

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Union High Academy Historic District
other names/site number Union Bible Seminary; Union Bible College 057-667-25001-4

2. Location

street & number 434 South Union Street N/A not for publication
city or town Westfield N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Hamilton code 057 zip code 46074

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Patrick R. Kelleher 1-27-95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Name of Property

County and State

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
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5		buildings
0		sites
0		structures
0		objects
5		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

EDUCATION: Education-related

EDUCATION: College

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: College

EDUCATION: Education-related

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

ITALIANATE

TUDOR REVIVAL

CRAFTSMAN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof STONE: Slate; ASPHALT

other CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Union High Academy
Name of Property

Hamilton Co., IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1861-1945

Significant Dates

1861

1883

1911

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Indiana State Library

Union High Academy
Name of Property

Hamilton Co., IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.66 AC.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	5 7 4 5 6 0	4 4 3 2 2 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert D. Hartman, Vice-President / Suzanne Fischer, Intern

organization Union Bible College / DHPA date 9-19-94

street & number 434 S. Union St. P.O. Box 315 telephone 317/896-9324

city or town Westfield state IN zip code 46074

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

see continuation sheet for additional owners

name Union Bible College, Inc.

street & number 434 S. Union St. telephone 317/896-9324

city or town Westfield state IN zip code 46074

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Union High Academy H.D.
Hamilton Co., IN

The Union High Academy consists of five buildings: the main classroom building, the President's house (Estes House), a frame dormitory, and two brick dormitories that are now private homes. The classroom building and Estes House face west and stand in a grove of trees, many of which were planted by graduating classes or friends of the school. The frame dormitory is situated behind Estes House and faces College Avenue. The two brick dormitories are located across South Union Street, slightly to the north. Both buildings face east. A paved road (College Avenue) separates the classroom building from Estes House, and there is a parking lot between this road and the rear wing of the classroom building. Between these two buildings and the frame dormitory are some modern structures and trailers used for storage and overflow classrooms. The historic boundary has been drawn to exclude these non-contributing structures.

The classroom building is composed of five sections. The two historic parts are the original 1860 front-gable Greek Revival building and an 1883 Italianate addition that was constructed onto the front of the original building, forming a "T." In 1946, two one-story wings were built on either side of the 1860 portion, filling in the "T" to form a rectangular building. In 1953, a one-story end-gable addition was built onto the rear of the 1860 portion and east wing. All of the building is made of brick except for the 1953 rear addition, which is covered in vinyl siding. The historic sections are laid in common bond, the newer additions in stretcher bond.

The main facade is Italianate and has five bays, two stories, and a hipped roof. A central square tower of three stories projects approximately 3-4 feet beyond the front of the building and extends through the cornice. The tower has a pyramidal roof covered in fish-scale slates and topped with an ornamental spire. Gable dormers of white painted wood contain louvered windows for ventilation.

The main entrance is in the base of the tower, and is reached by a flight of 6 concrete steps. The door is a modern double door of metal and glass with a semicircular fan of four lights above it. The door is framed in simple

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architrave trim and is recessed. A belt course of brick runs around the tower at the level of the door lintel and curves over the fanlight. The second story of the tower contains a pair of tall, narrow triple-hung windows with three sections of eight lights each. A double belt course separates these windows from the door. The third story is separated by a single belt course and contains an oculus window of four lights surrounded by eight smaller panes. The oculus is framed by a double row of headers. All other windows on the facade have stone sills and segmental arched lintels formed by a double row of headers.

The remaining windows are evenly spaced on either side of the tower, with the second-story windows set directly over the first-story ones. The windows are all triple-hung with eight lights in each section, but are wider than those in the tower. The first-story windows are slightly taller than the second-story ones.

The hipped roof is covered in dark-colored asphalt shingles and has four lightning rods along the ridge. The eave overhang is slight, with a simple molded cornice and narrow frieze.

The south elevation of the Italianate section contains four windows identical to those on the main facade and placed two over two. A smaller twelve-over-twelve window is located at the right corner of the first story to light a narrow hallway inside the building.

The second story of the original 1860 building is visible on both south and north elevations. It has four bays with twelve-over-twelve sash windows with stone lintels. The moderately-pitched gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles, replacing the original wood shingles. The original main entrance to this building is now covered by the Italianate section, but consisted of a double door surrounded by transom and sidelights.

The one-story addition to the south elevation has a shed roof that begins at the level of the second-story window sills. The projecting entrance is topped with a triangular pediment flattened at the top. The doorway has a segmental

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arch framed at the top with a double row of headers. The south entrance is located toward the left side of this addition, with one window to its left and four to the right. All windows in this addition have simple architrave trim and brick sills.

A later addition extends three bays further. The roof line is continuous with the previous one-story addition but forms a gable across the rear of the south wing and the 1860 building. There is a door in the left bay and two eight-over-eight sash windows evenly spaced along the side. This addition is covered in white vinyl siding. A narrow flat cornice runs along the roof line of both additions.

The rear elevation shows the gable ends of both the original 1860 building and the 1953 rear addition. Second-story windows are visible at the back of the 1883 Italianate section. The rear wall of the 1860 building is featureless except for a small square brick end chimney placed near the left end of the wall. The rear of the 1953 addition is faced with brick from ground level to a height of approximately four feet. Three one-over-one windows are placed toward the center of the wall, with a plain door at the right end.

The north elevation of the 1953 addition is made of white-painted concrete block. It contains two windows and a simple door. The addition ends at the corner of the 1860 building.

The north elevation of the 1860 wing is similar to the south, but has a door at the left end of the second story. A flight of wooden steps leads from the door to the ground in front of the 1953 addition. The ground-floor window beneath this door is visible; the 1953 one-story shed-roofed addition only covers three of the four bays on the north side. This addition contains three windows like those on the south addition, and two doors on the east end.

The north elevation of the Italianate section is similar to the right side, but has only the four symmetrically-placed windows. A tubular metal fire slide extends from a point between the left first and second-story windows down to the

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ground toward the front of the building.

President's House (Estes House)

Estes House is a one-story side-gable central passage brick house in Greek Revival style. It has modern additions to the south and east elevations, but the original plan is rectangular. It was built in 1861 as the residence for the school principal, and later, the college president. It is currently used for storage and as a student commissary.

The main facade is symmetrical with five bays. The walls and foundation are of brick, originally painted white, but now, red. The moderately-pitched gable roof is covered in light-colored asphalt shingles. The main entrance is in the center of the facade. The door itself is recessed approximately two feet, leaving a narrow vestibule. The door is a four-panel wooden door with decorative moldings around shaped panels. The door surround is a simple molding containing a transom and sidelights. Another transom and sidelights surround the outer opening of the vestibule. Four six-over-six sash windows are distributed evenly on both sides of the door. The door and windows have simple architrave trim with wide stone lintels and narrower stone sills. The frieze is concealed by a band of scroll-cut wooden cornice trim in the shape of stylized fleurs-de-lis.

On the south end of the building is a square, flat-roofed addition faced in concrete formed to resemble stone blocks. The central window is framed in metal and has four vertical lights. The addition's roof is level with the frieze of the historic structure.

The south elevation contains a pair of six-over-six attic windows directly under the gable. There are three carved oculus vents along the eaves: one at the peak and two at window level. The Carpenter Gothic trim continues along the gable cornice. The shed roof of the addition's porch slopes from the bottom corner of the windows to the edge of the building. The ends of the roof are supported by 4"x4" beams. The remaining two sides of the addition are covered in white-painted wooden siding.

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The rear elevation contains another addition, made of white-painted concrete block, that serves as the college bookstore. The only visible part of the historic building is a one-over-one window toward the left end of the wall. A small, square concrete-block chimney stands at the edge of the roof/addition intersection. The north and west sides of this addition are faced with concrete molded to resemble stone blocks. The north side contains a door and display window. Both of these additions were built in 1947, replacing a two-story frame ell.

The north elevation of the building contains paired attic windows and oculus vents like those on the south side. The first story contains a window towards the left side of the wall. Directly under the right-hand attic window is a four-panel door surrounded by a transom and sidelights that are boarded up. Historic photos show a Greek Revival portico with pilasters on either side of the door, and Ionic columns supporting a flat roof with wide molded cornice. A short flight of steps led to the ground.

Dormitories

Across the street from the classroom building and Estes House are two former school dormitories, now private homes. Both buildings are on wooded lots and face east. A dirt road runs between the houses and gives access to modern homes in the back. The houses are at 415 and 401 South Union.

The house at 415 is a two-story brick building with a hipped roof, dating from ca. 1861. It is built on a rectangular plan and has two single-story rear ells. The kitchen ell is original to the house and the garage ell was added sometime between 1900-1920. Other additions and remodeling were done at approximately the same time.

The main facade is asymmetrical, with windows on the right and the door on the left side of the elevation. The foundation and walls are of brick, with a protruding water table of brick. The foundation has been covered in reddish-brown-stained stucco. There are two one-over-one windows on

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the first floor, with a single window centered above them on the second floor. All windows have segmental label molds of brick and incised lunette panels beneath the arches.

The main entrance is an early 20th century addition to the house. The door is located under an asymmetrical Tudor Revival gable with steeply-pitched roof. The eaves are flared; the right eave flows into the original building, while the left one extends down to within three feet of the ground. A narrow window is centered beneath the peak of the gable. The door has a classical surround of white-painted wood. Pilasters support a triangular pediment with dentils along the cornice. A fanlight is set into the pediment. The roof has a narrow cornice and slight eave overhang with decorative false rafters, all painted gray.

The north elevation contains four long narrow windows, two on each floor. A small window on the second story was added between the other two at the time of remodeling, and the bricks above it were painted to imitate the arched label molds on the others. The upper left window was converted into a door. The stairs were removed, but the modern wooden landing remains.

Behind the main house is the one-story kitchen ell, which is shed-roofed on the north elevation and hipped on the south. The window on the north elevation is a triple Craftsman-style ribbon window that replaced the original narrow Italianate one. The ribbon window retains the old brick label mold.

The rear addition is a hipped-roof one story garage, covered with Insulbrick laid over diagonal lath. The north elevation contains a three-panel sliding door of wood with glazing in the upper third of each panel. The rear of this addition contains a central door and four simple windows with white-painted trim. The lintels are slightly triangular at the tops. No windows exist on the rear elevations of the main house or kitchen ell.

The south elevation of the garage addition contains a central door and two small windows. Both north and south elevations have false rafters like those on the Italianate

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portion.

The south elevation of the kitchen ell has a hipped roof and single Italianate window. The ell extends beyond the main part of the house, leaving room for a door on the east side. There is a small square brick chimney at the junction of the ell and the main house. Centered at the rear of the kitchen ell is a decorative terra-cotta chimney installed by the current owners.

The south elevation of the main house has a full-height bay window. The label molds on the second story have been painted gray, those on the first story are reddish-brown.

The house at 401 is a one-story brick building built at approximately the same time as the other house (1861). It has a moderately-pitched cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, and is constructed on a cruciform plan. The rear of the building has a modern addition, probably a garage. The foundation is brick and has a brick water table, but has not been stuccoed like that on the other house.

The main facade has a window centered in the gable front, and a door with transom directly above it. The door leads to a small balcony supported by decorative brackets and surrounded by a modern metal railing. The windows and door have arched brick label molds identical with those at the Hurst house. There is a decorative finial and two ornate brackets in the gable.

The main entrance is in the left ell of the house. It is a panelled door with six lights and a one-light transom. At right angles to the door is a boarded-up door. The current entrance was probably formed from a window. A quarter-circle concrete stoop radiates from the corner. Marks on the brick walls indicate that there was formerly a shed-roofed porch that filled in the space in the "L"

The north elevation contains one window centered on each wall and an attic window in the gable. The windows in the

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gable end have brick segmental arches, while the others have label molds. This gable has a finial but no brackets.

The rear addition is a simple ell covered in rust-colored vertical wood siding, and has single-pane windows.

The south elevation shows the addition, which fills in the space between the rear and south side ells. The south gable end contains a one-story bay window and single attic window directly above it.

The frame dormitory, constructed in 1929, is located behind Estes House and faces north onto College Avenue. It is a one-story front-gable Craftsman building built on a rectangular plan. The low-pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the walls are sided in white-painted wood. The ends of the rafters are visible beneath the eave overhang. The foundation is concrete block. Evergreen shrubs are planted at the front and sides of the building. The building has a high degree of integrity.

The main facade is symmetrical, with two doors centered under a one-story gable-roofed porch with wide eave overhang and exposed rafter ends. In the gable above the porch is a triple window, with the center window taller than the ones on either side. The top sash of each window contains two vertical mullions. On each side of the doors is a long, narrow horizontal window with vertical mullions. The porch is supported by two 8x8" square posts that rest on a concrete block knee wall sculpted to resemble stone. Three steps lead to the ground.

The west side has four bays, with a door in the second bay. The door is reached by a small concrete stoop. Three sash windows, two with vertical mullions, are placed in the other three bays. The east side has three large and one small windows, the larger ones with vertical mullions. The smaller window is in the third bay.

The rear elevation contains one window in the gable and a shed-roofed enclosed porch. The porch has a wooden door with a large, single pane of glass in the upper half.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Union High Academy is significant under Criterion A in the areas of education and religion in the city of Westfield and Hamilton County. It served as the only high school in the county for nearly twenty years, and offered its classrooms to the public high school after a fire destroyed that building. Founded by Quakers, the academy offered a liberal arts education and training for prospective teachers. After Union High decided to close its doors in 1911, the buildings were leased as a Bible seminary on the condition that the new school would continue to operate elementary and high school classes. Under its new leadership, Union Bible Seminary sent the first Protestant missionaries to Bolivia, began publishing religious literature, and hosted a congregation of conservative Quakers who broke away from liberal influences in their own church.

The Quakers who settled the Westfield area in 1834 revered education second only to religion. At this time, there were no public schools in Indiana, so the Westfield residents hired a teacher to hold classes in their meetinghouse when the building was not being used for worship services. Enabling legislation was passed for public schools in 1852, but the first three schools in Hamilton County were not built until 1858. The Town of Westfield built a large two-story frame school that housed eight grades. Not until 1878 did the public school separate the primary from secondary classes.

The Quakers decided that these schools were not sufficient, and took up a subscription for funds to build a secondary school. They raised \$2000, enough money to build a two-story brick building measuring 30'x 60' with three rooms on each floor. This building is now the rear wing of the college. Construction began in 1860, and the first classes were held on January 6, 1861. The school had an enrollment of 65 students the first year.

A small, central passage brick house in the Greek Revival style was built next to the school as a residence for the principal. The building is now used as a bookstore and commissary and for storage. The house had a side portico

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that was more ornate than the main entrance, unusual in a house of this type. The side entrance faced the school building and led directly to the parlor; it was perhaps used by visitors from the school so as not to disturb the rest of the family.

Union High had three educational goals: to prepare students for college, if they so desired; to offer a good, practical education to those who did not want to attend college; and to prepare future teachers for their careers. In 1882, the school added an intermediate and grammar school program. The average number of students during this decade was 250, but peaked one year at 300. A large Italianate addition was built onto the original Greek Revival building in 1883 to accommodate the increased enrollment. Students came from several neighboring states, as well as all parts of Indiana. Tuition for the 16-week term was \$11.20, and lodging in private homes ranged from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week. Parents were encouraged to send their children to Union High Academy in a brochure that reassured them that Westfield was a morally healthy place, with "no saloons, billiard halls, or skating rinks."

In 1892, the Westfield Town School burned down, and Union High offered its facilities to the displaced students. Classes were held in every available room, hall, and storeroom until the new school was completed in 1898. Declining enrollment, due in part to the new public high school, caused the Union board to decide to close the school after the end of the spring term in 1911.

Shortly after the school closed, two local women approached Pastor William M. Smith about the possibility of opening a Bible school in the old building. After much soul-searching, Smith agreed, and Union Bible Seminary began classes in the fall of 1911. As part of the contract with Union High Academy, who retained ownership of the property, the Bible seminary agreed to continue holding primary and high school classes. Eight of these classes were held in one room.

In 1913, William Smith started a monthly newsletter, *The Friends' Minister*, that was directed at conservative

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Quakers. In order to publish this and other religious literature, the school purchased a printing press in 1914. In 1919, the newsletter changed its name to *The Gospel Minister*, and became a weekly publication. The publishing enterprise became a major part of the school's mission, and in 1946, a new wing had to be built on the northeast side of the classroom building to house the printing equipment.

One of the teachers at Union Bible Seminary was Ellen Briles, one of the two women who had asked Smith to start the school. Mrs. Briles discovered that there were no Protestant missionaries in Bolivia, so she decided to read as much as she could about that country and to inspire her students to spread the Gospel there. As a result, Union Bible Seminary sent the first two missionaries to Bolivia in 1919. Subsequent UBS students have continued their work.

During the 1920s, several families associated with UBS took in student boarders. The two brick houses directly across the street from the school were both used as dormitories/boarding houses; 415 S. Union was rented by former missionaries to Jamaica who boarded a few students, and 401 was the home of John and Ellen Briles, who also kept students although their home was quite small. The seminary built an addition to the back of the Briles' house for extra dining room space. This house was used as a student residence until the death of Mrs. Briles in 1933.

When the demand for student housing became too great for local boarding houses, the seminary built their own dormitory. The *Gospel Minister* printed a request for assistance, and a builder from Iowa volunteered to construct the eight-room building in exchange for room and board. The building housed married students and their families; at one time, eighteen people lived in it. Now, the one-story bungalow serves as a residence for the Dean of Students.

In 1924, 66 Quakers, who were members of the Westfield Friends' Church next door to UBS, withdrew from the congregation over a conflict about adherence to the traditional beliefs. These conservative Quakers were offered the use of the Union Bible Seminary building for their meetings. They called their congregation "Union

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Friends' Church" and continued to meet at UBS until completion of their new church building in 1970. This new church is south of UBS on Union Street.

In 1943, Union Bible Seminary purchased the buildings and land from Union High Academy. After the war, the school built additions onto the classroom building and Estes House, and constructed a new residence for students and staff. The school still operates as Union Bible College, and continues to use these three buildings as well as some newer ones. Although it is non-denominational, three of the seven board members are chosen from the Yearly Meeting of Friends.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point 40' south of the intersection of the east side of South Union Street and the south side of Roosevelt Street, being the corner of the lot line dividing the properties of the Westfield Friends' Church and the Union Bible College; thence east along the lot line 290' to a point; thence south 177' to a point on the north side of College Avenue; thence east 170' to a point opposite the lot line dividing lots 1 and 2 of Cox's Subdivision; thence south 118' along said lot line to the sidewalk that runs east-west in back of the building; thence west 60' along the sidewalk to the east edge of Walnut Street; thence north 88' along Walnut Street to the south edge of College Avenue; thence west 113' along College Avenue; thence south 194' to a point on the line dividing Lot 1 from Lots 2 and 3; thence west along the lot line 290' to the east side of South Union Street; thence along the right-of-way of South Union Street north 380' to a point across from the corner of the line dividing Lots 11 and 12; thence across South Union Street and continuing west along the lot line 260'; thence following the lot line north 60'; thence south 50'; thence north 1-0'; thence east 160' to a point at the intersection of the lot line and the west side of South Union Street; thence south 130' to a point across from the lot line dividing Friends' Church from Union Bible College; thence east 50' across South Union Street to the place of beginning. Containing 3.66 acres, more or less.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the five pre-1945 buildings associated with Union High Academy and Union Bible Seminary and the grove of trees planted by students during the period of significance. The boundary excludes all non-contributing buildings between the historic structures.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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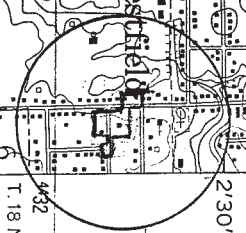
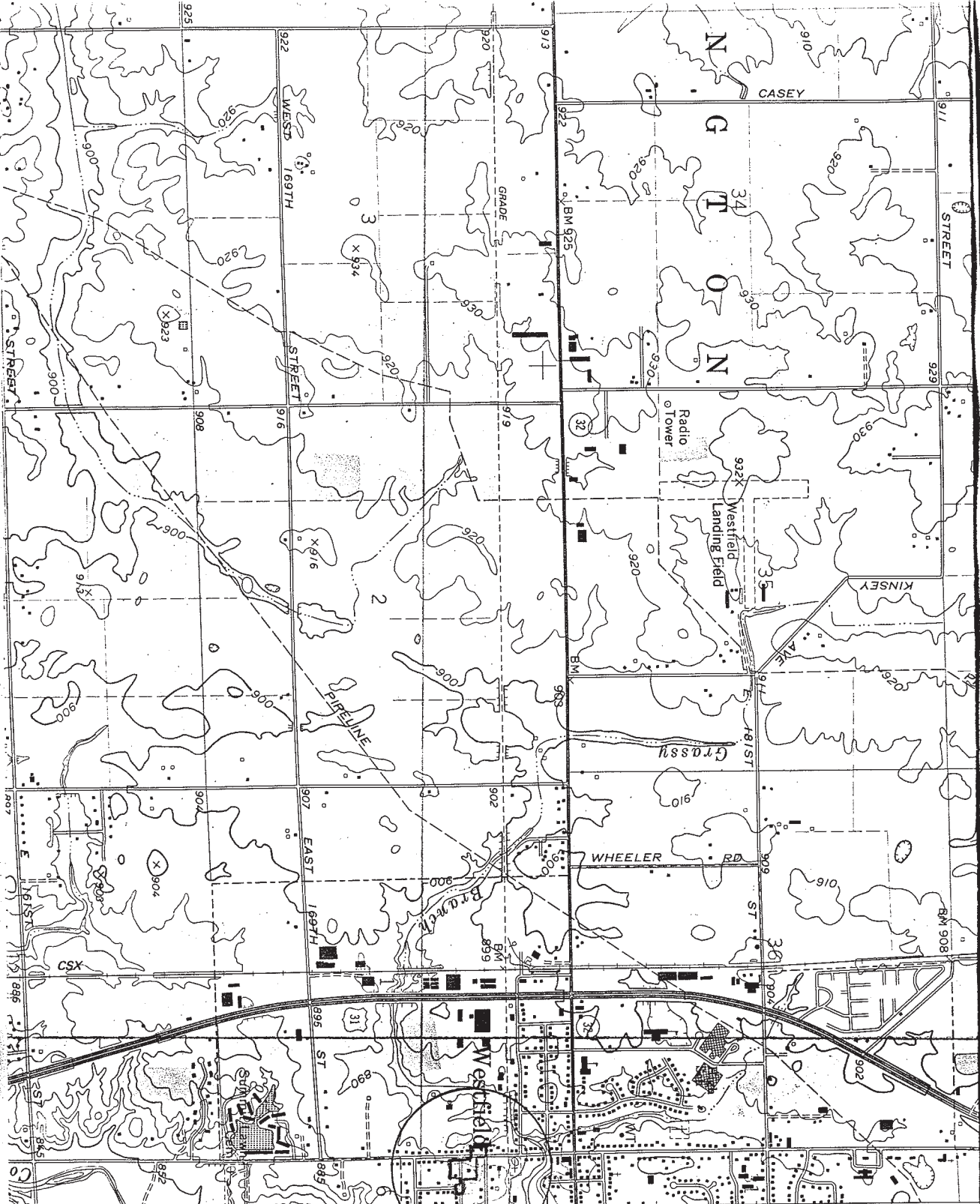
Roberts, Leanna K. et al. (eds.). A History of Westfield and Washington Township. Noblesville, IN: Rowland Printing Co., 1984.

Smith, Simeon O. Biography of William Martin Smith and the History of Union Bible Seminary, Inc. Westfield, IN: Union Bible Seminary, Inc., 1982.

ADDITIONAL PROPERTY OWNERS

Tim & Denise Hurst, 415 South Union St. Westfield, IN 46074

Jean M. Brinser & John Wright, 401 South Union St. Westfield, IN 46074



UNION HIGH
ACADEMY
HAMILTON CO., IN
ZONE 16
E 574560
N 4432210

920 000 FEET
(WEST)

NOBLESVILLE 6 MI.
ANDERSON 24 MI.