings, including the post office, constructed in the 1960s demonstrates the continued role commerce played in the district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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.)

Westfield's roots are part of a vast migration of abolitionist Quakers from North Carolina. The town developed into a crossroads community that profited from and served the surrounding farms in Hamilton County. The Westfield Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A with commerce as an area of significance. The small commercial center of the district includes a few 19th century buildings typical of Midwestern towns. At the late end of the period of significance, commercial buildings were constructed that also related to travel and the automobile industry. The district is also eligible under criterion C under architecture as an area of significance. The small community has simple, mostly vernacular examples of residential and commercial architecture of the period; a few of these include features of styles popular during the period of significance. A few buildings have more refined stylistic features for an overall composition of styles popular during the period.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The Westfield Historic District, though small, has an array of architectural types and styles popular during the period of significance. In many cases, architectural types transcend use and include both residential and commercial buildings, such as gable-front structures in the district. A few architectural styles also transcend building uses for both residential and commercial

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structures. There is no dominant architectural type or style; in most cases there are only one or two examples of each type and style.

Building Types

Commercial buildings generally fall into two classifications: gable-front and parapet-front. The parapet-front form is more dominant than gable-front buildings. These buildings generally line Union Street in the block north and south of Main Street. Most of these are one-story buildings constructed at the end of the 19th century and into the middle part of the 20th century. Side-by-side buildings at 101 and 103 S. Union Street (photo 0007) and 104, 108 and 110 S. Union Street (photo 0002) demonstrate typical parapet-front buildings of the 20th century and late 19th century respectively. The building at 144 S. Union features a stepped parapet, a common feature of early 20th century commercial architecture (right side of photo 0001). Two large gable-front commercial buildings are located at 102 S. Union Street and 110/112 E. Main Street. Both are two stories with broad front gables; the Union Street building (middle of photo 0002) has one storefront and the Main Street building (middle of photo 0010) has two storefronts and enclosed staircase on its west side. The buildings date to the mid-to-late 1800s.

Architectural types represented in residential examples include central-passage, gable-front, T-plan, gabled-ell and I-house. Most of these have features of architectural styles popular during their construction. The most common of these types is the gable-front type with good examples located at 116 N. Union Street (right side of photo 0004) and 121 E. Penn Street (right side of photo 0017), both one-and-one-half stories built during the 19th and early 20th century. An excellent two-story example is located at 136 E. Main Street; it was built in the Craftsman style in the early 1900s (right side of photo 0011).

Variations on the gable-front plan were developed with the inclusion of ells or wings on the gable-front building. These include T-plan and gabled-ell types that added equal wings on the sides of the gable-front house under the T-plan and a single wing on the side of the house to create the gabled-ell. The district has two examples of the T-plan located at 201 N. Union and 201 E. Penn Street (photo 0016). Both are two stories, built in the late 1800s and have features of the Queen Anne style. Two examples of the gabled-ell type are also located in the district. The example at 202 E. Main Street is one-story and has had late additions to its west and east sides. A better example is located at 129 E. Penn Street, though the two-story house appears to have had an early remodeling campaign that included new brick on its walls (second from right side of photo 0017).

The district also includes two I-houses that date to the community's early settlement period, c. 1855-1865. These are located at 116/120 East Main and 115 N. Union Street. The two-story houses have four and five bays of windows and doors, tall cornice boards and simple features of styles popular during their construction. The example located at 116/120 E. Main Street was remodeled in the early 20th century to include new brick walls and a one-story parapet-front commercial bay on its west side (right side of photo 0010). The one-story, center-passage house is related to the I-house. The Levi Bowman House (photo 0009), c. 1850, is a fine example.

Building Styles

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The earliest extant style in the district is the Greek Revival style. The district has two one-and-one-half story houses with features of the style, both date to c. 1860. The houses are located at 116 N. Union and 149 N. Walnut streets; the latter may have been moved back to its current location, c. 1910, since its front façade faces Main Street rather than Walnut Street (photo 0015). For purposes of this nomination, 149 N. Walnut is counted as non-contributing. Both examples have tall cornice boards at the top of the walls and return cornices on their front gables. The house on Walnut Street has a broad front gable and low-pitched roof. The house on Union Street underwent a remodeling campaign to add Queen Anne features, c. 1890, including a nicely-detailed front porch and sawn rafter tails. The house also features corner pilasters (right side of photo 0004).

Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the “National Style”. The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings to the United States at the close of the 18th century thanks to archaeological investigations of Roman and earlier Greek ruins. Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the Grecian war for independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the American War of 1812. The Grecian war found sympathetic citizens in the United States and our war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture.¹ The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing.

The Italianate style is also represented in the district by both commercial and residential examples. An Italianate cube house located at 136 N. Union Street and an I-house with Italianate features at 115 N. Union Street are the district’s two residential examples; they were built c. 1865. The cube house features simple window surrounds, regular bay pattern, hipped roof with a deck surrounded by a balustrade and a small front porch on its southernmost bay (left side of photo 0004). The I-house features shaped window and door surrounds, corner pilasters and scroll brackets under its eaves (middle of photo 0006). Side-by-side one-story commercial buildings at 104 and 108 S. Union Street have similar features that include full-round arched display windows and entries with broad segmental arches. The buildings were constructed c. 1900 (photo 0002).

The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.

¹ McAlester, pg. 182

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Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
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One of the most dominant buildings in the district is the former bank building at 100 N. Union Street built in 1899 (photo 0003). The two-story brick building was constructed on the prominent corner of Main and Union Streets and includes a corner entry, second story turret at the corner and a storefront at the east end of its Main Street façade. The building is a simple example of the Romanesque style and features belt courses of stone, some rusticated, and round vented openings trimmed with brick in the building's parapet. The turret features a stone base with "BANK" carved into it over the corner entry. Another style popular during the late 1800s and early 1900s was the Queen Anne style. The district has a good example of the style located at 201 E. Penn Street built c. 1895 (photo 0016). The one-and-a-half story house was built in a T-plan with a wrap-around porch that features turned posts and spindlework. The house's gables feature sawn trim work and scroll brackets on each side. An exceptional Queen Anne style porch with turned posts and spindlework was added to the house at 116 N. Union Street.

The early 20th century was marked by the construction of a handful of Craftsman style buildings in the district. A two-story gable-front house with stucco walls and 3/1 Craftsman windows was built at 136 E. Main Street c. 1915 (right side of photo 0011). The house features knee braces under its wide-overhanging eaves and a full-width front porch composed of brick. A building that later served as the town hall was built in the style at 145 S. Union Street in 1923 (photo 0008). The building features a hipped roof, brick wainscot and stucco walls.

The Craftsman/Bungalow style was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

The district's only example of the Neoclassical style is the former Carnegie Library at 104 W. Main Street (photo 0012). The brick building was constructed in 1911 and features stone trim, a hipped roof and pairs of windows. The building has some formal features of the style including quoining and a nicely-detailed stone entry surround with exaggerated voussoirs and keystone. The raised entry has a broad set of stone steps and a recessed door with side-lites and transom.

Two examples of the English Cottage style, another style popular into the middle part of the 20th century, were built in the district during the 1920s-1930s. A small brick house was constructed in the style at 109 N. Union Street and features a full-round arched entry with wood door in an extension of the slope of a lower front cross gable (left side of photo 0006). A small brick gas station was constructed in the style at 124 E. Main Street (left side of photo 0011). It features steeply-pitched gables with a central entry gable with a chimney east of the entry.

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The mid-20th century was marked by the continued construction of commercial buildings in the district. A few important examples include a grocery store located at 103 S. Union Street, a bank located at 111 E. Main Street, a drive-in restaurant located at 132 W. Main Street and the former United States Post Office at 132 S. Union Street. The buildings were constructed between c. 1955 and 1965. The grocery, c. 1955, is a simple parapet-front building with large display window bays and a cutaway corner entry (left side of photo 0007). The bank building (photo 0014) is a good example of Mid-20th Century architecture with wide bays composed of floor-to-ceiling metal display windows divided by bays of stone ashlar. The building has a wide-overhanging flat roof with its fascia and soffit covered with metal. The former drive-in is a vestige of road-side architecture with a long gabled canopy supported by metal pipe columns that divide the canopy into car bays (photo 0013). The former post office (middle of photo 0001) features a tall front gable with tall bays of metal and glass and a cutaway corner entry. All reflect how the business and government sectors adopted Modernism for practical applications.

COMMERCE

The history of commerce in Westfield is connected to one of the town's founders, Asa Bales, who opened the first business, a general store, in 1832. Bales was born in North Carolina and was part of the Quaker migration from that state to Indiana during the early 1800s. Bales was a member of the Westfield Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends (Quaker church) in North Carolina. He moved to Mooresville, Indiana in 1822, then continued to what would become Westfield, Indiana ten years later. Bales, Nathan Parker and Ambrose Osborn laid out the original plat of Westfield, which is essentially encompassed by the district, on May 6, 1834. The newly-platted community became an important settlement for Quakers migrating north from both North Carolina and Virginia and has a rich abolitionist history.

A second store was opened by Isaac Williams, who came to the area in the fall of 1833 and first clerked for Bales. His store served as the first post office in Westfield, and Williams, the first postmaster. Williams was engaged in the mercantile business for 35-40 continuous years and he constructed a flour mill in 1848 that he operated until about 1854. The mill remained in operation until it was razed in 1917.

A few of the early businesses, leading up to about 1880, include merchants (besides the two previously mentioned) Bowman, Keyon & Poe and H. J. Hetherington. A pottery business conducted by a man named Washburn, Jackson's hat shop, Pfaff's wagon manufacturer and Oscar Brown's harness and saddle shop. Westfield had two druggists, William Conklin and Oliver Brown, and two grocers, Dovie & Pennington and James Williams. Hiatt & Ballard were undertakers and furniture dealers and a meat market was kept by Haworth & Wells. Milliners included Phoebe Bowman, Mrs. Pfaff and Mrs. Ballard and barbers included N. Phelps and J. Burtwell. Hotels were kept by M. Northam and Thomas Pfaff and six men were engaged in the blacksmith business including one of the town founders, Nathan Parker. Total, there had been roughly thirty business establishments from the town's founding until about 1880, centered in and around the downtown commercial intersection. Few commercial buildings remain from this early period of Westfield's commercial history. They include two large gable-front commercial

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buildings located at 102 S. Union Street and 110/112 E. Main Street. The Union Street building (middle of photo 0002) has one storefront and the Main Street building (middle of photo 0010) has two storefronts and an enclosed staircase on its west side that led to a lodge hall on its second floor. The buildings date to the middle part of the 1800s. Several residential buildings also date to this period, some have a history related to hotels and boarding houses. These include the building at 116/120 E. Main Street (right side of photo 0010).

Once the Indiana Midland Railroad was constructed and saw rail traffic through Westfield in 1884, business interests began to excel in the community. More than thirty merchants established businesses in Westfield into the early part of the 20th century. Restaurants and bakeries, groceries and dry goods stores were well-represented in the district equaling about half of those establishments. Other establishments included furniture & undertaking, painting & wallpaper, and clothing stores. The town's first bank was also established and was rebuilt after a fire in 1899 (photo 0014). Saloons, however, were not welcome in the staunchly conservative community; an attempt at one after the railroad was constructed resulted in its buy-out and dismantling by members of the Quaker congregation. Much of the district's parapet-front commercial architecture on Union Street dates to this period. By the early 1900s, an interurban line ran from Indianapolis to Kokomo on Union Street.

Commercial activity in the middle part of the 20th century reflected the town's advantageous position at the intersection of State Highways 31 and 32, designated as such in the early 1920s. Gas stations, garages and cafés were built near the intersection, including a bus garage located at 144 South Union Street (right side of photo 0001). Early gas stations remain at 124 East Main and 145 South Union Street (photos 0011 and 0008, respectively). While the building on Union Street has been converted to municipal use, the small gas station on Main Street demonstrates the marketing of early brands of gasoline to the public with identifiable, uniformly designed buildings. A large café was also constructed at 120 North Union Street (left side of photo 0004). Other important commercial buildings from this period include the Regal Store, a large grocery located at 103 South Union, and Mendenhall's drug store and soda fountain adjacent to the grocery at 101 South Union (both seen in photo 0007). A bus line also ran a route on U.S. 31 between Indianapolis and Kokomo.

Late commercial development demonstrates the importance the small one-block area extending from the intersection of Union and Main Streets continued to play into the 1960s, ending with the construction of the community's new post office building at 132 South Union Street in 1968 (left side of photo 0001). A drive-in restaurant, an icon of the automobile era, was built at 132 West Main Street (photo 0013) and the new Westfield Savings & Loan building was constructed at 111 East Main Street (photo 0014). While the results were not immediately felt, once Highway 31 was relocated west of the downtown area by the mid-1960s, soon commercial growth followed traffic. Highway 32 remained, and remains, an important link for the community to the county seat in Noblesville, which has permitted moderately sustaining commercial activity in the district.

While never a significantly large center of commerce for Washington Township, Westfield remains the township's only incorporated village. Eagletown and Jolietville were platted on the

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

road that would become Highway 32 in the west half of the township, between Lebanon and Westfield. Both villages, laid out in 1848-1884, benefitted from their position on the Midland Railroad, but only a few businesses were ever established in either community. Similarly was the village of Lomong, essentially a crossroads in the northwest part of the township. Hortonville, a few miles northwest of Westfield, had settlement activity as early as that of Westfield in 1832, however it was not until the Monon Railroad came through the village in 1884 that commerce played any significant role. The growth of the community stifled with the decrease in railroad traffic while Westfield prospered in the post-railroad era due to the increasing popularity of Highway 31 as a main route from northern Indiana to Indianapolis.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Atlas and Plat Book of Hamilton County, Indiana. Noblesville: The Enterprise Printing & Publishing Co., 1922.

Cline & McHaffie, The People's Guide/Directory of Hamilton Co., Ind. Indianapolis: Indianapolis Printing and Publishing House, 1874.

Haines, John F. History of Hamilton County, Indiana: Her People, Industries and Institutions. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Co., Inc., 1915.

Helm, Thomas B. History of Hamilton County, Indiana. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1880.

Historic Sites and Structures of Hamilton County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1992.

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

Jakle, John A. Common Houses in America's Small Towns. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1989.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

McPherson, Alan. Temples of Knowledge: Andrew Carnegie's Gift to Indiana. Kewanna: Hoosier's Nest Press, 2003.

Our Westfield 1834-1984. Noblesville: Image Builders/Rowland Printing Co., Inc., 1984.

Portrait and Biographical Record of Madison and Hamilton Counties, Indiana. Chicago: Biographical Publishing Co., 1893.

Rumer, Tom. A History of Westfield: Promise of the Land. Mount Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2015.

Shirts, Augustus F. A History of the Formation, Settlement and Development of Hamilton County, Indiana, 1901.

Westfield Historical Assets, July 2014. Assets Inventory Committee of the Westfield Historical Society

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

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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): 057-667-26009, 057-667-26018-022, 057-667-26024

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 15 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 574299 | Northing: 4433176 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 574580 | Northing: 4433215 |

Westfield Historic District

Hamilton County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

3. Zone: 16

Easting: 574600

Northing: 4432734

4. Zone: 16

Easting: 574340

Northing: 4432731

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

Beginning on the southeast corner of North Union and Penn Streets, face east and follow a line with the south edge of Penn Street to the east property line of 201 Penn Street. Face south and follow a line with the east property line of 201 Penn and 149 Walnut Street to the southeast property corner of 149 Walnut Street. Turn west and follow the south property line to the west edge of Walnut Street. Turn south and follow a line to the north side of Main Street, then turn west and continue in a line with the north side of Main Street to the west edge of the alley immediately east of 111 East Main Street. Turn south and follow the west edge of the alley to the south property line of 144 South Union Street. Turn west and follow the south property line to the east side of the bridge crossing Grassy Branch Creek at Union Street. Turn south and follow a line around the east and south edges of the bridge, including the bridge in the district, then turn west and follow a line to the west edge of South Union Street, turning north and including the west edge of the bridge in the district. Follow a line north to the north edge of Jersey Street.

From the north edge of Jersey Street, turn west and follow a line to the east side of the alley west of Union Street, then turn north and follow the east edge of the alley to the north side of West Main Street. Turn west and follow the north side of Main Street to the west property line of 132 West Main, then turn north and follow the west property line to the north property line of 132 West Main. Turn east and follow the property line to the east edge of Camilla Court, then turn north and follow the east edge of Camilla Court which becomes the west property lines of those properties fronting North Union Street. Continue north with the west property lines to the north property line of 333 North Union, then turn east and follow the north property line to the west property line of 345 North Union. Turn north and follow the west property line of 345 North Union to its north property line, then turn east and follow in a line to the west edge of North Union Street. Turn south and follow a line with the west edge of North Union Street to a line extended west from south edge of Penn Street. Follow this line across Union Street to the southeast corner of Union and Penn streets, which is the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries define much of the original town plat of Westfield and include many of its early residential and commercial buildings and late commercial buildings constructed in the district while the area remained the town's commercial center of activity.

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: K. W. Garner Consulting/Westfield Preservation Alliance
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: August 17, 2016

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

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South Union Street looking northeast from Grassy Branch Creek Bridge.

1 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the corner of South Union Street and Vine Alley.

2 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the intersection of South Union and Main Streets.

3 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast on North Union just south of Oak Alley.

4 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on North Union Street from Penn Street.

5 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on North Union Street just north of Main Street.

6 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest toward 103 and 101 South Union Street.

7 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on South Union Street from Jersey Street.

8 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 15, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest toward 321 East Main Street.

9 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

Westfield Historic District

Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN

County and State

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the intersection of East Main Street and Elm Alley.

10 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the intersection of East Main Street and Elm Alley.

11 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at the former Carnegie Library (104 West Main Street).

12 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at former drive-in restaurant (132 West Main Street).

13 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest toward 111 East Main Street.

14 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward 149 North Walnut Street.

15 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

Westfield Historic District

Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN

County and State

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward 201 East Penn Street.

16 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

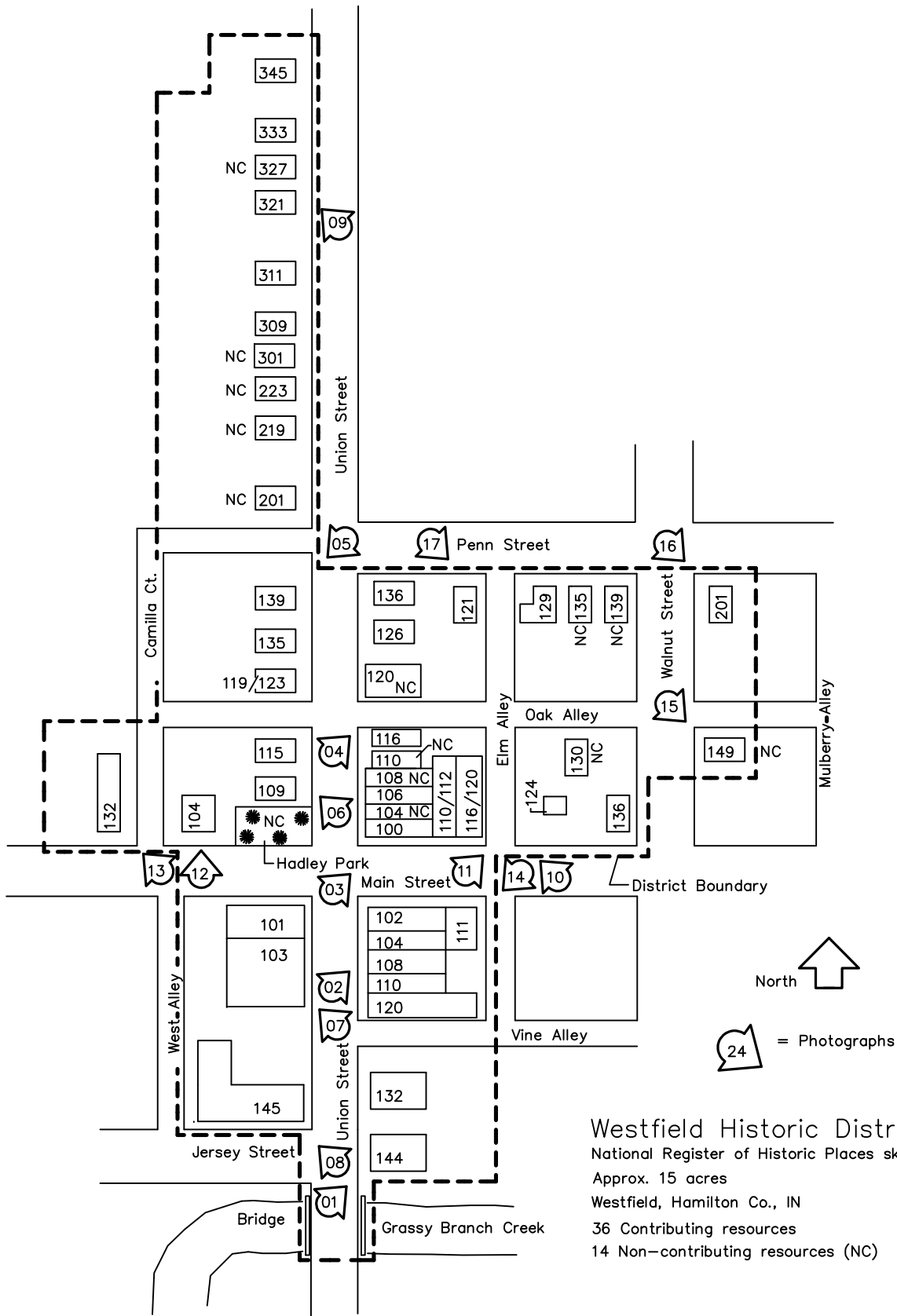
Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast along the 100 block of East Penn Street, just west of Elm Alley.

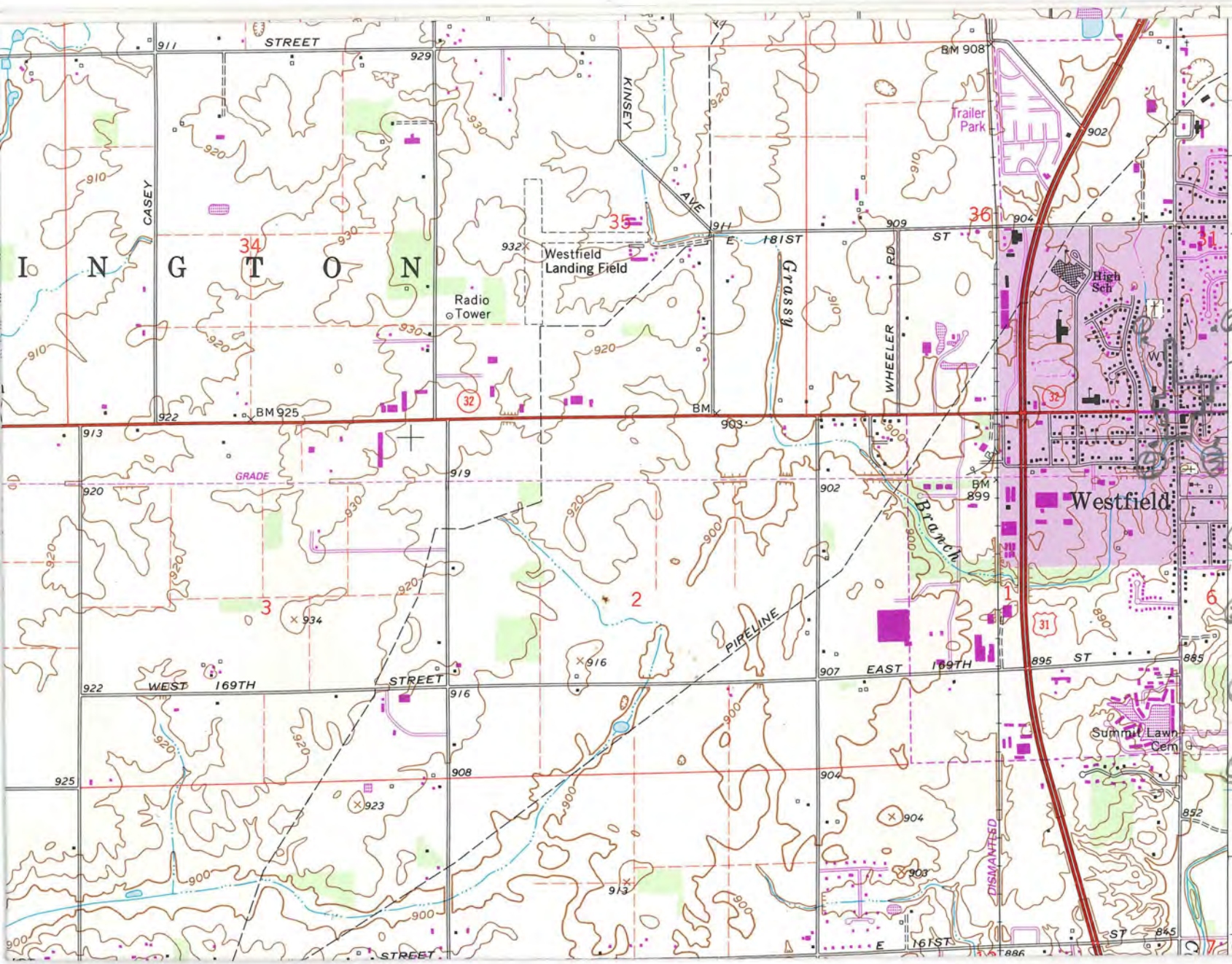
17 of 17.

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.



Westfield Historic District
 National Register of Historic Places sketch map
 Approx. 15 acres
 Westfield, Hamilton Co., IN
 36 Contributing resources
 14 Non-contributing resources (NC)



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 WESTFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF
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 ③ 16 574 600
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EXCEPT
FOR BUSSES ONLY





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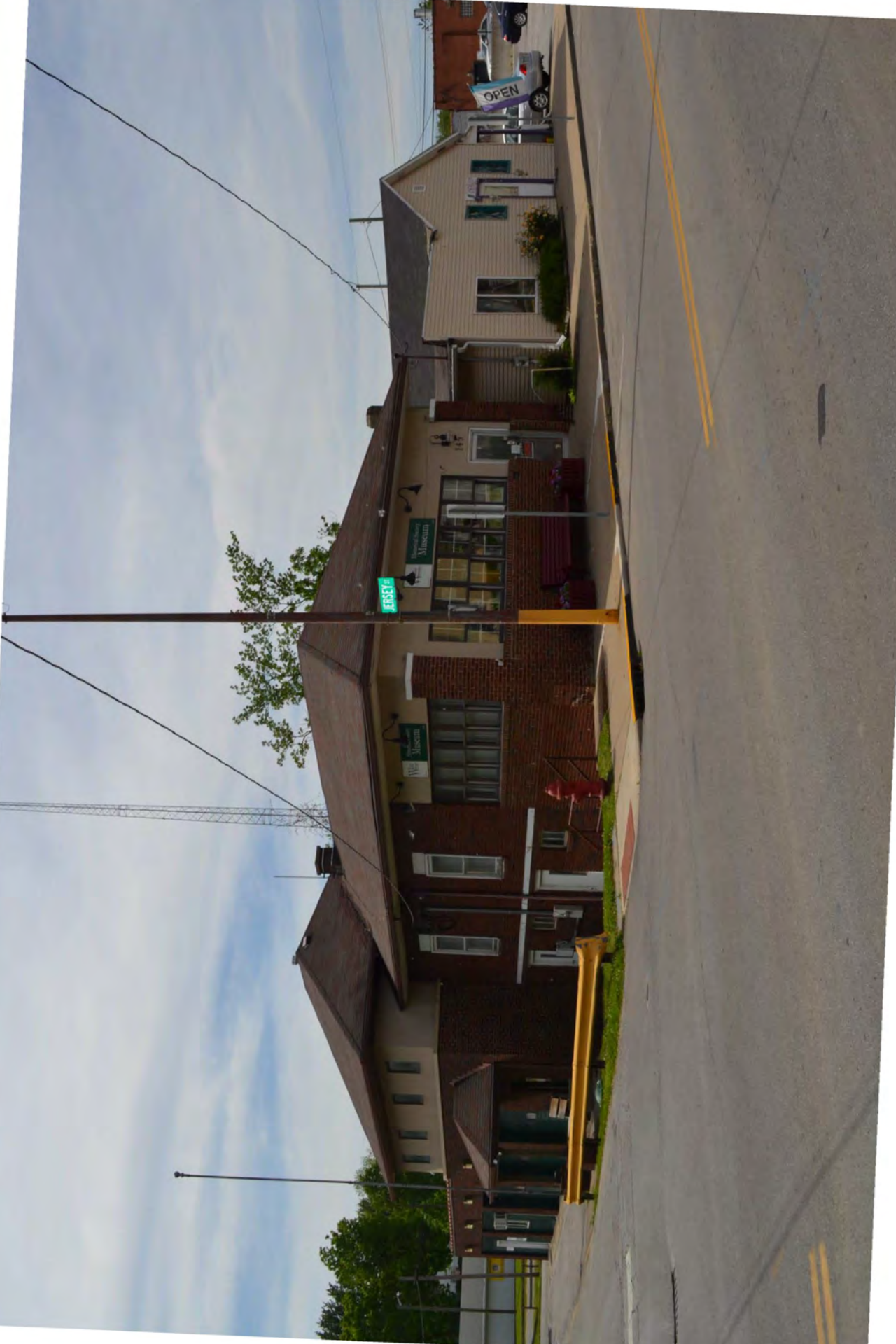




WESTFIELD
PHARMACY

LEADER

UNION ST



E 135th

The Museum

The Museum

OPEN





#1
in Indiana

Kid Patti

Painted Collage

Painted Collage

SR 32
ELM ALLEY

DO NOT
ENTER

ONE WAY





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Tom Roush
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Senior Health Services, Inc.

1000 W. 1st St. - 1st Floor

Phone: 419-233-1111

Fax: 419-233-1112

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Resubmission

Property Name: Westfield Historic District

Multiple Name:

State & County: INDIANA, Hamilton

Date Received: 12/17/2018 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 1/31/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: RS100003180

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/31/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Compact district that encompasses the historic development of the village of Westfield. The district includes the small commercial core, and extends along the two main streets to include the residential development that occurred.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Indiana Department
of Natural Resources

Eric Holcomb, Governor
Cameron F. Clark, Director

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



October 18, 2018

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Westfield Historic District, Hamilton County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Westfield Historic District, Hamilton County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Westfield Historic District, Hamilton County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56 3/80

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: Westfield Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

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: Roughly bounded by Penn Street on the north, Walnut Street on the east, Park Street on the south and Camilla Court on the west

City or town: Westfield State: Indiana County: Hamilton

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

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	SPECIALIST DIRECTOR OF TREES. SERVICES 10.18.18
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>37</u>	<u>12</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>38</u>	<u>13</u>	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

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

GOVERNMENT: post office

EDUCATION: library

TRANSPORTATION: road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

TRANSPORTATION: road-related

LANDSCAPE: park

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: CONCRETE

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 Westfield Historic District is a relatively small area of historic commercial and residential buildings that radiate out from the intersection of two main crossroads in what was the heart of the community's early 19th century settlement. The district's character has changed over time to include early and mid-20th century residential and commercial architecture with its mid-to-late 19th century buildings. The architecture includes mostly vernacular examples with some stylistic features from the late 1800s and early 1900s.

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Narrative Description

The Westfield Historic District is primarily composed almost equally of residential dwellings and commercial buildings. There is one structure, a bridge, in the district and it is considered a contributing resource (seen in photo 0001). A small park on the corner of Main and Union Streets, 1995, is a non-contributing site. The buildings whose construction dates fall after the period of significance are considered non-contributing. Buildings that have been significantly altered but are within the period of significance are also considered non-contributing.

Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include removal of historic details, new siding that covers historic details, or the change in window and door locations and sizes. Buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration, have been classified as contributing. Secondary buildings on lots, such as storage sheds and garages are not included in the resource count.

South Union Street, east side going north from Jersey Street

144 S. Union Street, Old Sheridan-Indianapolis Bus Line-Stutz Garage

Right side of photo 0001

20th Century Commercial Building/parapet-front garage, c. 1915, Contributing.

The one-story building has molded concrete block walls and a barrel-vaulted roof. The front façade has a metal garage door in its south end and a wood door with a window in its north half. The door is flanked by two aluminum display windows on a concrete sill. A fabric awning is above the door and display windows. The façade's stepped parapet is covered with shingles. The north and south walls have large industrial steel sash windows divided into multiple panes of glass with concrete sills.

132 S. Union Street, United States Post Office, 1968, Contributing.

Second from right side of photo 0001

The gable-front building has walls composed of tan-colored brick and a steeply-pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles. The north third of the front façade is cutaway with an entry in the south wall of the cutaway area. The entry is composed of an aluminum and glass door and transom. A tall black metal panel framed in aluminum continues above the transom to the top of the wall. Two aluminum-framed windows with black metal panels below and extended above to the top of the wall are in the south half of the façade. They have stone sills. A matching window is in the cutaway section of the north third of the façade. Large wood beams extend at the outside corners of the front façade to carry the eaves and roof over the cutaway section. The north and south walls have a row of small 1/1 metal windows with stone sills.

A post office in Westfield was established in 1837, just a few short years after the town was platted. The first postmaster was Isaac Williams, one of the first merchants in town. The location of the post office changed over the decades and included private homes and in combination with retail stores usually in or near the main commercial intersection of Union and

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Main Streets. Prior to the construction of this building in 1968, the post office was located at 128 East Main Street. This building served the community until the recent construction of a large new building west of the district. The 132 S. Union building reflects ideas from the April 1959 Post Office Department's "Building Design" booklet.

120 S. Union Street, Telephone Building, c. 1965, Contributing.

Third from right side of photo 0001

The one-story concrete block building has a flat roof with arced concrete brackets that support the eaves. The building has a cutaway southwest corner with a shorter vestibule composed of concrete blocks and a metal entry door on the south wall. The building is void of windows. The front façade is composed of molded concrete block courses that create a repeating diamond pattern.

The first telephone installed in Westfield was at the home of Irvin Stanley on Park Street by Indiana Bell in 1884. The second telephone was installed at Funderburgh's Grocery at 102 S. Union Street. An independent line was established in 1898, which included ten telephones in Westfield including one at the Westfield Bank. By 1901, a second telephone company was incorporated which later absorbed the independent line and served the town through 1928 when it sold to Commonwealth Telephone Company. Automatic dial-up equipment was installed in 1956 at the General Telephone office in Westfield. During the 1960s, this service office was constructed to continue telephone service in the community.

110 S. Union Street, Hardware/Commercial Building, c. 1910, Contributing.

Right side of photo 0002

The one-story brick building has a wide recessed entry on the north end of its front façade. The entry has three concrete steps and a wood door with a full window. A fabric awning is over the entry. A row of three large wood-framed display windows with transoms is centered in the façade south of the entry. They have a sill composed of rowlocks. The short parapet is capped by tile coping. Though now merged in use with 108 S. Union, this building was built and functioned independently.

108 S. Union Street, Commercial Building/Italianate, c. 1900. Contributing.

Second from right side of photo 0002

The tall one-story brick building has a wide entry centered on the front façade. The entry features a flattened arch and has been filled in with wood-framed windows and transom. The entry has two steps. Wide, segmental arched wood windows with stone sills flank the entry. The facade has two projecting stringcourses at the top of the wall and five projecting stringcourses top the parapet.

104 S. Union Street, Commercial Building/Italianate, c. 1900. Contributing

Third from the right side of photo 0002

The one-story brick building has a wide recessed entry with a full-round arched top and transom. The arches on the façade are trimmed with brick and the one over the entry has a keystone. The recessed entry has large wood display windows with stone sills and a wood door with full window. Full-round arched wood windows with transoms and stone sills flank the entry. A

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narrow entry is in the north end of the façade and likely was the stairway door to the second floor that was removed. The entry has a full-round arch and is covered with wood. The top of the façade features five stone sills from former windows in the second story that was removed. The wall above the sills is composed of two courses of concrete block and form a parapet.

102 S. Union Street, Funderburgh's Grocery/Gable-front, c. 1860, Contributing
Middle of photo 0002/right side of photo 0014

The two-story building is covered with wood clapboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (west) façade features a low-pitched gable-front and storefront with a one-story extension on its south end with a second storefront and tall parapet. A pent roof supported by large wood posts forms a porch across the front and corner of the north façade. The south storefront in the one-story section features a metal entry door with a full window flanked by metal-framed display windows. The north storefront in the gable-front part of the building features a recessed entry north of center on the façade. The entry features an aluminum storefront door. Two large aluminum-framed display windows are south of the entry. The second story features three 1/1 metal replacement windows. A panel of wood painted to look like a window is in the top of the gable.

The north, or Main Street façade features a window composed of glass block in the east end of the first story and four metal 1/1 replacement windows on the second story. A one-story extension with a pent roof and tall front wall is at the east end of the façade. It has two metal doors with windows.

Arthur Funderburgh and his son, Robert, formed a partnership in 1889 and established a grocery store first on North Union Street. Later, the family relocated to this building. Robert Funderburgh was also the president of the library board when the Carnegie Library was constructed, as well as an active member of many other organizations and associations.

100 N. Union Street/108 E. Main Street, State Bank Building/Romanesque, 1899, Contributing.
Middle of photo 0003

The two-story corner building is composed of brick with stone trim and has a cutaway entry on its southwest corner. A second storefront faces Main Street on the east end of the south façade. The building features large wood-framed display windows on a stone sill course on the first story. The display windows have large fabric awnings that cover the transom area. The second story has 1/1 metal replacement windows on a stone sill course with a belt course of rusticated stone that forms lintels above the windows. The cornice is composed of five projecting stringcourses of brick topped by a capstone.

The front façade features the cutaway corner entry with three stone steps and a pair of wood doors with windows and transom. Four stone belt courses flank the entry. A round turret on the second story projects out above the entry. It has a stone base with "BANK" in raised letters and a window centered on its front wall. A round tower with a conical roof once extended above the parapet and topped the turret; it was removed in the mid-1900s. The façade north of the corner entry features two former window openings below the sidewalk level. The openings, filled with brick, have full-round arches with keystones. The façade has two large display windows on the

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first story and two windows on the second story. A belt course of rusticated stone at the base of the frieze wraps the front façade, turret, and west end of the Main Street façade; it stops one bay east of the corner. Four small circular vented openings are located in the frieze above the corner storefront; two are in the Union Street façade, one is in the turret, and one is at the west end of the Main Street façade.

The Main Street, or south façade features one former window opening below the sidewalk level in the west half of the façade. The segmental-arched opening is filled with brick. The western two-thirds of the façade are part of the corner storefront and feature two large display windows in its west half and two shorter 1/1 replacement windows in its east half. The eastern third of the Main Street façade features a storefront and a stairway entry with metal door, transom and stone lintel in its west end. The storefront has a wood entry door with a full window flanked by two large wood-framed display windows. A fabric awning covers the transom area of the storefront. The second story has eight 1/1 replacement windows. The Main Street storefront has a brick parapet flanked by piers that rises above the cornice that continues around the rest of the building.

The building served as the State Bank of Westfield during the early 1900s. The State Bank was organized in 1884 and the officers were Lewis Estes, bank president, Elim Conklin, Robert Estes, J. N. Parr and Abel Doan. The original location on South Union Street burned in 1898 and this building was constructed the following year. The bank closed during the financial panic of 1929-1930, but was purchased by the Jolietville State Bank under the name of Union State Bank. The building served as the Union State Bank until a new bank building was constructed in the 1980s.

104 N. Union Street, Commercial Building, c. 1910, Non-contributing.

Left of bank building seen in the middle of photo 0003

The one-story brick building has three tall segmental-arched openings divided by narrow pilasters of brick that set on a stone sill at floor level. The center opening is the entry which is composed of a metal door with a window and transom. The other two openings have wood-framed display windows with wood panels above and below the windows. The top of the façade features wide brick corbels on its corners and rows of dentils that support five courses of brick and a stone cap that compose the parapet. While the brick design replicated the original façade of the building, all of the brick, windows, and door are new and render the building non-contributing.

106 N. Union Street, Cunningham's Bakery/20th Century Commercial Building, 1920, Contributing. Second from left of bank building seen in the middle of photo 0003.

The two-story tan-colored brick building has a storefront with two large wood-framed display windows and a wood entry door with window in its south end. The transom area is covered with wood lattice. A panel trimmed with soldier brick and stone corners is between the top of the storefront and second story windows. Three 1/1 wood windows with a rowlock sill is centered on the second story. A metal awning is above the windows. The second story opening is enframed with soldier brick and stone corners, extending to the grid of the panel below the tripled windows.

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The parapet features a building stone carved with “CUNNINGHAM’S BAKERY 1920” and wide brick corbels on the corners. Three projecting stringcourses of brick between the corbels support the top of the parapet.

Luther and Alice Cunningham were residents of Westfield in the 1910s-1920s. They were married in 1903 in Grant County and relocated to Westfield where Luther was a baker. He built this bakery in 1920, however by 1930, he had relocated to Muncie where he continued his occupation as a baker.

108 N. Union Street, Parapet-front commercial building, c. 1910, Non-contributing
The one-story gabled building has a parapet front that was remodeled c. 1960. The façade is covered with sandstone ashlar and the parapet is covered with aluminum siding. The storefront has a metal entry door in its south end. A wide aluminum-framed display window divided into two panes with a stone sill is centered in the façade north of the door. The c. 1960 remodel of the building renders it non-contributing.

110 N. Union Street, Commercial Building, c. 1910/2000, Non-Contributing.
The one-story brick building has been refaced with new brick and includes a solarium addition on its north façade and a gable-front addition near the back of the building. A three-sided bay is centered in the front façade and an aluminum entry door is in the front wall of the solarium. A wood cornice is at the top of the wall. The changes render the building non-contributing.

116 N. Union Street, Gable-front house/Greek Revival/Queen Anne, c. 1860, Contributing.
Right side of photo 0004
The one-and-a-half story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house has corner pilasters with capitals and tall cornice boards. Sawn rafter tails are extended from the eaves of the steeply-pitched roof that also features cornice returns on its gable walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade features a four panel wood door and metal storm door. The transom is covered with wood. A porch with a brick steps and foundation and a concrete floor is centered on the façade. The porch has four turned posts that support a flat roof. Elaborately sawn frieze panels with spindlework are between the tops of the posts. Flanking the entry porch are 1/1 replacement windows with decorated wood panels below the windows. A 1/1 wood window with a fabric awning is centered in the front gable wall.

120 N. Union Street, Westfield Cafeteria/20th Century Commercial Building, c. 1920/c. 2005, Non-Contributing. Middle of photo 0004
The one-story building has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The building has a wide deeply recessed entry centered on the façade. It features a wood entry door with side-lites and small 1/1 replacement windows in the walls of the recessed entry. Two 8/8 replacement windows are north of the entry and two large display windows are south of the entry. The exterior materials, with the exception of the brick foundation, are from a late remodeling campaign and render the building non-contributing.

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126 N. Union Street, Gable-front house, c. 1900, Contributing.

The one-and-a-half story house is covered with vinyl siding and has an enclosed full-width front porch. The porch features rows of 6/6 wood windows and a wood door with a window south of center on the front façade. The porch has a shed roof. A pair of 6-lite wood casement windows is centered in the gable wall. Full-width shed dormers are on the north and south facades.

136 N. Union Street, Oscar Brown House/Italianate cube, 1870, contributing.

Left side of photo 0004

The two-story house is covered with vinyl siding and has 1/1 replacement windows. The plain surrounds have overlapping lintels. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a flat top with wood balustrade. The front façade features a brick porch with a gabled roof supported by Doric square columns in its south end. The wood entry door has a full window and transom. Two windows are in the first story north of the porch and three windows are in the second story. A small one-story addition with a hipped roof is on the south end of the front façade; it has one smaller window in its front wall. This house has the bare minimum level of integrity for a contributing building.

The north façade, facing Penn Street, has 1/1 window in the west end of its first story and a short 1/1 window in its east end. The second story features two 1/1 windows and a short 1/1 window between them. A long one-story addition with a low-pitched gable roof and casement windows is attached to the east wall of the building.

302 N. Union. Harry & Ruth Talbert House/Colonial Revival, c. 1945. Contributing

The two-story brick house is located on a large estate, is set back from the road, and is reached by a long lane that divides a generous yard. The house features quoins and side gables with cornice returns. The house features a broken pedimented entry surround with a wood door in its north end. Two pairs of casement windows, divided into eight lites, with transoms are south of the door. The second story features four pairs of casement windows. A one-story sunporch is on the south side of the house and a one-story gabled wing is on the north side of the house. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Henry Talbert was born in Westfield in 1889 to Orpheus and Alice Dennis Talbert. He inherited his father's lumber business and expanded it to include lumberyards in Noblesville, Westfield, Sheridan, Rensselaer, Warsaw and Carmel. He was active in the state association of lumber dealers and was the founder and president of Westfield Savings and Loan. His wife was Ruth Boyd and they had two daughters.

North Union Street, west side going south from Penn Street

345 N. Union. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has side gables and its first floor walls are composed of large tile block. The façade features a full-width porch with a shed roof supported by tapered posts. A

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wood entry door is centered on the façade and is flanked by a grouping of three windows. Each grouping contains two 6/1 windows with a wide 15/1 window centered between them. A dormer with a shed roof is centered on the facade. Its walls are covered with wood and it features three pairs of 6-lite casement windows. The deep eaves are supported by exposed purlins. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

333 N. Union. Gable-front, c. 1875. Contributing

The two-story house is covered with vinyl siding and it features 1/1 replacement windows. A porch is on the south end of the first story of the façade. It has a gabled roof supported by turned posts. The entry door is wood with a window in its upper half. A window is located north of the door and a window is centered in the gable. The integrity of this house is the threshold level for this district.

327 N. Union. House, side-gables, c. 1950. Non-contributing

The one-story house has side-gables and additions on its south side and rear. It has vinyl siding and asphalt shingles on its roof.

321 N. Union Levi Bowman House/Central passage, c. 1850. Contributing. Photo 0009

The one-story house has side gables and its façade is divided into five bays. The center bay features the entry composed of a wood door with a window in its top half. The entry has a transom and a surround composed of pilasters with a cornice supported by small pairs of scroll brackets. Each of the other four bays contain 1/1 replacement windows with surrounds that match the entry. Small scroll brackets support the eaves and divide each bay. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Levi Bowman was born in Guilford County, North Carolina in 1803 and was part of the Quaker migration to Indiana in the early 1800s. Bowman and his wife Hannah relocated to Indiana by 1835 at which time he purchased land in Hamilton County at the Indianapolis Land Office. They are recorded in the 1840 through 1860 census for Hamilton County. Bowman was an early merchant of the community. Levi died in 1865 and was buried in the Summit Lawn Cemetery in Westfield. His wife remarried Steven White and died in 1892.

311 N. Union. Ranch/American Small House, c. 1945. Contributing

The one-story brick and stone-trimmed house has a front gable on its north end and a wide stone and brick chimney located near the center of its façade. The wood entry door is located on the south side of the front-facing gable. A large bay window is in the north end of the front-facing gable and in the south end of the façade. Three wood casement windows divided into eight lites are to the south of the front-facing gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

309 N. Union. Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1920. Contributing

The one-and-a-half story house has wood clapboard siding and a gambrel roof with side gables. The façade features an incised porch in its south half with a gambrel “cross-gable” over the porch. The porch is enclosed with screens with a wood door in its north end. The gable features a pair of tall 1/1 wood windows. A wood window with a transom composed of art glass and wood crown is in the north end of the façade. A narrow dormer with a shed roof and a small 1/1

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window is in the north end of the roof. The dormer is covered with fish-scale shingles. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

301 N. Union. Contemporary, 2017. Non-contributing

The house is two-stories with modern siding and windows. It is outside the period of significance and therefore is non-contributing.

223 N. Union. Side-gabled house, c. 1940. Non-contributing

The small one-story house has side gables and its front wall is covered with boulders while the remaining house is covered with vinyl siding. The front façade features a gabled porch roof supported by two posts. The wood entry door is centered on the façade. A pair of 1/1 wood windows is north of the entry and a wide 1/1 wood window is south of the entry.

219 N. Union. Gabled-ell house, c. 1890. Non-contributing

The one-and-a-half story house is covered with brick and log and chinking construction. An enclosed porch is in the southeast corner of the house. The house has combinations of 1/1 windows and a wood entry door. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

201 N. Union Street, Irvin Stanley House, T Plan, c. 1885, Non-Contributing.

The two-story house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with rough-sawn clapboards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick patio extends around the front and north and south sides of the house. The front façade's front-facing gable section features a long window composed of three tall panes of glass centered in the first story and a 1/1 wood window centered in the second story. Wood scroll-like brackets are at the bottom of the trim boards on the second floor. Porches with hipped roofs are on the inside corners where the front-facing gable section meets the side-facing gable sections of the house. The south porch is enclosed. A 1/1 wood window is in the first story of the north-facing gable section and a 1/1 wood window is in the second story of the south-facing gable section. It also has scroll-like brackets at the bottom of its trim boards.

The south façade includes a tall wood window divided into two panes centered in the south-facing gable section of the house and a 1/1 wood window centered in its gable wall. A one-story addition on the west side of the house includes a wood entry door and several tall windows. The changes to the house render it non-contributing.

139 N. Union Street, House/Craftsman, c. 1920, Contributing.

Right side of photo 0005

The one-and-a-half story gable-front house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The jerkin head roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The façade features an enclosed porch on its south half. The porch has brick walls and piers with stone caps. The corner piers support tapered wood columns that support a jerkin head roof. The porch is enclosed with large wood-framed windows with metal storm windows. The wood porch door has a full window and is located on the south end of the porch's front wall. A wide wood window with a transom composed of art glass is north of the porch. The attic story features a

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pair of 1/1 wood windows centered in the gable. A diamond-shaped wood window is north of the pair of windows.

135 N. Union Street, Boarding House, 1901, Contributing.

Left side of photo 0005

The two-story house has clapboards and wide corner boards. The 1/1 wood windows have simple trim boards. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch with a hipped roof is in the southeast corner of the house. The front façade features a wide 1/1 window in its north end and a small rectangular window in its south end. The second story has a pair of 1/1 windows in its north end and one 1/1 window in its south end. The wood entry door with a full window is on the south façade on the north wall of the porch. A 1/1 window is in the west wall of the porch and a pair of small windows with one pane each are centered above the porch in the same wall.

119/123 N. Union Street, Gabled-ell house, 1885/1900, contributing.

Right side of photo 0006

The house is likely a combination of a house with a front gable on its south half that was expanded under an early campaign to include a second two-story section with a side gable that faces north. The house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with clapboards. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The gable-front section of the house, on the south part of the front façade, features corner pilasters with capitals, a tall cornice board and scroll brackets under the eaves. These details carry around to the south façade.

The front façade features a full-width porch with a shed roof supported by four Doric columns. The first story has wide 1/1 windows in each end of the façade. Two wood doors with full windows are between the windows. The second story features a 1/1 window in the north end of the front gable. Two 1/1 windows are located in the section with the north-facing or side gable. A wall dormer with a hipped roof and a 1/1 window is centered between the other two windows.

115 N. Union Street, Paul Brown-Dr. Link Baldwin House/I-house/Italianate, 1865, contributing.

Middle of photo 0006

The two-story side-gabled house has a brick foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 replacement windows with shouldered surrounds. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features scroll brackets under the eaves of its side gables. A brick chimney is centered on the outside of the north-facing side gable wall. The front façade is divided into four bays with a 1/1 window in the first and second stories of each bay. A wood door with a window and transom and a surround matching the windows is in the bay off-centered to the north.

Dr. Lincoln "Link" Baldwin, the son of Nathan Baldwin, an early Quaker minister of Westfield, purchased this home from his brother-in-law, Paul Brown, in 1910. Dr. Baldwin opened his first office in Hortonville after attending medical college, then moved to Westfield with his daughter after his wife passed away at a young age. Dr. Baldwin maintained a separate office in a small

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building on East Main Street. Dr. Baldwin made house calls and was often paid in goods rather than cash. He was a stockholder and trustee in the Westfield State Bank and passed away in 1931.

109 N. Union Street, Dr. Connoy House/English Cottage/American Small House, 1934,
Contributing. Left side of photo 0006

The small one-and-a-half story house is composed of brown-colored brick. The house has side gables and a lower front cross gable on the north half of its front façade. The roof of the cross gable slopes down to the south and encloses the entry which is composed of a header brick arch and full-round arched wood door with a round window in its top. The front cross gable has a wide wood window with a sill composed of rowlocks. A small 1/1 wood window is on the front façade south of the cross gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building was used by Dr. A. F. Connoy as a medical office. Dr. Connoy practiced medicine in Westfield for thirty-five years and was joined by his brother, Leo, who had graduated from Indiana University School of Medicine. Dr. Leo Connoy was a director of the Westfield Building and Loan Association.

Roy O. Hadley Park, 1995, Non-Contributing (site).

A small park is on the northwest corner of Main and Union Streets. It has brick walkways and a low brick wall enclosure.

101 S. Union Street, Mendenhall Drugstore/20th Century Commercial Building, 1924,
Contributing. Right side of photo 0007

The one-story brick building is on the southwest corner of Union and Main Streets. It has a cutaway recessed corner entry with a wood post that supports the overhanging wall above. The entry is composed of an aluminum storefront door and transom area that is filled with wood. Aluminum-framed display windows wrap the corner of the recessed entry to the south end of the front façade and around the east corner of the Main Street façade. The windows have stone sills. The transom area is covered with wood. The building's parapet wall is stepped along its Main Street façade and is covered with tile coping. The west half of the Main Street façade features a metal entry door and two small wood-framed display windows west of the door. The windows have stone sills and the transom area is covered with wood.

Brothers William and Denny Mendenhall opened a drugstore on East Main Street in the early 1900s. They relocated to the southeast corner of Main and Union Streets in 1916. Emmet and Chase Mendenhall, representing the second generation in the drugstore business, constructed this building in 1924 which included a pharmacy and soda fountain. It remained as a family business until 1953. Emmett Mendenhall also served as the president of the Union State Bank.

103 S. Union Street, Regal Grocery Store/20th Century Commercial Building, c. 1950,
Contributing.

Left side of photo 0007

The one-story red brick building features a cutaway entry on the southeast corner of the front façade. The cutaway entry has sandstone ashlar topped by three courses of glass block on its back/west wall. Two aluminum storefront doors with transoms are in its north wall. A round

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metal post is on the outside corner to support the wall above. Three large aluminum-framed display windows with stone sills fill the remaining front façade. Wide sections of brick flank the display windows; the north section is trimmed with a course of rowlocks and soldiers on its north edge. Soldier brick trims the top of the display area and cutaway entry. The transom area is covered by a fabric awning. The front façade's parapet has a course of soldiers topped by tile coping. The south façade is divided into five bays by brick pilasters. Each bay has a window composed of glass block except the westernmost bay which features a metal door. The south façade has a stepped parapet.

145 S. Union Street, Old City Hall-Fire Station/Craftsman, 1923/c. 1990, Contributing.

Photo 0008

The brown-colored brick building has a walk-out basement area on its west and south sides and a two-story addition to its west wall. The front facade of the building features a brick wainscot and corner piers that support a hipped roof. A row of six 4/4 replacement windows are between the piers and an aluminum entry door is in the north end; they have a sill composed of rowlocks. Stucco covers the wall above the windows and door. The south façade features the same design with a wainscot and row of six 1/1 windows in its east half. The west half of the façade features two metal doors and small windows divided into three panes on the lower level. The upper level features two 1/1 wood windows with stone lintels and sills composed of rowlocks.

The two-story addition features five metal garage bay doors and a metal entry door on its east end. The second story, over the east half of the addition, is covered with stucco and has four metal-framed windows. The two-story part has a hipped roof. The one-story part extending to the west has a flat roof and parapet capped by tile coping. The addition was created c. 1990.

The building was originally constructed as a gasoline filling station on what was a highly traveled state highway, U.S. 31, in 1923. By about 1955, the town purchased the building and made an addition to the west side of the building to house its fire department and fire trucks. Reconstruction of the building during the 1990s provided a second story over the fire bays. The fire department grew from just a single truck during the first half of the 20th century to nine vehicles by the 1980s. One of the largest fires in the district occurred in the same block as this building, which consumed all of the buildings on the west side of South Union Street in 1898.

Union Street Bridge over Grassy Branch Creek, 1961, contributing (structure).

Seen on the right side of photo 0001

The concrete brick includes broad piers that support the two-lane bridge deck with sidewalks. The bridge balustrade is composed of sections of railings with segmental-arched openings. The sections are between short piers. A bronze plaque with the dedication date of 1961 is on the west wall of the east balustrade.

The bridge is the only historic structure in the district and demonstrates the transition and evolution of the importance of transportation and commerce played in the district. The state designated what was originally known as Cross Street, now Union Street, as U.S. Highway 31 during the early 1920s. The bridge was constructed in 1961 by Hamilton County about the time highway was relinquished by the state when U. S. 31 was redirected and bypassed Westfield on

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its west side. A bronze plaque on the bridge includes the names of Hamilton County Commissioners, Westfield Town Board members, county auditor, surveyor and street commissioner in 1961.

East Main Street, north side going west from Cherry Street

136 E. Main Street, House/Craftsman, c. 1915, Contributing.

Right side of photo 0011

The two-story gable-front house has a foundation composed of molded concrete block and its walls are covered with stucco. The house has 3/1 Craftsman style windows and exposed rafter tails. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its eaves are supported on the front gable by wood knee braces. The front façade has a full-width porch with a gabled roof supported by brick piers. The porch has brick walls capped by stone with steps in its west end. The wood entry door has a full window divided into multiple panes of glass and is located in the west end of the front façade. Three 3/1 windows are grouped together and centered in the first story wall east of the door. The second story has two 3/1 windows and a small pair of square wood windows is in the top of the gable in the attic. The east façade has two pairs of 3/1 windows on the first story and two 3/1 windows in the second story.

130 E. Main Street, Gable-front house, c. 1890, Non-Contributing.

Seen in the background, left side of photo 0011

The one-and-a-half story house has vinyl siding and a steeply-pitched roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are 1/1 replacement. The house has additions on its west and north walls and its window openings have been modified. The changes render it non-contributing.

124 E. Main Street, Phillips 66 Gas Station/Cottage style, c. 1920, Contributing.

Left side of photo 0011

The one-story brick gas station has a steeply-pitched gabled roof with side gables and a lower, narrow front entry gable centered on the façade. The entry is composed of a modern wood door with a window. A wide tapered chimney is east of the entry and features a round inset design trimmed with brick on the first story. A wide wood-framed display window with transom is west of the entry. The west and east façades features a pair of 1/1 wood windows and a round inset design trimmed with brick in the gables. The east façade also has a metal door in its north end. The windows and doors feature stone sills and lintels composed of soldiers. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

116/120 E. Main Street, Hayworth Hotel/McMullan Funeral Home. I-House & storefront, c. 1860/1940, contributing. Right side of photo 0010.

The two-story building is covered with brick, c. 1920, and has side gables and a one-story addition with a continuation of the roof on the back. The building has an attached one-story storefront with a flat roof that extends to the sidewalk on its west side built c. 1920. The building has a combination of wood display windows and 1/1 windows, mostly on the second story, with sills composed of rowlocks and lintels composed of soldiers. A tall cornice board is at the top of the walls and the gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

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The front façade features a porch with turned posts and a flat roof. The first story wall has two doorways; the east door is covered with wood. The west door is wood with a full window and transom. A spandrel panel trimmed with basket weave coursing is between the doors. Large display windows are in the east and west ends of the façade; they are trimmed with soldiers. The second story has four 1/1 windows. The east façade has a 1/1 window in the south end of its first story and two 1/1 windows in its second story. A small square window divided into four panes is located in the attic wall of the one-story extension on the back of the building. The storefront addition on the west side of the building features a deeply recessed entry with an aluminum storefront door and display windows that wrap around the corners of the recessed area. Metal covers the wall below the display windows and a sign board is across the transom area. Stone coping caps the parapet.

The original part of the building was known as the Hayworth Hotel and was built c. 1860. In 1930, the McMullan family purchased the building and moved their funeral and haberdashery business from the south side of Main Street to this building. Jerimiah R. McMullan started a funeral and furniture business in Kempton, Indiana and moved it to Westfield and began a partnership with his son, J. Richard, in 1924. The funeral business occupied the east half of the building and the haberdashery occupied the west half until the storefront building was constructed on the west side of the former hotel in 1940. In 1957, the third generation of the family joined the business and later constructed a new building southeast of this building in 1967.

110/112 E. Main Street, Knights of Pythias Lodge & Butcher Shop/Gable-front, c. 1875, Contributing.

Right of the bank building seen in the middle of photo 0003; middle of photo 0010.

The two-story gable-front building has two storefronts on the first story and the second story is covered with vinyl siding. The storefront knee walls are composed of limestone ashlar and large aluminum-framed display windows that flank aluminum entry doors. The east storefront is slightly wider than the west storefront. The second story features four 1/1 metal replacement windows. A tall narrow section of wall covered with ashlar encloses a staircase on the west end of the façade. It has a metal door with a window.

104 W. Main Street, Carnegie Library/Neoclassical, 1911/1918, Contributing.

Robert F. Daggett & Co., architects; L. L. Cox & N. A. Earl, contractors. Photo 0012

The brown-colored brick building has a high basement level and first floor with a hipped roof. The building has a stone foundation, projecting string courses at the top of the basement and wide brick quoins on its corners. The wood windows are 1/1 with stone sills and are trimmed with a course of soldiers with stone corners. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered with asphalt shingles. A slightly later one-story addition is on the east elevation and contains a basement staircase. It is brick with a metal door with window in its front wall.

The façade is symmetrical with a wide recessed entry centered on the façade. The entry has a wide set of stone steps between brick wing walls with stone caps. The recessed entry has a stone segmental arch surround with exaggerated keystone and two voussoirs. Brick quoins flank the recessed entry and a building stone carved with "PUBLIC LIBRARY" is above the recessed

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entry. The entry is composed of an aluminum storefront door, side-lites and transom. Centered in the façade east and west of the entry is a pair of short 1/1 windows in the basement and a pair of 1/1 windows on the first story. The first story windows have corbels under each corner of the stone sill and a keystone in the lintel. The west elevation has three short 1/1 windows in the basement and three high-set 1/1 windows on the first story. An addition is on the back of the building; its walls are flush with the sides of the original building and includes similar details. The west elevation features one 1/1 wood window with a stone sill.

Westfield was one of two communities in Hamilton County to receive funds in 1856 from the William McClure family of New Harmony, who had provided gifts through his will to library societies for the purchase of library collections. By 1901, a library association was formed and a room rented for the collection on North Union Street, half of the cost being paid by the Westfield Town Board. The Library Board of Trustees was established in 1902 and the board purchased a building in the one hundred block on the west side of South Union Street. The board took advantage of the funds provided by the Andrew Carnegie foundation for the construction of new libraries. Westfield received a \$5000 grant for the construction of the Carnegie Library which was finished in 1911. A large addition was completed on the north side of the building in 1918. A new library building was constructed in 1982-83, at which time this building was converted to private use.

132 W. Main Street, Dog N' Suds Drive-In, c. 1965, Contributing.

Photo 0013

The former drive-in restaurant features a sixteen bay canopy with a low-pitched front gabled roof that extends to the north to cover the kitchen enclosure. The canopy is supported by two round metal columns dividing each bay, kicked-in toward a sidewalk that divides the sixteen bays into eight on each side. The front gable and enclosed area is covered with boards. The façade includes large wood-framed display windows that flank an aluminum storefront door. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building was a franchise for the Dog N' Suds drive-in restaurant chain that was started by music teachers Don Hamacher and Jim Griggs in Champaign, Illinois in 1953. The restaurant specialized in hot dogs and root beer and grew quickly in popularity. Soon franchises were opened in the neighboring states of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. By the 1970s, there were over 600 franchises in operation across the country.

Main Street, south side going east

111 E. Main Street, Westfield Savings and Loan/Mid-Century Modern, c. 1960, Contributing.

Photo 0014

The one story building is divided into bays of floor-to-ceiling aluminum and glass windows and entry doors by wide and narrow sections of wall composed of rough-cut limestone ashlar. The façade features a bay composed of a tall window divided into three panes in its west end. A wide section of stone wall is west of the bay. A stone pilaster separates the bay from a wide bay of two tall windows divided into three panes flanking a pair of aluminum storefront doors with transom. A stone pilaster is at the east end of the building. The east elevation features a tall

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display window divided into five panes centered on the wall. The remaining wall is composed of stone. A stone pilaster projects out on the south end of the elevation. The building has a flat roof with wide, overhanging eaves covered with metal.

Walnut Street, east side

149 Walnut Street, Gable-front house/Greek Revival, c. 1860, Contributing.

Photo 0015

The one-and-a-half story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 metal replacement windows, return cornices and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full-width porch with a wood floor and skirt boards and a pent roof supported by wood posts. The porch has a simple balustrade and steps on its west end. The façade features a wood door with a full window in its west end and two 1/1 windows. A 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall. The west elevation, which faces Walnut Street, features two 1/1 windows, one in each end, and a small rectangular window south of center on the wall. The north elevation, facing Oak Alley, features a 1/1 window in the west end and a 1/1 window centered in the gable wall.

Penn Street, south side going west

201 Penn Street, T-plan house/Queen Ann, c. 1895, Contributing.

Photo 0016; left side of photo 0017.

The two-story house has a rubble stone foundation and its walls are covered with aluminum siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows, gable trim and sawn rafter tails. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the eaves are supported at the corners by sawn brackets. The house has a wrap-around porch on its façade and east and west walls. The porch features a wood floor, turned wood posts and carved frieze panels between the posts. The porch has a hipped roof.

The façade's gable-front section features a large window and transom composed of a large center pane trimmed with small square panes centered on the first story. A 1/1 window is centered in the gable wall. A 1/1 window is in the north half of the east and west elevations of the gable-front section. The west-facing gabled section of the house features a wood door with a segmental arched window in its north wall opening onto the porch. The west-facing gabled section features a wide 1/1 window centered on the first story. The window has a pent roof awning supported by sawn brackets. The second story has a 1/1 centered in the gable wall. A one-story section extends to the south and features a hipped roof and a pair of small rectangular windows in the north end of the west elevation.

139 Penn Street, Gable-front house, 2010, Non-Contributing.

Second from left side of photo 0017

The two-story gable-front house has clapboards, modern 4/1 wood windows, wood door and porch. The gable wall is covered with boards and battens and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

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135 Penn Street, Gable-front house, 2010, Non-Contributing.

Third from left side of photo 0017

The two-story gable-front house has clapboards, modern 2/1 wood windows, wood door and porch. The gable wall has a small 2/1 window centered in the attic. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

129 Penn Street, Gabled-ell house, c. 1890/1950, Contributing.

Second from right side of photo 0017

The two-story brick house has 6/1 replacement windows with sills composed of rowlocks and lintels composed of soldiers. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch with a shed roof is across the full-width of the west-facing gabled section. It has low brick walls with stone caps and brick piers that support a hipped roof. The porch entry faces northwest. The façade features a pair of 6/1 windows centered in the first and second stories of the front gabled section of the house. A three-sided, two-story entry bay in the inside corner of the house faces northwest and features a wood door with a window and a 6/1 window in the second story. Flanking the entry bay are 6/1 windows on the first and second story of the west elevation of the front gabled section and east end of the north elevation of the west-facing gabled section. A pair of wood French doors is in the west end of the north elevation of the west-facing gabled section. A pair of 6/1 windows is in the west end of the north elevation's second story of the west-facing gabled section.

121 Penn Street, Gable-front house, c. 1910, Contributing

Right side of photo 0017

The one-and-a-half story house has a molded concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with wide clapboards. The house has a combination of 1/1 replacement windows and historic wood windows. The façade features an enclosed porch on the western two-thirds of the façade. The porch features tapered square wood columns and narrow 1/1 wood windows. A metal porch door with flanking narrow 1/1 windows is in the west half of the porch's front wall. The porch has a shed roof. A three-panel wood door with a window is in the west end of the porch's back wall. A 1/1 replacement window is in the façade east of the porch. The gabled wall features a pair of 1/1 replacement windows centered in the gable. Small square wood windows divided into small multiple panes of glass are to each side of the pair of windows. The house has long shed dormers on its west and east elevations.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

c. 1850-1968

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Robert F. Daggett & Co.

Cox, L. L. and Earl, N. A.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1850 with the construction of the first contributing resource in the district located at 321 North Union Street. The central-passage house built by Levi

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Bowman demonstrates the community's early history (photo 0009). The period ends in 1968, the date the post office was constructed at 132 South Union Street. The handful of buildings, including the post office, constructed in the 1960s demonstrates the continued role commerce played in the district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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.)

Westfield's roots are part of a vast migration of abolitionist Quakers from North Carolina. The town developed into a crossroads community that profited from and served the surrounding farms in Hamilton County. The Westfield Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A with commerce as an area of significance. The small commercial center of the district includes a few 19th century buildings typical of Midwestern towns. At the late end of the period of significance, commercial buildings were constructed that also related to travel and the automobile industry. The district is also eligible under criterion C under architecture as an area of significance. The small community has simple, mostly vernacular examples of residential and commercial architecture of the period; a few of these include features of styles popular during the period of significance. A few buildings have more refined stylistic features for an overall composition of styles popular during the period.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The Westfield Historic District, though small, has an array of architectural types and styles popular during the period of significance. In many cases, architectural types transcend use and include both residential and commercial buildings, such as gable-front structures in the district. A few architectural styles also transcend building uses for both residential and commercial structures. There is no dominant architectural type or style; in most cases there are only one or two examples of each type and style.

Building Types

Commercial buildings generally fall into two classifications: gable-front and parapet-front. The parapet-front form is more dominant than gable-front buildings. These buildings generally line Union Street in the block north and south of Main Street. Most of these are one-story buildings constructed at the end of the 19th century and into the middle part of the 20th century. Side-by-

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side buildings at 101 and 103 S. Union Street (photo 0007) and 104, 108 and 110 S. Union Street (photo 0002) demonstrate typical parapet-front buildings of the 20th century and late 19th century respectively. The building at 144 S. Union features a stepped parapet, a common feature of early 20th century commercial architecture (right side of photo 0001). Two large gable-front commercial buildings are located at 102 S. Union Street and 110/112 E. Main Street. Both are two stories with broad front gables; the Union Street building (middle of photo 0002) has one storefront and the Main Street building (middle of photo 0010) has two storefronts and enclosed staircase on its west side. The buildings date to the mid-to-late 1800s.

Architectural types represented in residential examples include central-passage, gable-front, T-plan, gabled-ell and I-house. Most of these have features of architectural styles popular during their construction. The most common of these types is the gable-front type with good examples located at 116 N. Union Street (right side of photo 0004) and 121 E. Penn Street (right side of photo 0017), both one-and-one-half stories built during the 19th and early 20th century. An excellent two-story example is located at 136 E. Main Street; it was built in the Craftsman style in the early 1900s (right side of photo 0011).

Variations on the gable-front plan were developed with the inclusion of ells or wings on the gable-front building. These include T-plan and gabled-ell types that added equal wings on the sides of the gable-front house under the T-plan and a single wing on the side of the house to create the gabled-ell. The district has two examples of the T-plan located at 201 N. Union and 201 E. Penn Street (photo 0016). Both are two stories, built in the late 1800s and have features of the Queen Anne style. Two examples of the gabled-ell type are also located in the district. The example at 202 E. Main Street is one-story and has had late additions to its west and east sides. A better example is located at 129 E. Penn Street, though the two-story house appears to have had an early remodeling campaign that included new brick on its walls (second from right side of photo 0017).

The district also includes two I-houses that date to the community's early settlement period, c. 1855-1865. These are located at 116/120 East Main and 115 N. Union Street. The two-story houses have four and five bays of windows and doors, tall cornice boards and simple features of styles popular during their construction. The example located at 116/120 E. Main Street was remodeled in the early 20th century to include new brick walls and a one-story parapet-front commercial bay on its west side (right side of photo 0010). The one-story, center-passage house is related to the I-house. The Levi Bowman House (photo 0009), c. 1850, is a fine example.

Building Styles

The earliest extant style in the district is the Greek Revival style. The district has two one-and-one-half story houses with features of the style, both date to c. 1860. The houses are located at 116 N. Union and 149 N. Walnut streets; the latter may have been moved back to its current location, c. 1910, since its front façade faces Main Street rather than Walnut Street (photo 0015). Both examples have tall cornice boards at the top of the walls and return cornices on their front gables. The house on Walnut Street has a broad front gable and low-pitched roof. The house on Union Street underwent a remodeling campaign to add Queen Anne features, c. 1890, including

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a nicely-detailed front porch and sawn rafter tails. The house also features corner pilasters (right side of photo 0004).

Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the “National Style”. The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings to the United States at the close of the 18th century thanks to archaeological investigations of Roman and earlier Greek ruins. Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the Grecian war for independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the American War of 1812. The Grecian war found sympathetic citizens in the United States and our war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture.¹ The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing.

The Italianate style is also represented in the district by both commercial and residential examples. An Italianate cube house located at 136 N. Union Street and an I-house with Italianate features at 115 N. Union Street are the district’s two residential examples; they were built c. 1865. The cube house features simple window surrounds, regular bay pattern, hipped roof with a deck surrounded by a balustrade and a small front porch on its southernmost bay (left side of photo 0004). The I-house features shaped window and door surrounds, corner pilasters and scroll brackets under its eaves (middle of photo 0006). Side-by-side one-story commercial buildings at 104 and 108 S. Union Street have similar features that include full-round arched display windows and entries with broad segmental arches. The buildings were constructed c. 1900 (photo 0002).

The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.

One of the most dominant buildings in the district is the former bank building at 100 N. Union Street built in 1899 (photo 0003). The two-story brick building was constructed on the prominent corner of Main and Union Streets and includes a corner entry, second story turret at the corner and a storefront at the east end of its Main Street façade. The building is a simple example of the Romanesque style and features belt courses of stone, some rusticated, and round vented openings trimmed with brick in the building’s parapet. The turret features a stone base with “BANK” carved into it over the corner entry. Another style popular during the late 1800s

¹ McAlester, pg. 182

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and early 1900s was the Queen Anne style. The district has a good example of the style located at 201 E. Penn Street built c. 1895 (photo 0016). The one-and-a-half story house was built in a T-plan with a wrap-around porch that features turned posts and spindlework. The house's gables feature sawn trim work and scroll brackets on each side. An exceptional Queen Anne style porch with turned posts and spindlework was added to the house at 116 N. Union Street.

The early 20th century was marked by the construction of a handful of Craftsman style buildings in the district. A two-story gable-front house with stucco walls and 3/1 Craftsman windows was built at 136 E. Main Street c. 1915 (right side of photo 0011). The house features knee braces under its wide-overhanging eaves and a full-width front porch composed of brick. A building that later served as the town hall was built in the style at 145 S. Union Street in 1923 (photo 0008). The building features a hipped roof, brick wainscot and stucco walls.

The Craftsman/Bungalow style was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

The district's only example of the Neoclassical style is the former Carnegie Library at 104 W. Main Street (photo 0012). The brick building was constructed in 1911 and features stone trim, a hipped roof and pairs of windows. The building has some formal features of the style including quoining and a nicely-detailed stone entry surround with exaggerated voussoirs and keystone. The raised entry has a broad set of stone steps and a recessed door with side-lites and transom.

Two examples of the English Cottage style, another style popular into the middle part of the 20th century, were built in the district during the 1920s-1930s. A small brick house was constructed in the style at 109 N. Union Street and features a full-round arched entry with wood door in an extension of the slope of a lower front cross gable (left side of photo 0006). A small brick gas station was constructed in the style at 124 E. Main Street (left side of photo 0011). It features steeply-pitched gables with a central entry gable with a chimney east of the entry.

The mid-20th century was marked by the continued construction of commercial buildings in the district. A few important examples include a grocery store located at 103 S. Union Street, a bank located at 111 E. Main Street, a drive-in restaurant located at 132 W. Main Street and the former United States Post Office at 132 S. Union Street. The buildings were constructed between c. 1955 and 1965. The grocery, c. 1955, is a simple parapet-front building with large display window bays and a cutaway corner entry (left side of photo 0007). The bank building (photo 0014) is a good example of Mid-20th Century architecture with wide bays composed of floor-to-ceiling metal display windows divided by bays of stone ashlar. The building has a wide-overhanging flat roof with its fascia and soffit covered with metal. The former drive-in is a

Westfield Historic District

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vestige of road-side architecture with a long gabled canopy supported by metal pipe columns that divide the canopy into car bays (photo 0013). The former post office (middle of photo 0001) features a tall front gable with tall bays of metal and glass and a cutaway corner entry. All reflect how the business and government sectors adopted Modernism for practical applications.

COMMERCE

The history of commerce in Westfield is connected to one of the town's founders, Asa Bales, who opened the first business, a general store, in 1832. Bales was born in North Carolina and was part of the Quaker migration from that state to Indiana during the early 1800s. Bales was a member of the Westfield Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends (Quaker church) in North Carolina. He moved to Mooresville, Indiana in 1822, then continued to what would become Westfield, Indiana ten years later. Bales, Nathan Parker and Ambrose Osborn laid out the original plat of Westfield, which is essentially encompassed by the district, on May 6, 1834. The newly-platted community became an important settlement for Quakers migrating north from both North Carolina and Virginia and has a rich abolitionist history.

A second store was opened by Isaac Williams, who came to the area in the fall of 1833 and first clerked for Bales. His store served as the first post office in Westfield, and Williams, the first postmaster. Williams was engaged in the mercantile business for 35-40 continuous years and he constructed a flour mill in 1848 that he operated until about 1854. The mill remained in operation until it was razed in 1917.

A few of the early businesses, leading up to about 1880, include merchants (besides the two previously mentioned) Bowman, Keyon & Poe and H. J. Hetherington. A pottery business conducted by a man named Washburn, Jackson's hat shop, Pfaff's wagon manufacturer and Oscar Brown's harness and saddle shop. Westfield had two druggists, William Conklin and Oliver Brown, and two grocers, Dovie & Pennington and James Williams. Hiatt & Ballard were undertakers and furniture dealers and a meat market was kept by Haworth & Wells. Milliners included Phoebe Bowman, Mrs. Pfaff and Mrs. Ballard and barbers included N. Phelps and J. Burtwell. Hotels were kept by M. Northam and Thomas Pfaff and six men were engaged in the blacksmith business including one of the town founders, Nathan Parker. Total, there had been roughly thirty business establishments from the town's founding until about 1880, centered in and around the downtown commercial intersection. Few commercial buildings remain from this early period of Westfield's commercial history. They include two large gable-front commercial buildings located at 102 S. Union Street and 110/112 E. Main Street. The Union Street building (middle of photo 0002) has one storefront and the Main Street building (middle of photo 0010) has two storefronts and an enclosed staircase on its west side that led to a lodge hall on its second floor. The buildings date to the middle part of the 1800s. Several residential buildings also date to this period, some have a history related to hotels and boarding houses. These include the building at 116/120 E. Main Street (right side of photo 0010).

Once the Indiana Midland Railroad was constructed and saw rail traffic through Westfield in 1884, business interests began to excel in the community. More than thirty merchants

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established businesses in Westfield into the early part of the 20th century. Restaurants and bakeries, groceries and dry goods stores were well-represented in the district equaling about half of those establishments. Other establishments included furniture & undertaking, painting & wallpaper, and clothing stores. The town's first bank was also established and was rebuilt after a fire in 1899 (photo 0014). Saloons, however, were not welcome in the staunchly conservative community; an attempt at one after the railroad was constructed resulted in its buy-out and dismantling by members of the Quaker congregation. Much of the district's parapet-front commercial architecture on Union Street dates to this period. By the early 1900s, an interurban line ran from Indianapolis to Kokomo on Union Street.

Commercial activity in the middle part of the 20th century reflected the town's advantageous position at the intersection of State Highways 31 and 32, designated as such in the early 1920s. Gas stations, garages and cafés were built near the intersection, including a bus garage located at 144 South Union Street (right side of photo 0001). Early gas stations remain at 124 East Main and 145 South Union Street (photos 0011 and 0008, respectively). While the building on Union Street has been converted to municipal use, the small gas station on Main Street demonstrates the marketing of early brands of gasoline to the public with identifiable, uniformly designed buildings. A large café was also constructed at 120 North Union Street (left side of photo 0004). Other important commercial buildings from this period include the Regal Store, a large grocery located at 103 South Union, and Mendenhall's drug store and soda fountain adjacent to the grocery at 101 South Union (both seen in photo 0007). A bus line also ran a route on U.S. 31 between Indianapolis and Kokomo.

Late commercial development demonstrates the importance the small one-block area extending from the intersection of Union and Main Streets continued to play into the 1960s, ending with the construction of the community's new post office building at 132 South Union Street in 1968 (left side of photo 0001). A drive-in restaurant, an icon of the automobile era, was built at 132 West Main Street (photo 0013) and the new Westfield Savings & Loan building was constructed at 111 East Main Street (photo 0014). While the results were not immediately felt, once Highway 31 was relocated west of the downtown area by the mid-1960s, soon commercial growth followed traffic. Highway 32 remained, and remains, an important link for the community to the county seat in Noblesville, which has permitted moderately sustaining commercial activity in the district.

While never a significantly large center of commerce for Washington Township, Westfield remains the township's only incorporated village. Eagletown and Jolietville were platted on the road that would become Highway 32 in the west half of the township, between Lebanon and Westfield. Both villages, laid out in 1848-1884, benefitted from their position on the Midland Railroad, but only a few businesses were ever established in either community. Similarly was the village of Lomong, essentially a crossroads in the northwest part of the township. Hortonville, a few miles northwest of Westfield, had settlement activity as early as that of Westfield in 1832, however it was not until the Monon Railroad came through the village in 1884 that commerce played any significant role. The growth of the community stifled with the decrease in railroad traffic while Westfield prospered in the post-railroad era due to the increasing popularity of Highway 31 as a main route from northern Indiana to Indianapolis.

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

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Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Returned

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Atlas and Plat Book of Hamilton County, Indiana. Noblesville: The Enterprise Printing & Publishing Co., 1922.

Cline & McHaffie, The People's Guide/Directory of Hamilton Co., Ind. Indianapolis: Indianapolis Printing and Publishing House, 1874.

Haines, John F. History of Hamilton County, Indiana: Her People, Industries and Institutions. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Co., Inc., 1915.

Helm, Thomas B. History of Hamilton County, Indiana. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1880.

Historic Sites and Structures of Hamilton County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1992.

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

Jakle, John A. Common Houses in America's Small Towns. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1989.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

McPherson, Alan. Temples of Knowledge: Andrew Carnegie's Gift to Indiana. Kewanna: Hoosier's Nest Press, 2003.

Our Westfield 1834-1984. Noblesville: Image Builders/Rowland Printing Co., Inc., 1984.

Portrait and Biographical Record of Madison and Hamilton Counties, Indiana. Chicago: Biographical Publishing Co., 1893.

Rumer, Tom. A History of Westfield: Promise of the Land. Mount Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2015.

Shirts, Augustus F. A History of the Formation, Settlement and Development of Hamilton County, Indiana, 1901.

Westfield Historical Assets, July 2014. Assets Inventory Committee of the Westfield Historical Society

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Name of Property

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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): 057-667-26009, 057-667-26018-022, 057-667-26024

Returned

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property Approx. 17 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16 Easting: 574299 Northing: 4433176

2. Zone: 16 Easting: 574580 Northing: 4433215

Westfield Historic District

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- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 574600 | Northing: 4432734 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 574340 | Northing: 4432731 |

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

Beginning on the southeast corner of North Union and Penn Streets, face east and follow a line with the south edge of Penn Street to the east property line of 201 Penn Street. Face south and follow a line with the east property line of 201 Penn and 149 Walnut Street to the southeast property corner of 149 Walnut Street. Turn west and follow the south property line to the west edge of Walnut Street. Turn south and follow a line to the north side of Main Street, then turn west and continue in a line with the north side of Main Street to the west edge of the alley immediately east of 111 East Main Street. Turn south and follow the west edge of the alley to the south property line of 144 South Union Street. Turn west and follow the south property line to the east side of the bridge crossing Grassy Branch Creek at Union Street. Turn south and follow a line around the east and south edges of the bridge, including the bridge in the district, then turn west and follow a line to the west edge of South Union Street, turning north and including the west edge of the bridge in the district. Follow a line north to the north edge of Jersey Street.

From the north edge of Jersey Street, turn west and follow a line to the east side of the alley west of Union Street, then turn north and follow the east edge of the alley to the north side of West Main Street. Turn west and follow the north side of Main Street to the west property line of 132 West Main, then turn north and follow the west property line to the north property line of 132 West Main. Turn east and follow the property line to the east edge of Camilla Court, then turn north and follow the east edge of Camilla Court which becomes the west property lines of those properties fronting North Union Street. Continue north with the west property lines to the north property line of 333 North Union, then turn east and follow the north property line to the west property line of 345 North Union. Turn north and follow the west property line of 345 North Union to its north property line, then turn east and follow in a line to the west edge of North Union Street. Turn south and follow a line with the west edge of North Union Street to a line extended west from the north property line of 302 North Union Street. Turn east and follow the north property line which takes a jog slightly north before continuing to the east property line of 302 North Union Street, turn south and continue with the east property line to the south property line of 302 North Union Street, then turn west and follow the property line to the west edge of North Union Street. Turn south and follow the west edge of North Union Street to a line extended west from the south edge of Penn Street, then turn east and follow the line to the south edge of Penn Street, or the place of beginning.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries define much of the original town plat of Westfield and include many of its early residential and commercial buildings and late commercial buildings constructed in the district while the area remained the town's commercial center of activity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: K. W. Garner Consulting/Westfield Preservation Alliance
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: August 17, 2016

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.

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State

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

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South Union Street looking northeast from Grassy Branch Creek Bridge.

1 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the corner of South Union Street and Vine Alley.

2 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from the intersection of South Union and Main Streets.

3 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast on North Union just south of Oak Alley.

4 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest on North Union Street from Penn Street.

5 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on North Union Street just north of Main Street.

6 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest toward 103 and 101 South Union Street.

7 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest on South Union Street from Jersey Street.

8 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: September 15, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest toward 321 East Main Street.

9 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the intersection of East Main Street and Elm Alley.

10 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the intersection of East Main Street and Elm Alley.

11 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Westfield Historic District

Name of Property

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Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at the former Carnegie Library (104 West Main Street).

12 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at former drive-in restaurant (132 West Main Street).

13 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest toward 111 East Main Street.

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Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Returned

Westfield Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward 149 North Walnut Street.

15 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast toward 201 East Penn Street.

16 of 17.

Name of Property: Westfield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Westfield

County: Hamilton State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 26, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast along the 100 block of East Penn Street, just west of Elm Alley.

17 of 17.

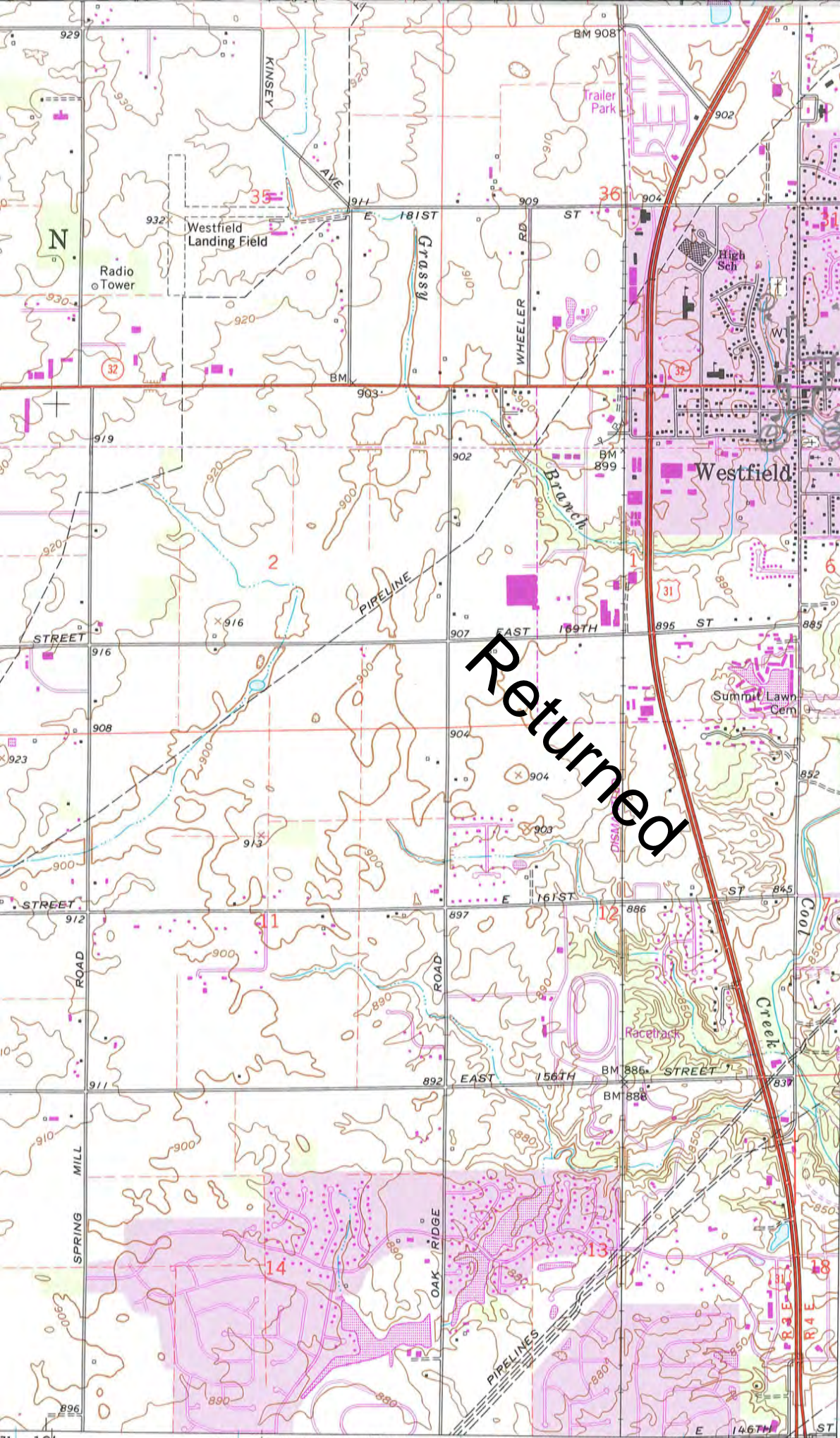
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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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.

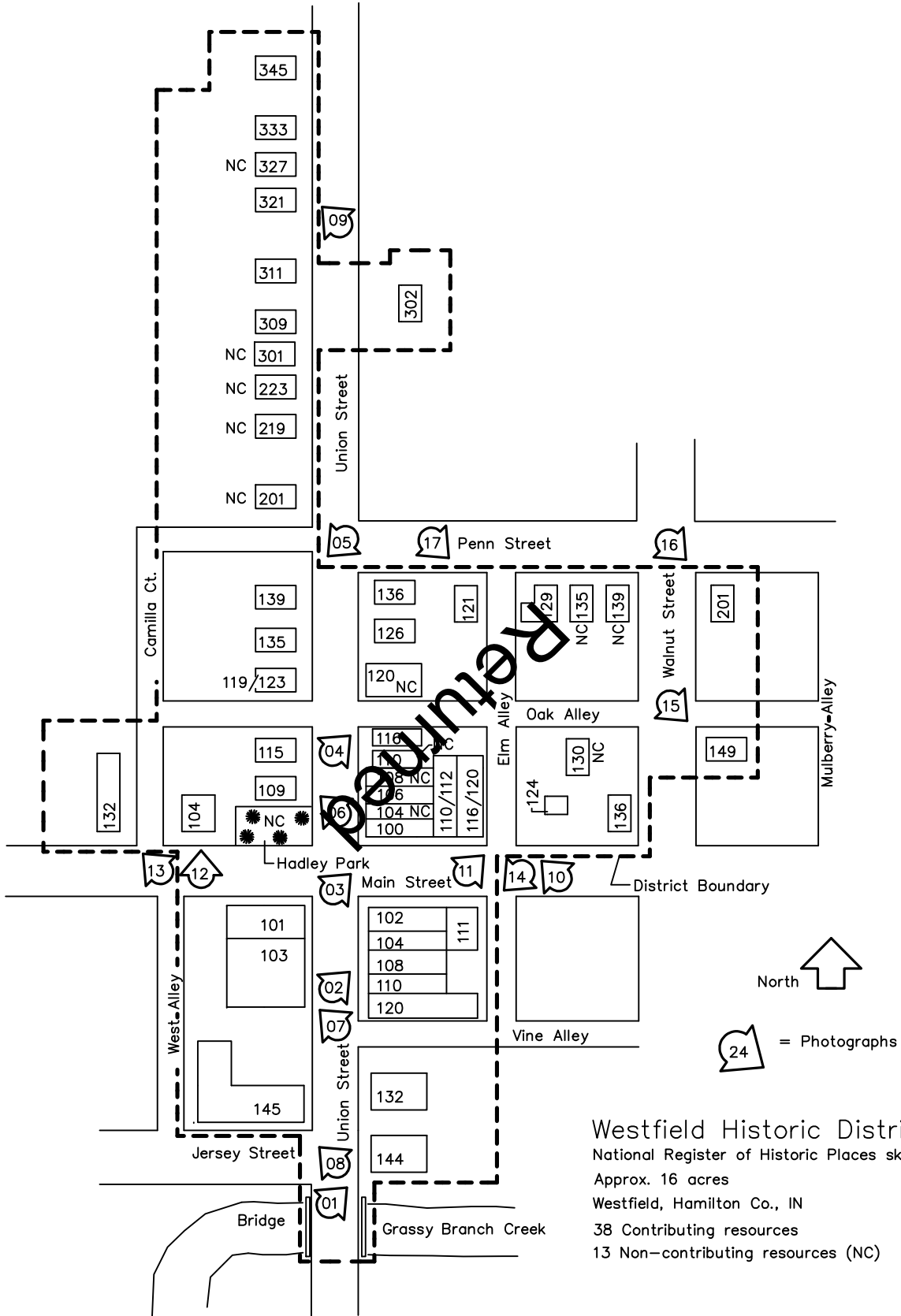
Returned



WESTFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF
 HISTORIC PLACES
 2'30" HAMILTON Co, IN
 NAD 83 UTM's
 ① 16 574 299
 4433176
 ② 16 574 580
 4433215
 ③ 16 574 600
 4432734
 ④ 16 574 340
 4432731

Returned

920 000 FEET (WEST)



Westfield Historic District
 National Register of Historic Places sketch map
 Approx. 16 acres
 Westfield, Hamilton Co., IN
 38 Contributing resources
 13 Non-contributing resources (NC)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/22/2018 Date of Pending List: 12/6/2018 10:51:13 AM Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2018 Date of 45th Day: 12/6/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 12/6/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date 12.6.2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : **Yes** see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

The United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Return/Evaluation Sheet

Property Name: Westfield Historic District, Hamilton County, Indiana

Reference Number: 100003180

The nomination for this property is being returned for substantive revision.

When submitted, the boundaries for the district included a property at 302 North Union Street. Subsequent to the nomination, this property has been demolished. Since it is the only property on the east side of Union Street within the boundaries, it does not make sense to retain it within the boundaries. Please consider removing it and making the west edge of Union Street the boundary from Penn Street to the north lot line of 345 N. Union Street.

The property at 149 North Walnut Street, identified as a c. 1860 Greek Revival has seen substantial alteration, including the addition of aluminum siding, replaced and altered windows, addition of a shed roof porch, and the use of concrete blocks as a foundation (calling in to question whether it is on its original site). These changes significantly diminish the character-defining aspects of a residential Greek Revival property, and counter the statement of integrity found in Section 7 of the nomination. Please re-evaluate the status of this property.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at <James_Gabbert@nps.gov>.

Sincerely,

Jim Gabbert, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
12/6/2018



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhp@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



December 12, 2018

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Resubmittal of Westfield Historic District, Hamilton County, IN, Reference #100003180

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a revised version of the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Westfield Historic District, Hamilton County, Indiana. The first submittal was returned to our office on December 6, 2018.

The revised document includes changes to the boundary and to the contributing status of 149 N. Walnut, as requested by Jim Gabbert. Inasmuch as these changes affected the resource count, description, statement of significance, and verbal boundary, appropriate edits have been made.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the revised nomination for the Westfield Historic District, Hamilton County, Indiana, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package