

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ward, James H., House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1116 Columbia Street not for publication
city, town Lafayette vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Tippecanoe code 157 zip code 47901

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Richard M. Hardy for J. M. Pederson February 10, 1988
Signature of certifying official Date
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register 4-7-88
 See continuation sheet. Alvina Byers
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouses,
specialty store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Second Empire

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone
walls BRICK
STONE: limestone
roof ASPHALT STONE: slate
other WOOD
METAL

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The James Ward House is located on the east side of the Wabash River in one of Lafayette's older residential neighborhoods. The property includes, in addition to the main house, a carriage house that historically was associated with the original owner's business. The Ward House is a two story brick building with a three and one half story mansard roofed tower. It is an amalgam of the Italianate and Second Empire styles in a successful, picturesque design. The Italianate influence is apparent in the somewhat restrained use of paired cornice brackets, the deep overhanging eaves, and the segmentally arched second floor windows with hoods on the east elevation. The Second Empire influence dominates the south facade with its asymmetrical massing, mansard tower, ornate, semi-hexagonal, two-story bay and more decorative door and window hoods.

The main facade of the Ward House faces south onto Columbia Street (photo 1). The tower and frame bay window are the main compositional features of this facade. This portion of the house, as with all other facades, rests on a random coursed split stone foundation with a dressed limestone water table. The exterior walls are of brick laid in American common bond, except where otherwise noted.

The tower section of the south facade projects about one foot to the southeast of the corner of the house, making it a separate mass. The tower seems to have been added to the house around c.1875. The main entry to the house is found at the ground floor of the tower. The entry consists of a segmental arched opening; the doors themselves are found on a wall which is recessed about one and one half feet in back of the exterior wall. The entry arch is wide to accommodate the double leaf recessed doors. The decorative segmental arched hood is of stone and has scroll consoles, an entablature-like profile and a half round arch detail at the center. The doors have a round arched architrave surround and round arched lights with rectangular panels on the lower half. The lower panels are ornately carved with a knotted cord and leaf motif. (HABS drawings show the door details most clearly.) The second story of the tower section has a double one-over-one, double hung sash window set into a segmental arch wall opening. The wood window frames themselves are segmental arched. The sill is of stone and rests on two stone corbels or consoles. The hood is virtually identical to that above the entrance except that the arched center has a quatre-foil carving. The third story of the tower has an inset brick panel with rounded upper corners. A single round arched one-over-one double hung window is set into the panel area. It has a molded stone surround with a paneled keystone. The surround continues to the ends of the panel as a stringcourse. The window has a plain stone sill.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
c.1875

Significant Dates
c.1875

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The James Ward House is significant primarily as an example of the Italianate/Second Empire style of architecture in Lafayette, Indiana. The house is a well preserved, rare and handsome example of a towered Italianate house with Second Empire influences, which is a seldom seen style in Lafayette. The hillside setting and tower of the house make it a neighborhood landmark in an area of nineteenth century residences. A local survey conducted in 1978 gave the Ward House the highest rating possible. It should also be noted that the house has been entered in the Historic American Buildings Survey.

The Ward House is significant within the context of Italianate/Second Empire residences in Lafayette, Indiana. In order to qualify under this context, a home should have the identifying characteristics of this composite style. Virginia and Lee McAlester identify the features of Italianate architecture as having a two or three story height, overhanging eaves with decoratively carved brackets, arched windows with decorative hoods or lintels and a variety of plans.¹ The principle identifying element of the Second Empire style is the use of a mansard roof. Wilbur Peat notes that often the mansard roof was used on an otherwise Italianate house.² The tower, if used, was often the location of the Second Empire roof. Integrity is also an important factor in this context. Alterations to identifying features, such as removal of brackets, window hoods or mansard roofs would cause the building to be impossible to designate as an Italianate or Second Empire house. Additions which obscure front and side elevations also compromise the character of these structures.

The Ward House not only contains all the principal elements of the Italianate/Second Empire style, but has exceptional details which make the house a local landmark. Outstanding features of the house include elaborate window and door lintels, a polychromed slate mansard tower roof with curvilinear dormers and a two story frame bay window with richly carved cornice brackets. Local surveys found that 76 buildings in the city of Lafayette were of primary historic significance to the town, and the Ward House is among their number. The house compares favorably with other Italianate detailed homes with mansard roofs in the city, of which about 5 are extant.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Biographical Record and Portrait Album of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1888, pages 809-810.

"A Bird's Eye View of Lafayette, Indiana" 1868. A. Ruger, artist, Chicago Lethographic Company, printers.

Inventory of Historic Places, Lafayette, Indiana. Lafayette Redevelopment Commission, 1977.

The Lafayette Preservation Notebook. Lafayette Redevelopment Commission, 1978.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1986.

Peat, Wilbur. Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962.

See continuation sheet

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 # IN-192
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

- Primary location of additional data:
- State historic preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .20

UTM References

A 1 6 5 0 9 8 6 0 4 4 7 3 9 9 0
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the site of the nominated structure consists of the legally platted and recorded property and is described as follows:

Starting at the backside of the intersection of the sidewalks at the north-west corner of the intersection of Columbia and 12th Streets; proceed west 67.7 feet along the south property line to the intersection of the west

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundaries include the Ward House and a contributing carriage house which was historically associated with the house and its first owner.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Arnold and Daniel Fogarty
 organization owner (Arnold) Consultant (Fogerty) date December 2, 1987
 street & number 1116 Columbia Street telephone 317/742-5870
 city or town Lafayette state IN zip code 47901

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The corner tower is capped by a wood cornice with paired scroll brackets at the corners and a frieze with modillion-like carvings. Aluminum soffits have been installed around the entire cornice of the house. A distinctive bellcast mansard roof finishes the tower design. The roof has polychrome patterned hexagonal slate roofing. The dormers are of metal with bulls-eye windows and a molded, curvilinear surround. The roof also has a cornice-like curbing.

To the left (west) of the tower, one finds a gabled projection with a two story frame bay window. This gabled extension is also believed to be an addition to the original house. The bay window is semi-hexagonal in plan and has three double hung one-over-one sash on each story. The first story of the bay has a bracketed cornice supporting a bellcast hood skirt, echoing the cornice and tower roof. The second story of the bay window virtually matches the first story, except that a bellcast hip or tent roof terminates the second story. The upper sash themselves are rectangular, but the windows are fitted into segmental arched openings. The spandrels and side moldings of the bay are paneled with circular and rectangular motifs. The gable end is finished with an oculus having a molded stone surround. The gable end also has a raking cornice to match the tower cornice with double bracketed returns.

A wooden corner porch is transitional to the west facade (photos 1 and 2). The porch is one story in height with a mansard-like roof. The porch is supported on chamfered posts with plinths, a necking molding and a "capital" molding. Brackets and a cornice similar to the rest of the house are found on the porch in combination with lighter, pierced woodwork.

The west facade can be divided into three distinct sections: a gabled area, to the south, a square hipped roof section, and the clapboard sheathed, shed roof addition to the north (photo 2). The gabled area is set back about six feet and has the previously described porch on the first story in the corner. The first story of this corner area has a door facing south under the porch and a window facing west (photos 1 and 2). The door has two round arched panels and a large rectangular transom. There are two second floor windows in this corner area, one facing south and one facing west. Both windows have the same lintel treatment as the tower windows, but the window which faces south has four-over-four double hung sash while the west facing window has one-over-one double hung sash. The roof of the gable section of the west facade has the same cornice as the tower and the rest of the house, with paired scroll brackets. The side of the gable roof seen on this elevation has a hipped peak which forms a small added roof connecting the gabled section into the window area of the west third story level of the tower. This feature was added at an unknown date.

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The square, hip roof section of the west facade seems to be the original portion of the Ward House, as can be seen in its simpler and older sash types. The first story and second story have three oddly spaced, but vertically aligned, window openings. The first story has flat stone lintels and sills, but the second story windows have pedimental lintels with plain sills. All windows on this section are six-over-six double hung sash. The cornice and bracketing match the other facades, but this section is capped by a low pitched hip roof having a short ridge running north-south. Several modern stovepipes mark missing chimneys, and the roof has been recovered with asphalt shingles. It was covered in slate during the late nineteenth century according to Sanborn maps.

Just to the north of the square portion of the west facade, one finds a shed roofed two story frame addition of 1915. A blank clapboarded wall with a half gable end is shown to the west.

The east facade is composed of three discrete elements, the three and one-half story tower, a three bay brick section and the shed roofed frame addition (photo 4). The tower mass projects slightly (about six inches) forward from the rest of the east facade. There is no opening on the first story. The second, third and mansard levels of the tower exactly match their respective counterparts on the south facade. One finds further evidence of the oldest portion of the house in the next section. This area has three bays on the first and second stories. The windows are evenly spaced and aligned vertically, yet the whole grouping is offset to the north (right) several feet. The first story windows have flat lintels and plain sills of stone, while the second story openings have segmental arched hoods and plain sills. All windows in this area are four-over-four double hung sash. The cornice and bracketing are typical of those on other elevations. This portion has a shallow hip roof with a short ridge running north-south. A single chimney stack is found on this facade. The previously mentioned frame addition of 1915 has bands of three windows on the first and second stories. The windows are one-over-one double hung sash.

The north facade is dominated by a 1915 two story shed roofed enclosed porch (photo 3). The addition is flush with the east edge of the facade, but stops about four feet short of the west facade. It has a brick foundation and two concrete stoops which lead to rear entries. There are three doors on this clapboard porch structure. They have paneled lower halves and two tall lights in the upper half. One stoop to the west serves two doors of this type separated by a narrow window. The other door has its own stoop. One-over-one, double hung sash windows of varying widths perforate the first story. The second story has nine, one-over-one, double hung sash windows; three windows to the west are wider than the other other six sashes. The shed roof is attached to the house just below the lowest part of the brackets so that the standard cornice is partly obscured on this facade, yet remains intact. A two story strip of brick wall appears to the west of the frame addition. It should be noted that Sanborn maps show that a one story addition was formerly located in the area of the current frame addition. This former addition extended to the curb line and then northward to completely connect the carriage house with the brick house proper. There was a porch extending onto the brick portion

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of the east facade during the 1880s also. These additions were removed and replaced by the current shed roofed enclosed porch during a 1915 remodeling.

The Ward House is entered via arched double leaf doors located in the tower south facade. The first story has seven rooms including a double parlor, bathroom and stairhall. An enclosed porch to the rear and open porch to the southwest are also accessible on the first story. The most architecturally significant interior space is the stairhall (photo 6). The staircase has an open string design with rounded landings, and the beginning of the first flight curves outward in plan. The woodwork of the case is original to this c.1875 portion of the house. The newel post of cherry is octagonal in plan has panels with triangular arches. The upper half of the newel post is similarly paneled but tapers toward the top, and is capped with a large top-like finial. The step ends of the staircase feature delicate scroll brackets. The balusters are of oak. They have reel, urn and bobbin turnings producing an elaborate profile. The handrail is molded in design and is of cherry.

One may move from the entry stairhall to the front parlor which features the interior of the frame bay window and a plaster ceiling medallion (see photo 5). The door and window surrounds in this parlor are typical of the first story of the house. The surrounds are intricately molded, using elaborately milled wood sections. Baseboards and window aprons are similarly designed. The first story floors are of oak.

A double parlor divides the first story in half from east to west. The opening between the parlors originally had paneled triple leaf folding doors. These doors have survived, but remain stored in the attic of the house. Two of the six late nineteenth century cast iron mantels of the house are found in the double parlor. These mantles have round arched openings with cartouche keystones and paneled spandrels. Grate inserts are elaborately perforated in floral and geometric designs.

A kitchen, bath and bedroom are found to the rear of the brick portion of the house. According to the owner, the bathroom areas on both first and second stories of the house were originally stairhalls, but were remodeled in 1915. At that time, a staircase was incorporated into the frame enclosed porch addition.

Ascending the main staircase to the second floor, one finds an arched niche in the staircase wall. The second floor of the Ward House has eight rooms plus a balcony room in the enclosed porch addition. An L-shaped hall leads to four main front rooms, but the rear rooms are accessible through a "living room" just north of the main stairs or a rear staircase. The hall has two late nineteenth century sconce gas fixtures in the form of a hand grasping a globe. The hall terminates into a wall area and small staircase leading to the attic. The other side of this wall/stair area has several closets serving bedrooms to the rear of the second story.

The door and window trim of the second story is similar to that of the first story, but the moldings are less elaborate. The flooring on the second level is of wide soft wood boards.

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Rooms upstairs also have cast iron mantels similar to those previously described. An upstairs chamber just north of the bay window living room has a modern bathroom facility added. Another bathroom has also been added to the rear of the second story.

A trap door with ladder stairs leads from the tower room of the second story to the tower's third story, which has remained unfinished.

One finds a full basement underneath the double parlor, kitchen, bath and bedroom part of the house, while the room having a bay window and the foyer/stairhall has only a shallow crawl space. This also seems to indicate that these front sections of the house were added to the square block of the house at a later date.

There are a number of artifacts closely associated with the Ward House which remain in the structure. Two armoires, one oak Eastlake and one primitive of bird's eye maple and poplar, were discovered in the attic and are currently displayed in the house. An original business sign labeled "J.H. Ward. Furniture and Carpets" remains on the property. A personal poetry scrapbook titled "October Song," dedicated to Mrs. Martha Ward and signed by well-known calligrapher and artist Albert Bruce Rogers, was also discovered in the attic and will be displayed in the house.

The original carriage house, which Ward used to conduct his business for many years, is located at the northeast corner of the nominated property. The building is a two story brick structure with a shed roof sloping downward to the north.

The first story is terraced into a gentle hill. The east facade has one wide bay on the first story and a one on the second story (photo 7). The first story opening has a shed roof hood resting on double wooden scroll brackets. There are two four-over-four double hung sash windows flanking a large square single light sash. A car-sided skirt fills in the lower part of the aperture. The windows and car siding may have been added at a later date. The second story window has a segmental arch. The brick wall continues as a stepped parapet at the top of the facade.

The south facade of the carriage house is more functional in character (photo 8). The first story has a segmental arched doorway. To the right of this door, one finds an unornamented buttress of brick running from the first story to the fascia board. The brick in the area of this buttress is disfigured, producing a shed-shaped ghost mark, evidence of the addition which once connected the carriage house and house proper. The second story is accessible via a modern wood exterior staircase. There is also a modern balcony extending over part of the south facade which wraps around to the east facade. The second story has a simple doorway with a segmental arched single light window to the right.

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The balcony nearly totally obscures the east facade of the carriage house (photo 9). Underneath the balcony, the first story of this facade is hidden by a shed roof, vertically sided addition of modern materials. The second story has a paired window group of eight-over-eight modern double hung sash. This window group could be a totally new addition, or, possibly, an enlargement of an existing opening. The sloping shed roof has only a simple fascia board as a finish.

The north facade of the Ward carriage house has no doorways (photo 10). There are three windows; two segmental arched, randomly placed windows on the first story and a single one-over-one double hung sash window close under the eaves and roughly centered on the second story. The first story windows are found to the right half of the facade only; a smaller opening is roughly centered in the facade and a larger window is found far to the right corner of the elevation. The shed roof overhangs this facade forming a shallow.

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Interestingly, the Ward House was built in several stages, as shown by a body of circumstantial and physical evidence. The hip roof portion of the house seems to date from c. 1860. This square section has simpler window lintels and multi-light double hung sash, as compared to the one-over-one sash of the front gabled and tower/stairhall part of the residence. This part of the house has a full foundation, but the areas under the gabled and tower/stairhall section have a crawl space only. In addition, "A Bird's Eye View of Lafayette," 1868, shows the house as a two story building without a tower. The assessed value of the house increased greatly in 1874-75, which could correspond to the addition of the gable and tower to the Ward House. This body of data suggests that the original square brick house of c.1860 was substantially remodeled with Italianate/Second Empire features in c.1875.

The original owner of the house was known locally as a prominent businessman in Lafayette. James Ward (1829-1912) moved to the city 11 years after William Digby platted the town in 1825. Starting his career as a cashier for a large pork packing concern in Lafayette in 1847, Ward also became involved in the expansion of the town by clearing forty acres of land north of the business district. This area was located east of Second Street between Brown and Union Streets, which later became the site of the Wabash Railroad station and line.

William Potter and James Ward established their own dry goods firm in 1856. Ward soon left this concern to form his own business with his twin brother William in 1859. This started Mr. Ward on a long and distinguished career as a carpet and furniture wholesaler and retailer. The carriage house of the nominated property served as storage space for the business in its early years. The retail space was located on the second floor of a building at Third and Main Streets on the Courthouse Square. Later, James entered into the same trade for himself and at that time, the business was operated out of the Ward carriage house. Mr. Ward also served in a managerial position with the Lafayette Commercial Bank. He was also an organizer and elder of the First Presbyterian Church. Following James Ward's death in 1912, Martha Ward resided in the Ward House until 1915.

After 1915, the Ward House was divided into apartments. A long addition linking the carriage house to the main structure was removed and a new enclosed porch or sunroom addition was constructed to the rear of the house. The current owner of the house, Richard Arnold, has owned and maintained the building for over ten years and has returned the residence to a well-preserved state. The house was entered in the Historic American Building Survey in 1983.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Virginia and Lee McAlester, A field Guide to American Houses, (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1986) page 211.
2. Wilbur Peat, Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century, (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962) page 127.

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property line, denoted as the west side of an existing retaining wall. From this point, the boundary turns north running 129.2 feet along the west property line to a point of intersection with the north property line, denoted as the south side of the right-of-way of the alley between Columbia and Main Streets. From this point of intersection, the boundary turns east and runs 67.7 feet along the north property line to a point on intersection with the east property line, denoted as the backside of the sidewalk along the west side of 12th Street. From this point, the boundary turns south running 129.2 feet along the east property line to intersect with the point of beginning.