

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Greenfield Residential Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Hendricks Street on the west; South Street on the south; Wood Street on the east; and Boyd Avenue on the north

N/A  
N/A

not for publication

city or town Greenfield

vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Hancock code 059 zip code 46140

## 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



10/27/2011  
Date

Indiana DNR - Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
523	180	buildings
1		sites
15		structures
		objects
539	180	<b>Total</b>

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

2

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCIAL/TRADE: Business

COMMERCIAL/TRADE: Professional

GOVERNMENT: Post Office

RELIGION: Religious Facility

HEALTH CARE: Medical business/office

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCIAL/TRADE: Business

COMMERCIAL/TRADE: Professional

COMMERCIAL/TRADE: Restaurant

RELIGION: Religious Facility

HEALTH CARE: Medical business/office

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival  
 : Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate  
 : Queen Anne

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival  
 : Neo-Classical Revival  
 : Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Foundation: BRICK

Walls: WOOD: Weatherboard  
 : Shingle

STONE: Limestone

BRICK

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

ASBESTOS

METAL: Aluminum

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MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style

OTHER: Lustron

Roof: ASPHALT

### Narrative Description

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

### Summary Paragraph

The Greenfield Residential Historic District is located primarily north of the historic downtown commercial center and it spreads east and west along Main Street, or the National Road, approximately four blocks in each direction. The area is located in the Tipton Till Plain, a geological area that was repeatedly pummeled by advancing and receding glaciers, so that most of Hancock County's terrain is flat and provides prime farmland. The district's earliest buildings are clustered around the National Road on both sides of the commercial district, and then residential development primarily spread out from there north along State Street into the early 1940s, fanning out on each side to approximately Franklin Street on the west and Wood Street on the east. Early farmhouses dating to c.1880 can be found among later buildings, suggesting that they once were located on the edges of town. Development located directly south of Main Street tended to be industrial due to the location of the Pennsylvania Railroad and freight depot there. The district comprises slightly over 187 acres and is composed primarily of houses, totaling 419 in all. The houses range from high-style, architect designed homes, to much more modest vernacular cottages, sometimes located next door to one another. The primary architectural styles found are Greek and Gothic Revivals, Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and vernacular bungalows, L-plans and gabled-ells, ranches and minimal traditional homes. The Greenfield Residential Historic District is also home to one of two extant Lustrons in Greenfield, built in c.1947 on the northern edge of the district. The other Lustron is south of the residential district on S. State Street.

### Narrative Description

Greenfield is located in central Hancock County, in Center Township, and the city occupies approximately eight square miles of land. Its topography is generally flat, and Brandywine Creek and Potts Ditch run southeast through the city limits. The city's early residential and commercial development occurred on or near the National Road, known as Main Street, and it followed a grid pattern. Due to the slightly southwestern trajectory of the National Road through Greenfield, nearly all the streets within the district are slightly skewed to follow its angle. As the city expanded north from the main intersection of State and Main Streets this skew was corrected in the grid pattern at approximately Park Avenue.

The National Road brought most settlers to Greenfield after workers cleared its path through Hancock County in 1834. In 1851 the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad (popularly called by its later name, Pennsylvania Railroad) laid tracks parallel to the National Road to the south, which soon became the main shipping route for area farmers and manufacturers. In 1900 an interurban line extended east through Greenfield from Indianapolis, connecting Greenfield to nearly all parts of the state via the Indianapolis hub. By 1925 the national government paved all of the National Road and renamed it US 40, and the state government had begun to identify state roads and to place them within a systematic numbering system. As a result State Street, a major north-south thoroughfare in Greenfield, became State Road 9 in this period. In the 1960s Interstate 70 was built to the north of downtown Greenfield, creating a development boom along North State Street to the interstate in the 1970s that had previously been farmland. Except for an extant brick road, all streets in the district are paved with asphalt, and the majority of the blocks include two alleys that cross mid-block. Some brick alleys are still extant.

Greenfield's historic residential district is roughly bounded by Hendricks Street on the west, Depot Street on the south, Pratt Street on the east, and Boyd Avenue on the north. The district is counted as one site, and it is composed of its platted streets, sidewalks, mature trees, and specifically nine instances of historic curbing and retaining walls composed primarily of limestone, cobblestones, or brick. Of buildings, the district includes 417 houses (368 contributing, 49 non-contributing), 4 apartment buildings (all non-contributing), 10 commercial buildings (2 contributing, 8 non-contributing), 1

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post office (contributing), 5 churches (all contributing), 223 garages (112 contributing, 111 non-contributing), 8 sheds (all contributing), 15 carriage houses (14 contributing, 1 non-contributing), 6 barns (all contributing), 6 carports (1 contributing, 5 non-contributing), 3 gazebos (1 contributing, 2 non-contributing), 2 contributing privies, 1 contributing summer kitchen, 1 contributing playhouse, and 1 contributing workshop. Of structures, the district includes 2 bridges (both contributing), 12 fences (all contributing), and one brick street. In total, there are 523 contributing buildings and 15 contributing structures, and 180 non-contributing buildings and 0 non-contributing structures. In all there are 441 total properties in the district.

Most houses are either brick or wood frame construction on brick, limestone, or concrete foundations. Typical wall cladding includes wood clapboard, brick, and synthetic siding; some unusual examples display wood shingles, stucco, and concrete block. Porches on houses built pre-1900 often feature turned wood posts and spindles, and sometimes decorative friezes, brackets, and arches. Post-1900 houses tend to exhibit concrete block knee walls and pillars on their porches. The district has houses that are typically one-, two-, and two-and-one-half stories in height, and they display uniform setbacks from the road on nearly every block. On some blocks the houses sit on a slight rise that slopes down to the sidewalk. Lot sizes tend to be long and narrow within the older sections, and become wider post-1920. Additionally, many buildings retain original one and two car garages, carriage houses, and even barns. Most houses access these buildings via an alley, as most lots are too narrow for side driveways. Some properties also retain full or remnants of original wrought-iron fencing, and nine resources retain original brick, granite, limestone and fieldstone curbing/retaining walls. All blocks include sidewalks and street trees, which add to the neighborhood's unity and sense of place.

The prominent styles found in the district are Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Free Classic, and Craftsman. Vernacular building styles primarily found are Queen Anne cottages, I-houses, gabled-ells, L-plans, and bungalows. Two properties in the district were previously individually listed in the National Register: the Charles Barr House (2008) and the James Whitcomb Riley House (1977). The historians evaluated all buildings and structures built within the period 1846-c.1960 in the district based on the amount of historic integrity they still possessed. Buildings that retained original materials, massing, form, and detailing to a reasonable degree were considered contributing resources. Some representative examples of resources in the district are described below.

The biographical information provided below came primarily from four sources: George Richman's *History of Hancock County, Indiana (Biographical Only Edition)*, Greenfield Historic Landmarks' 1981 and 1982 historic homes tour pamphlets, Sanborn fire insurance maps, and from an interview with eight local historians conducted in February 2011. Complete citations of these sources can be found in the bibliography.

The following buildings represent exceptional architectural merit and/or significant historical contributions to Greenfield's history. The numbers before each entry corresponds to its number under the "Property Number" on the Greenfield Historic District Resource List that begins on page 41 of this application.

No. 21: Selman/Williams House, 216 W 5<sup>th</sup> Street – Contributing, contributing barn and carriage house

This Italianate style house sits on approximately 1.8 acres of land and is known as the Selman/Williams House. Built in 1874, this two story house has brick walls with header bond brick beltcourses. The roof is hipped and has wide cornice boards and overhanging boxed wood eaves. The east elevation contains a rounded two story bay with rounded windows, and there is a large interior brick chimney. The wraparound porch extends to the east. It is hipped and it has a bracketed cornice, tapered wood columns on brick plinths with limestone caps, a turned spindle balustrade, and a pedimented gable over the entry. A rear open balcony on the second story features small limestone block knee walls designed in a latticework pattern. The house retains its original 1/1 tall wood windows with segmental arch openings. Some windows are transomed. The windows either have brick label molding or limestone lintels, and all have limestone sills. A fixed stained glass square window is located on the east elevation. The original main entry located under the porch gable has double carved wood doors with half lights and a transom. A second entry is found at the east end of the porch, and it also has an original wood door with half light and transom. Both entries retain their original wood screen doors. The property includes a side-gabled livestock barn with wood clapboard siding and a metal roof with a cupola, and a front-gabled two story carriage house sided in vertical wood clapboard.

This house was built by James Alfred Flippo, an early settler to the area. Born in Virginia to wealthy landowner parents in 1835, Flippo moved to Greenfield in 1853 after becoming a skilled carpenter. In Greenfield he built a number of homes until he was elected county treasurer in 1888, and later he was elected to the city council. Flippo built this house for Thomas Selman and his new bride, on land belonging to her father, Philander Boyd, who lived next door to the east. The Williams Family purchased the home in the late 1800s and it has belonged to that family ever since. (This house is visible on the left side of photo 1)

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No. 22: Boyd/Strickland House, 202 W 5<sup>th</sup> Street – Contributing, contributing garage, carriage house, play cabin, non-contributing workshop

This house, which sits on approximately 1.3 acres of land, was built in 1856 in the Italianate style. Known as the Boyd/Strickland House, this house was actually first built for the Duncan Family. The Duncans sold it to Philander Boyd in c. 1860. The two story brick house features a low-pitched hipped roof with two large interior brick chimneys. There is a wood eave overhang that is boxed. A cupola was removed, but the platform on the roof remains. The original tall wood 6/6 windows are singly and symmetrically spaced and have flat arch limestone lintels and sills. The main entry is located on the east end of the façade under a small portico with hipped roof, a bracketed cornice and two square wood columns. The entry is the original paneled wood door and screen door with sidelights and a transom. An historic rear addition was added to the house c. 1890 and is sided with wood clapboard with a shed roof. On the property is a contributing c. 1890 two story carriage house and a garage. The garage was converted at that time from a summer kitchen. There is also a c. 1940 wood sided playhouse. Limestone curbing and a limestone walkway to the front door is also extant. A non-contributing aluminum fence and newer workshop are also on the grounds.

Philander Boyd became one of the city's wealthiest citizens. He was born in 1817 in Wayne County, Indiana. He organized the Citizen's Bank in 1874, one of Greenfield's first banks, and served as its president until his death in 1897. In 1887 the first gas well drilled in Greenfield occurred on this property, about two blocks east and one block north of this house near Potts Ditch. Boyd owned over 1,700 acres in Hancock County and upon his death his estate was valued at \$200,000. Richard Strickland, a native of Ohio, purchased the property in c. 1878. Before moving to Greenfield, Strickland published two newspapers in Wayne County and soon after he settled in Greenfield he also began to publish the *Jeffersonian*. Richard and his son Harry were both well-known newspapermen in their day, with Ben later publishing the *Greenfield Globe* and the *Greenfield Evening Star*. Richard continued to publish and edit his newspapers until he retired in 1889. He died in Centerville, Indiana, in 1898. The property remains in the Strickland family. (The house is visible on the right side of photo 1)

No. 23: Hinchman House, 114 W 5<sup>th</sup> Street – Contributing, contributing English barn and wrought iron fence

Built c. 1880 for John and Emma (Boyd) Hinchman on land given by Philander Boyd as a wedding gift to his newly married daughter, the Hinchman House is located directly east of the Boyd/Strickland House and sits on approximately 1.2 acres. This two-story wood frame Italianate style house sits on a brick foundation and has asbestos tile siding with fluted wood corner pilasters. The hipped roof includes three large brick chimneys, slightly flared eaves, a bracketed cornice and wide boxed eaves. The house retains its original wood 1/1 windows with wood cornice trim and original wood shutters. The wraparound porch is hipped with a front projecting pedimented gable. The porch extends to the west and it has a bracketed cornice, round full-length columns and a simple wood balustrade. The main entry is under the gable and it retains its original carved wood with half light door. The second entry is located at the west end of the porch, and it retains the original carved wood with half light door. The property includes an English barn with vertical wood siding, and a wrought iron fence along the sidewalk with square brick end posts.

John Hinchman owned a grocery store for many years in downtown Greenfield. The couple's only child, John Boyd Hinchman, studied law at Indiana University and then studied dentistry. He opened a dentist office in Greenfield and practiced for three years before being elected mayor. After serving one term he took up law again, and went on to become the city attorney and later a judge. John Boyd and his wife eventually moved into his parents' home sometime between 1900 and 1916.

No. 25: Brick bridge carrying W 5<sup>th</sup> Street over Potts Ditch -- Contributing

This arched brick bridge is located approximately one block west of State Street and it carries W 5<sup>th</sup> Street over Potts Ditch. Its date is uncertain, but news accounts about a serious flood in 1913 mention that this bridge was one of the few that did not wash away. Its age is estimated to be c. 1900 since brick bridges were being phased out for concrete throughout the state in this period. Once known as "The Branch," Potts Ditch meanders through Greenfield and goes underground in some areas, traveling under roads and buildings, until it empties into the Brandywine Creek south of Greenfield. This bridge features architectural details such as three rows of header bond bricks trimming the arched opening on both sides, and it has limestone coping and rough cut limestone block retaining walls. There are no guard rails, just simple tubular metal railings. (Photo 2)

No. 51: Randall House, 110 E Grant Street, Contributing, contributing garage

Built in 1869, this one and one-half story house is Italianate style, but with a wider massing than is usually found in Greenfield. Its cross-gabled roofline has a crest brick chimney, a gabled dormer with three lights on the façade and east

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elevation, rafter tails, and its wide cornice includes decorative brackets. Its walls are painted brick, with shingles cladding the dormer walls. The façade includes an octagonal projecting bay with a flat roof on its east end and there are two decorative round vents flanking the half story window above the bay. The original wood windows are glazed in a 4/4 pattern and are either segmental or round arched with limestone or corbelled brick label moldings and limestone sills. The wraparound porch on the house's west end is a c.1920 addition and it has Craftsman style square brick columns and knee walls with weeping wells and a hipped roof. The porch is partially enclosed on its west elevation where a bank of 4/4 wood windows fill the space between the roofline and the knee wall. The entry is centrally located and is under the porch, and the door is paneled wood with half light, with a segmental arched glass transom above and a wood and glass storm door. The door and storm door are original to the house. A later rear addition is sheathed in vinyl siding. Also on the property is a contributing c.1920 wood clapboard one car garage.

The Randall House was the first house on this block and it remained the sole house there until 1887. Today it sits on approximately 0.5 acres. George Randall's father was a tanner in Greenfield in the 1840s, and George established a business in the 1860s making leather goods such as harnesses that came from his father's tannery. In the latter part of the century he turned to real estate. He built the Randall Building, located on the northeast corner of State and Main Streets at 2 East Main Street in Greenfield in c.1890, a prominent downtown commercial building. In 1903 he purchased Boyd's Grove (where Hancock Regional Hospital's campus is now located at the northeast corner of Park and State Streets), and in that year he subdivided it into sixty lots. In late 1905 he subdivided the second section of this land. This parcel was named Randall Place. The Randalls moved to Indianapolis c.1900, but the house remained in the Randall family until 1919. (This house is visible as the first house on the left in photo 5)

No. 66: New House, 117 E Grant Street, Contributing, contributing carriage house and wrought iron fencing

With the original portion built c.1900 in the Free Classic style, and a c.1920 addition in the Craftsman style, this property sits on approximately one acre of land. The two and one-half story house combines an American foursquare-like form with Classical influences. It features a flared hipped roof with a hipped dormer on the façade and east elevation, both of which have three square wood fixed lights with a diamond-pane glazing on the façade, and a gablet on the rear elevation. The wide eaves are boxed with vinyl siding, and below that is a wide wood cornice. The original portion of the house has a rectangular footprint and is sheathed in brick. The c.1920 addition is a two-story wing added to the rear that extends past the house on both the west and east elevations. The addition also has a flared hipped roof with wide eaves boxed with vinyl, and a wood cornice. The first story of the addition has wood clapboard siding, then there is a wood beltcourse above which the walls flare slightly, and the siding on the second story is wood shingle. A small boxed bay is found on the addition's east elevation, and an enclosed sleeping porch is located on the second floor of the addition's west elevation. The windows on the original house have header bond brick segmental arched openings. The windows are a combination of wood and vinyl replacements. The wood windows are found in the fixed dormer lights, in the two 1/1 tall and narrow windows under the porch, and in some windows that are glazed in Craftsman-style 3/1 and an unusual 7/1 pattern that were historic replacements in c.1920. The sleeping porch features a three-part bay made with a smaller 3/1, a longer 7/1, and a smaller 3/1 composition of windows. Vinyl 1/1 and 1x1 glazed windows are also found on the original portion as well as on the rear addition. All windows on the original house have limestone sills. The elaborate wraparound porch is part of the c.1920 addition, and it features a hipped roof, large cornice with festoons above the entry, concrete Ionic smooth columns in singles, pairs and triples resting on concrete block plinths, with a lattice-style concrete block knee walls. The porch extends to the west elevation and connects to a porte-cochère. The porch also includes two balconies, one above the main entry on the façade, and the other over the porte-cochère just off the sleeping porch. Each balcony has a small balustrade of square posts with Classical paneled end posts at the corners in triples. The façade's balcony projects slightly over the porch and brackets are found beneath it. The grounds feature stone urns flanking the porch and limestone plinths with a single carved pineapple flanking each side of the driveway. Original wrought iron fencing is still extant in the backyard and in the east yard. Also on the property is a c.1920 two-story carriage house sided with wood clapboard and retaining wood 4-paned windows.

Greenfield native Albert New and his family built this house in c.1900 after many years spent in the Western territories. Born in 1857 and raised in Greenfield, New worked at his father's mill and store in Greenfield until he was appointed to a post in a land office in the Wyoming Territory in c.1885. He stayed in Wyoming for over five years and then worked for the Union Pacific Railroad. His wanderlust next led him to installing telegraph equipment on Pacific Ocean vessels before finally returning home to Greenfield in c.1900 to take over the family business once more. (This house is visible as the second house from the right in photo 6)

No. 67: Robb House, 205 E Grant Street, Contributing, contributing garage

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Built for attorney William Robb in c.1912, this one and one-half story Craftsman bungalow retains most of its original materials. Sitting on a brick foundation, the walls on the first story are clad in wood clapboard with a plain wood beltcourse separating each floor. Above the beltcourse the walls are clad in wood shingles. The wide eave overhanging roof has exposed rafter tails and brackets. On the façade, centrally placed, is a gabled dormer with rafter tails and brackets, clad in wood shingles with three 12/1 ribbon lights with a wood beltcourse acting as the lintels. The integral porch is half width of the house's façade, and it features rafter tails, three large square brick columns, and a simple square wood balustrade. Above and in between the brick columns are wood caps with a carved cross design, connected by pointed arched spandrels with brackets. The entry is located under the east end of the porch, and it features its original paneled wood door with multi-paned one third light, flanked by multi-light sidelights, trimmed with simple wood molding. The house retains its original wood 6/1, 9/1 and 12/1 Craftsman-style glazed windows with simple wood trim. The wide beltcourse acts as the lintels for all first story windows. The property retains a c.1960 two car garage with wood clapboard siding, an overhanging bay, and two paneled wood garage bays with ribbon lights, and a newer wood privacy fence.

Little is known of attorney William Robb, the house's first owner. The house is one of the district's most intact and high-style Craftsman bungalows. Like most houses on Grant Street, this house sits on a slight rise and has a deeper setback on a 0.25 acre lot. (This house is visible as the third house from the right in photo 6)

No. 73: Seventh Day Adventists Church, 320 W Walnut Street -- Contributing

This 1902 one story gable front church was originally home to the Seventh Day Adventists. The simple rectangular building sits on a brick foundation and is clad in wavy asbestos tile siding. There are rafter tails evident in the open wood eaves, and the front gable retains simple wood fascia. A square steeple with a pyramidal roof is located near the west end of the façade and it contains the main entry. The steeple does not project forward very far from the façade. The original entry has been replaced with two plate glass commercial style doors with a glass transom. The church retains its original 2/2 wood windows with wood cornice trim, and they are singly spaced. The openings are symmetrical on all sides of the building.

The Seventh Day Adventists congregation was established in Greenfield after holding revivals at Boyd's Grove in 1901. They pitched a tent at the (then) vacant lot on the northeast corner of Noble and Walnut Streets before purchasing the lot to build this church. They progressed quickly and the church was finished by February 1902. Gradually, as members moved or passed away, the congregation dwindled to the point that services became increasingly irregular, until the church closed altogether. A series of other churches utilized this building, with the most recent being the Greater Grace of Central Indiana Church.

No. 104: Barr House, 25 W Walnut Street -- Contributing

This wood frame Queen Anne style house was built by architect John Felt, a Greenfield native, for the Charles Barr family in 1893. This two and one-half story house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in wood clapboard on the first and second stories divided by beltcourses, and above this in the gables are found wood shingles, wavy boards and other stickwork decoration. A front-gabled wraparound porch extends to the west and it includes a turreted bay, a spindle frieze and a turned post balustrade. The façade includes a three-sided, two-story bay with scroll brackets. The complex roof form includes many gables, a turret, and a gabled dormer. The west elevation has an open sleeping porch on the second story with a balustrade and turned posts that mimic the front porch. The house retains its original wood 1/1 glazed and fixed leaded glass windows, as well as its original carved wood entry with rounded glass insert. The Barr House sits on a narrow and deep lot that is commonly found in this district.

Charles Barr moved to Greenfield in 1885 as a young married man to farm, but after the discovery of natural gas he soon turned to investing in multiple businesses that quickly sprang up around the county. He owned a brick factory northwest of downtown Greenfield near the present high school at Park and Broadway Streets, was a partner in the engineering firm Friese, Barr & Moulden, and became a prominent investor in one of the city's first banks, the Greenfield Banking Company. Additionally, Barr owned over 150 acres of land just outside of Greenfield which he rented out to farmers. Charles served as vice president and then as president of the Greenfield Banking Company, and by 1900 the Barrs were one of the city's wealthiest families. (This house is visible as the second house from the right in photo 8)

In addition to the Barr House, John Felt is known to have designed the houses located at the following addresses in the residential district: 120 W Walnut Street (No. 85), 116 W. Walnut Street (No. 86), 510 E. North Street (No. 138), 604 W. Main Street (No. 182), 510-512 W. Main Street (No. 183), and 238 W. Main Street (No. 196).

No. 120: St. Michael's Catholic Church, 226 W North Street -- Contributing

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Known today as the "Wedding Chapel," this Gothic Revival style building was Greenfield's first Catholic Church and was built in 1898. The painted brick building is highly decorative, with corner buttresses, pointed arch corbel arcade at the cornice line in a repeating drip molding pattern, and limestone sills and caps. The roofline is steeply gabled, and a slightly projecting square tower with pyramidal roof is located on the west corner of the façade. A tall exterior brick chimney is found on the east elevation near the building's rear. The original windows are multi-paned stained glass with tracery at the top and are shaped into pointed arches, and they are singly spaced. The largest of these is a bay found on the center of the façade. The recessed entry is located in the corner steeple and the pointed arch opening is trimmed with smooth faced carved limestone. The replacement entry doors are paired commercial plate glass with the original pointed arch transom above with tracery glazing.

St. Michael's parish formed in 1860 and for many years they held masses in parishoners' homes until this church was built in 1898. The parish moved in the 1960s to a new church northwest of downtown, and for a time it was home to the Bible Methodist Church before becoming the Wedding Chapel. (Photo 9)

No. 121: House, 216 W North Street, Contributing, contributing carriage house and shed

Built in 1894 by local architect John Felt, this two and one-half story exuberant Queen Anne style house is clad in a variety of wood siding, and it features a complex roofline with decorative cresting. The hipped roof includes multiple gables, with two on the façade, two on the east elevation, and one on the west. There is an interior brick chimney, and the wood eave overhang is open. The facade includes a front gable on the west end, a center gablet with a pinnacle, and a rounded turret on the east end that also has a pinnacle. The walls are clad with fish scales in the two front gables, with a stickwork beltcourse between a course of sawtooth banding on the west gable, beneath which is a band of wood trim with vertical boards carved in relief in a marching pattern. Beneath this the first and second stories are clad in wood clapboard with wood cornerboards. The west elevation includes a two story chamfered bay under the south gable with decorative corner brackets. The walls feature fishscale in the two gables on the west elevation and in the gable on the east elevation that is similar to the facade. Attached to the front gable and extending east across the facade is an open hipped roofed sleeping porch complete with a rounded corner. The wide cornice line includes repeating brackets, with three wood turned post supports with a spindle lattice frieze beneath the cornice line, and a balustrade with repeating square cut outs. The spindle posts no longer are extant on the porch. The first story features a wraparound porch that extends to the east. Its hipped roof includes a slightly projecting festooned pedimented gable over the main entry with a pinnacled roof, as well as an extended flared turret with a finial at the porch's southeast corner. The porch retains six of its original turned post supports, but it is missing its original balustrade, other post supports, and part of the cornice. The porch's entry retains its original carved half light Eastlake style door and its original wood screen door with spindlework details. A second entry is found at the east end of the porch, and it also retains its wood and screen doors similar in style to the main doors. A rear shed roof porch features decorative turned post supports with a turned spindle balustrade, and a spindlework frieze with repeating ball pendants. The rear entry features an Eastlake style stickwork door surround, with the original rounded arched half light wood door and original wood screen door with spindlework detailing. Beneath this porch is an open staircase to a cellar. The house retains its original wood windows, which are asymmetrically placed and features a variety of shapes and sizes. On the façade in the top gable is boarded fan light opening, and there is a three part lunar window in the west gable with wood trim surround. Under the sleeping porch are wood 1/1 and 2/1 glazed windows with a half light wood door and original screen door with spindlework details. On the first floor of the façade under the porch there is a large bay on the west end with three fixed leaded glass lights above. East of the entry is a window with a smaller upper sash, and facing east under the porch is a fixed leaded glass light. The east, west and rear elevations primarily feature 1/1 wood windows, with multi-paned narrow eyebrow windows on the south gable of the east elevation, and in the gable on the west elevation. The house rests on a rough faced cut limestone block foundation.

Also on the property is a wood board and batten sided potting shed. This gable front building includes decorative bargeboard and six light fixed wood windows. A c.1894 two story gable front carriage house is located on the property's northeast corner, and it features vertical wood boards in the gables with roll asphalt siding on the rest, with wood corner boards. The building includes three fixed, 6-paned wood windows and a modern metal garage door trimmed at the two corners with engaged spindlework. The house sits on a narrow and deep lot with a uniform setback with other houses on this block. (This house is visible as the third house from the right in photo 10)

No. 123: Baldwin House, 204 W North Street, Contributing

This wood frame, one and one-half story, two bay Gothic Revival style house is clad in asbestos tile, painted red. The cross-gabled roof features incised bargeboard in a repeating pendant style. The upper portion of the front elevation displays a gabled balcony with a balustrade that features pendant-style rails that mimic the bargeboard, and a recessed entry marked by a pointed arch. The original half light wood balcony door is flanked by smaller rectangular windows,



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surrounded by wood cornice trim molding. On either side of the front gable are two shed dormers featuring side-by-side windows glazed in a 4 pane pattern. At the crestline is a brick interior chimney. The shed roof porch covers the house's lower level and is supported by four square wood pillars and features a turned spindle balustrade. The main entry is centrally located and it retains the original 2/3 light wood door with carved and painted garlands. Two large bays flank the entry on the main level, and they feature 1/1 original sashes and decorative cornice trim. The side gables of the structure are steeply pitched and include decorative bargeboards. Underneath the side gable are two 1/1 original windows, while the lower level of the structure features 1/1 original wood windows, complete with wood cornice trim molding. The house stands on a brick foundation and includes poured concrete front steps and porch deck. The rear and west side of the structure include additions constructed in c.1950 with smaller sized 1/1 wood windows with cornice trim. This house is located on a corner lot with a larger set back, and it has a wider, shallower lot size than other houses on this block. This is likely because it is older than the rest of the homes built on the block. (This house is visible as the first house on the right in photo 10)

This house was built in 1869 for the Baldwin family. Little is known of the Baldwin family, but the house's second owners, the Coopers, took possession of the house in c.1885. Allen Cooper was a partner in a local blacksmith shop named Morford & Cooper until 1912, at which time he was elected county treasurer. Cooper had previously served terms on the city council. Cooper was also an automobile enthusiast and he served as president of the local Dixie Highway Club, which had formed in c.1914 to promote the building of a highway from Chicago to Cincinnati.

No. 125: House, 110 E North Street, Contributing

Built in c.1890, this house is the only example of the rare X-plan form with Queen Anne details in the district. This two story house sits at an angle in its narrow, deep lot with the front entry and porch parallel to North Street. The house has a brick foundation and wood clapboard siding. The windows are wood 1/1 with wood cornice trim surrounds and there are several fixed diamond pane windows. On the west elevation there is a Queen Anne-style 1/1 glazed window with Queen Anne style small square panes along the edges. The front door is a half-light wood door with Eastlake details topped with a stained glass rectangular transom. There is also an historic wood screen door with spindle details. The front elevation of each gabled wing has chamfered corners outlined with wood corner boards and decorative scroll brackets at the roofline. The roof has a wood eave overhang. Decorative vents are found in each gabled end. The front porch is likely a later addition (perhaps c.1915) and has a hipped roof with thick brick pillars and knee walls with stone coping. The house also has a flat roof rear wing.

No. 126: Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church, 120 E North Street – Contributing

Built c.1900, this building today is home to the Protestant Church of Greenfield. Located next to Potts Ditch, this one and one-half story Gothic Revival style church has a hipped roof with two front gables. The roof is standing seam metal and the walls are primarily brick. The façade has been covered with a limestone veneer. The top gable has fishscale shingles. The original stained glass windows are singly spaced with limestone sills and lancet tops trimmed with brick header bonding. The replacement front entry is metal double doors with small fixed lights. A canvas canopy extends over the entry to the sidewalk.

Originally called Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church, this church organized in Blue River Township, in southeast Hancock County, in 1841. In 1854 the congregation built a frame church in that township. In November 1895 the congregation voted to build a church on North Street in Greenfield, and they bought this lot for \$3,932.59. (This building is visible as the fourth building from the right in photo 11)

No. 139: Curry House, 518 E North Street, Contributing, contributing garage, non-contributing barn.

Prominent local merchant Cassius Curry built this house in c.1900, which has a large set back from the street and is located on a slight rise on approximately 0.5 acres of land. The two and one-half story wood frame Free Classic house features a complex hipped roofline with a gablet on the east elevation. Two pyramidal dormers are found on the façade and east elevation, each with fixed wood lights. There are two interior brick chimneys and one large exterior chimney covered in a limestone façade on the west elevation. The wide eave overhangs are boxed with wood, below which is a wide wood cornice. The walls are clad in wood clapboard with a beltcourse between the first and second stories, and wood corner boards. A two story, three sided bay is located on the east elevation. The house sits on a brick foundation. Wood 1/1 glazed windows are original and they have wood cornice trim. The large wraparound porch is hipped and extends to the east. It features Ionic columns on paneled wood plinths and a turned spindle balustrade. The main entry is centrally located and it retains its original paneled wood door with half light. Its rectangular transom has been boarded. A vinyl sided sunroom addition dates to c.1980 and is located on the rear of the house. The property also retains an historic

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c.1925 two car garage with shingle shake siding, a concrete block foundation, original wood bays with ribbon lights, and a hipped roof with rafter tails.

Cassius Curry was born in 1860 and his grandfather was an early Hancock County settler, arriving to the area in 1828 from Virginia. Curry's father served terms as county and city treasurer and was vice-president of the Capital State Bank of Greenfield. Cassius graduated from an Indianapolis business college in 1882 and began work as a bookkeeper for the Hart & Thayer general store in downtown Greenfield, where he advanced to general manager, a position he held for twenty-five years. After the store was sold, Curry opened the Specialty Manufacturing Company in Greenfield, which made cheese cutters and meat slicers. Later Curry served as president of a milling company and as a director for the Capital State Bank. He sold this property c.1915 to the Pearson Family to build a new home on W Main Street outside of the residential district boundaries.

No. 146: Binford House, 403 W North Street, Contributing, non-contributing carport

The Nathan Binford House displays a unique architectural form for Greenfield. Built in 1906, the two story house was designed in the Prairie style with definite Asian influences. The hipped roof includes a brick interior chimney and a large brick exterior chimney on the east elevation, three gabled dormers with flared eaves and rafter tails, and fixed wood 6-paned lights on the façade, a similarly styled single gabled dormer on the east elevation, and one similarly style gabled dormer and one hipped dormer with 6-paned light on the rear elevation. The wide open overhang has exposed rafter tails with flared eaves, with a slightly projecting turret on the east corner of the rear elevation. The house has brick walls on the first story with a round one story flat roofed bay on the east elevation. The second story has stucco walls with a three sided cantilevered bay below the turret on the east elevation. The walls are slightly flared between floors. The gables are all sided with wood shingles. The wood windows are glazed in a 6/1 design and are singly spaced with wood trim. The first story windows have segmental arch openings with limestone sills. The entry is centrally located beneath a front pedimented gable with stickwork, paired brackets, and rafter tails with flared eaves. Triple fluted wood columns provide support and two engaged columns flank the entry. A stickwork balustrade in a star pattern mimics the stickwork in the gable. On each side of the portico is an open patio that extends the full width of the house, with brick knee walls with limestone coping and weeping wells. The entry has double wood doors with half lights of leaded glass. A rear open porch is similarly styled with a hipped roof with brackets, fluted round columns paired and in singles, with a stickwork star pattern balustrade. The house sits on approximately 0.5 acres of land.

This house was built for Capital State Bank of Greenfield president Nathan Binford. The Binford family came from North Carolina, and Nathan's devoutly Quaker parents sent him to Earlham College, a Quaker-affiliated institution. Like his parents, Nathan farmed in addition to working in a mercantile or bank. He was elected bank president in 1898 and held that position until 1908. By that time the Binfords owned considerable farm acreage in both Hancock and Rush Counties that he rented out, which greatly added to the family's wealth. The Binfords were members of the Friends Church on State Street. The house remained in the Binford family for many years. The Binfords' only child, Donald, and his wife occupied the home until the early 1980s. (Photo 12)

No. 158: House, 329 E North Street, Contributing

This one and one-half story wood frame house is a vernacular gable front form with some Queen Anne details. Built c.1895, the house sits on a brick foundation and it has wood clapboard siding with wood shingles in the pedimented front gable. The roof displays a wide wood cornice with cornice returns, a center brick chimney, and there is a hipped dormer on the east and west elevations with paired 8/1 glazed lights. The wood windows are glazed in 1/1 patterns on the second story, and in a 4/1 and 8/1 pattern on the first, and they retain their wood cornice trim. On the façade are two larger bays with smaller fixed upper sashes, and a bay on the east elevation is glazed in the following pattern: starburst/1, 9/1, starburst/1. This glazing pattern on bays can be found on many homes in Greenfield built in the late 1800s. The hipped full-width porch has a denticulated cornice and is supported by three round columns with a simple square wood balustrade and one newel post. The entry has a wood cornice trim surround with a replacement metal door with an etched oval light. This house is a good example of a popular vernacular form in Greenfield built from the late 1800s and into the early 1900s.

No. 182: Strickland House, 604 W Main Street, Contributing, non-contributing garage and gazebo

Designed by Greenfield architect John Felt in c.1890 for the Harry Strickland family, this two and one-half story wood frame house is fashioned in the Queen Anne style. The cross gabled roof has a sweeping side gable with a large shed dormer with three lights on its east end. Originally the dormer was an open second story balcony. The eave overhang is boxed with vinyl siding. The walls are clad in vinyl siding, with some wood shingling extant on the façade below the

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windows on the second story bay and in the gable, and in both gabled ends on the east and west elevations. A cantilevered box bay is found on the east elevation that spans the first two stories and has a hipped roof. The full-width front porch is open and hipped, with original turned posts and turned spindle balustrade with a cut out circle frieze below the banister. A chamfered corner is located just west of the main entry under the porch. The windows are a mixture of original wood and replacement vinyl 1/1 with the trim work encased in vinyl. A four-part bay on the second story, mentioned above, is composed in a 1/1, two smaller fixed 16-paned windows, 1/1 design. The westernmost window on the façade's first story has a smaller leaded glass upper sash. The entry contains its original wood paneled door with half light, with a small rectangular transom above that has been boarded. The property contains a non-historic two car garage with vinyl siding, and a wood gazebo, and it encompasses approximately 0.3 acres of land.

Harry Strickland, son of Richard Strickland (202 W 5<sup>th</sup> Street), was born in Wayne County in 1866 and moved to Greenfield when he was twelve. Following in his father's footsteps, Harry worked in the printing business after graduating high school in 1884, and was employed in the government printing office in Washington, D.C. for one year. He returned home to help his ailing father with his local newspaper until his father's death. Afterward Harry began to work with his brother Ben, who owned the White House Grocery store in Greenfield. In the early 1900s Harry was elected to the city council and then in 1906 he successfully won a bid as a state representative. He served three two-year terms in the Indiana General Assembly.

No. 183: House, 510-512 W Main Street, Contributing, contributing garage

This exuberant Queen Anne style house sits prominently on West Main Street. Local architect John Felt designed this house in 1895 and it remains largely intact today. The house stands two and one-half stories tall with a cross-gabled, asphalt shingled roof with a bracketed cornice and two pedimented front gables. Sitting on a brick foundation with a skim coat, the house retains wood clapboard siding along with a variety of wall cladding typical of high-style Queen Annes. Two belt courses span the front elevation and carry onto the east elevation with several rows of scalloped clapboard siding added between. A three sided two story bay with a hipped roof is topped by a gable with two 6-paned fixed lights surrounded by stickwork. At the north end of the east façade is a cantilevered bay on the second story with brackets underneath and a slightly projecting window bay in the center. The east elevation also has an exterior brick chimney with limestone trim, decorative brickwork, and terra cotta tiles. On the façade in the larger front gable, two 12/1 wood windows are framed with panels on a projecting three sided bay with shed roof and brackets. Flanking this are patterned diamond and wood shake shingles, and a sunburst pattern at each gabled corner. A small pediment (above the 12/1 paired windows) is adorned with a recessed decorative vent accented with rounded jambs covered in wood shake shingles with scalloped clapboard above. The west elevation features clapboard with decorative panels and a second story cantilevered projecting box bay under a gable with three fixed multi-paned lights with stickwork. The windows are largely 1/1 wood windows with wood molding, with some 12/1, picture windows, and smaller fixed windows found throughout. On the west elevation are three 12/1 lights in a stairstep pattern. The front picture window includes a leaded glass transom and a small fixed leaded glass window sits west of the front entry. Small staggered 4/1 windows in the second front gable have colored glass in the upper panes. The paired front doors are paneled wood with leaded glass half lights and modern storm doors, surrounded by wood cornice molding. The front porch has a flared hipped roof with a bracketed cornice and a paneled front pediment with turned wood spindles. To the west of the entry is the original Victorian style metal mailbox. An integral sleeping porch is found in the west corner of the second story facade outlined with fishscale and scalloped shingles. The porch also includes turned wood columns, a spindled rail, and elaborate spindle frieze and corner circular spindlework and cutouts. A c.1920 two-car garage sits to the north of the house and retains vertical wood siding and a small coal bin on the west elevation. The garage includes 4-light wood windows, a wood paneled bay, and a wood paneled entry door. (Photo 17)

No. 193: Thayer House, 304 W Main Street, Contributing, contributing garage and wrought iron fence

Built in 1869 for Lee C. Thayer, of the prominent Thayer family in Greenfield that owned various downtown stores, this house is one of Greenfield's most exuberant Italianates. The two story brick house features a hipped roof with slate shingles, two interior brick chimneys with decorative chimney shafts and limestone detailing, and a scroll bracketed cornice with a frieze pattern of repeating ovals with crossed rectangles and rosette centers. The original tall, narrow 1/1 wood windows have segmental arched openings with a double row of brick header bond molds and limestone sills. The highly ornate wraparound porch extends to the east and has slate shingles with cast-iron cresting along its front ridgeline. A pedimented gable is found on the porch's west end with a sunburst relief carving, and on the east end there is a rounded projection with a copper turret topped by a cast-iron finial. On the east elevation the porch has another pedimented gable with a sunburst relief carving. Small scroll brackets and festoons adorn the porch's cornice, and beneath that is an intricate turned spindle frieze. The porch's opening on the east end includes spandrel arches with diminishing spindles and cut out circle friezes. Round and carved colonettes are placed singly, in pairs and in triples

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across the porch, and they rest on rough cut limestone block bases. The house's main entry is found on the recessed west end under the porch, and it is an original paneled wood door with half light, and original multi-glazed wood storm, with a segmental arched transom above. A second entry is found on the recessed east end under the porch, situated on a chamfered corner, and has the same design and features. Also on the grounds is an ornate cast-iron fence across the front yard with limestone curbing and limestone square corner posts. A pyramidal hipped one car garage is located off the side alley, and it has vinyl boxed eaves, rough cut limestone block walls, and an exterior limestone chimney. The original wood windows are double hung with 25-pane glazing, placed in pairs that flank an entry. The entry is an original wood paneled door with a rectangular 10-paned glazing with a rectangular 10-paned glazed transom above, similar in design with the windows. Over the entry is a small bracketed arched hood. The Thayer House is situated on a deep and narrow lot.

The Thayer family owned two well-known general merchandise stores in downtown Greenfield: Hart & Thayer and the Lee C. Thayer Company. Lee's store was located in a commercial building he built in c.1890 called the Thayer Block, at 20 East Main Street. In 1910 Lee sold part of his business interest to the Spot Cash Co-operative Store Company, and renamed the store the Spot Cash Grocery and Dry Goods. A faded Spot Cash painted advertisement is still visible on the back of the Thayer Building. (Photo 18)

No. 194: Riley House, 250 W Main Street, Contributing, contributing barn and gazebo

Built in 1850 by Reuben Riley on the National Road in the Greek Revival style, this two story wood frame I-house rests on a brick foundation. The side-gabled roof includes two interior corbelled brick end chimneys, and each gabled end has cornice returns. The wide wood cornice has a frieze of ovals in relief in between scroll brackets. The walls are clad in wood clapboard with corner fluted pilasters. The original wood windows are glazed in 4/4 and 6/6 patterns and are paired on the façade symmetrically. The windows also retain wood cornice trim and wood storm windows, and on the façade there are functional wood shutters. The nearly full-width front porch is a c.1870 addition and it is Italianate style with four square posts with banding, wood brackets, spandrels with pendants, and a simple square wood balustrade. Above the porch is a balcony with a turned spindle balustrade and square paneled wood newel posts. The entry is centrally placed on the façade and the original door is paneled wood with a 2/3 length light trimmed with a wood cornice. A door opening onto the balcony is a wood paneled door with half light and a wood storm door. Also on the property is a vertical wood clad barn with original 4/4 wood lights and an interior brick chimney on the west end, with a wood sliding bay door, resting on a brick foundation. On the north end of the property is a wood gazebo with a balustrade and wood shingled roof. The Riley House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. An historic marker noting Riley's significance is located in front of the house.

This is the boyhood home of poet James Whitcomb Riley, known as the Hoosier Poet. Riley became one of the most popular poets and entertainers in the country, and he played a major role in what historians call Indiana's "Golden Age" of art and literature that lasted roughly between 1870 and 1920. Born in Greenfield in 1849 and the second son of six children born to his parents, James and his family moved into their home at 250 W Main Street in 1850, which was then considered the western outskirts of town. After Riley left school he held a number of odd jobs until the late 1870s when he became a journalist for local newspapers where he occasionally submitted his poetry. In 1883 James published his first book, *The Old Swimmin' Hole and 'Leven More Poems*, which became a sensation and made him a sought-after public speaker and entertainer overnight. Riley went on to write over 1,000 poems. When Riley died suddenly of complications from a stroke in 1916 the entire nation mourned and the news made headlines across the United States. Though Riley never lived here as an adult, he returned often to visit and many of his poems referenced his childhood growing up in Greenfield. James' sister-in-law, Julia Riley, was the last remaining Riley living in the Greenfield Riley House, and in the early 1930s she moved to California. Recognizing its importance, the city quickly purchased the house and most of its artifacts. The Riley House Museum opened in 1937 to the public. The Riley Old Home Society today now manages the programming, tours and artifacts in the Riley House and the Greenfield Riley House Museum, located next door. and the Riley House is listed on the National Register. (This house is visible as the fourth house from the left in photo 19)

No. 195: Mitchell House, 244 W Main Street, Contributing, contributing garage

Located next door to the Riley House to the east, the Mitchell House today is part of the James Whitcomb Riley Museum complex and it houses exhibits, stores artifacts, and includes a gift shop. The Mitchell House was built c.1894 in the Queen Anne style, with a pyramidal roof and interior brick chimney, rafter tails and open wood eaves, wide wood cornice and a beltcourse between the two stories, with narrow wood clapboard siding. A box bay on the east elevation is one story tall and has a hipped roof. The windows are original 1/1 wood with wood cornice trim. A large bay window is found on the first story at the east end and it has a smaller upper sash, and the box bay includes a large bay with a three light transom. The entry is located on the west end of the façade and it is a wood paneled door with a leaded glass half light in a lancet

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shape. The door also has cornice wood trim. The full width porch has a shed roof with a center gable with vertical stickwork, rafter tails, and square wood posts with a spindle balustrade. Also on the property is a former two car garage that is sided in vertical wood clapboard and a hipped roof with vinyl replacement windows. The garage has been converted into meeting space for the museum.

This house is significant for the Mitchell Family and its ties to James Whitcomb Riley's career. John Fowler Mitchell and his wife Minnie Belle lived next door to the Riley home at 244 W Main Street, and they were family friends. The Mitchell family initially founded the newspaper the *Hancock County Democrat* in 1860, but by the 1870s the Mitchell Printing Company expanded to publish works of fiction as well, and their firm was the first to publish Riley's poetry in book form. By 1900 the firm had become one of largest printers and book binders in the state. Minnie Belle wrote four books about Riley that were published between 1925 and 1962, with the most successful of them being *James Whitcomb Riley As I Knew Him*. The Mitchell family donated numerous items to the Riley Collection, including letters, first editions, and a series of miniatures carved and decorated by Minnie Belle that were based on characters in Riley's poems. (This house is visible as the fifth house from the left in photo 19)

No. 197: House, 234 W Main Street, Contributing, non-contributing garage

This c.1850 house is one of the oldest extant structures in this historic district and it sits on a narrow, deep lot with a uniform setback. The house is an I-house form with Italianate details, such as a paneled cornice with scroll brackets. It sits on a brick foundation. The walls are clad with wood clapboard siding with cornerboard pilasters. The north end of the side-gabled roof features cornice returns while the south side has paired scroll brackets. The windows are 6/6 wood with plain wood surrounds and functioning wood shutters. The front entry has a wood paneled and glazed door with a two-light narrow transom and four-pane sidelights. The front porch spans the entire facade and has a carved frieze with pendants, scroll brackets, carved flat columns with a floral millwork, and a spindled railing. The house also has a large rear historic wing with an upper story of 8/8 wood ribbon windows. A non-contributing c.1970 aluminum sided two car garage sits to the north of the house. (This house is visible as the sixth house from the left in photo 19)

No. 199: Howard House, 226 W Main Street, Contributing, non-contributing garage

Built in 1846 for town dentist Dr. N.P. Howard, this house is the oldest house in the residential district. The one and one-half story Gothic Revival style house, situated on a narrow, deep lot, is cross gabled with steep pitches, wood eave overhang with wavy bargeboard on the fascia, and it has two end interior brick chimneys with corbelling. The brick house retains its original wood 4/4 tall, narrow windows with wood shutters on the façade, and the openings are segmental arches. The windows have limestone sills. A decorative round attic vent is found in the front gable. The front entry is a wood paneled door with no light, with a segmental arched transom above. Above the entry is a round-arched, slightly recessed window encased in elaborate wood trim with rosettes along the bottom. The façade's windows and door are symmetrically placed. A c.1890 rear one-story addition is also brick and it has a brick chimney, a denticulated cornice line, and chamfered corners.

In 1843 Dr. N.P. Howard, a recent graduate of the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis, moved to Greenfield from Rushville, Indiana, to open a dentist office. In 1844 he married, and in 1846 the couple built this house. Dr. Howard served as a dental surgeon during the Civil War with the Twelfth regiment of Indiana Volunteers. Howard served as the sole dentist in the Greenfield vicinity for much of his career. He died in 1895. The house had fallen into serious disrepair and in c.1980 Greenfield Historic Landmarks secured a loan to purchase and stabilize the historic building. The building was soon sold to Willowe's Basketry and Yarn Haus with a protective covenant on the property. (Photo 20)

No. 202: House, 302 E Main Street, Contributing, contributing carport

Built in c.1920 in the Mediterranean Revival style, this two story house includes a hipped roof with wide, overhanging boxed eaves. It has one interior brick chimney and one exterior stucco-covered chimney on the rear elevation. This is one of the few houses in the district that is clad in stucco, and it rests on a brick foundation. The house features paired eight light wood casement windows throughout the second level. Over the porch there are four smaller 6 light casement windows. The windows on this story are symmetrically spaced. The first level features a flat roofed portico that spans one third of the front elevation, and is centrally located. The porch is supported by two square stucco columns with an engaged round wood classical column, and the opening has a spandrel arch. The entry features a paneled wood door flanked by sidelights, each with ten lights. Over the door is blind stucco fanlight. On either side of the porch are multi-light French doors that open out to a terrace, both with blind stucco fanlights above. On the west elevation is a sun porch with four sets of French doors, each with a blind stucco fanlight over the door. The side entryway adjacent to the rear portion of the porch is a multi-light door covered by an ogee-shaped wood awning. According to the 1927 Sanborn map this house originally had a tile roof.

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Also on the northwest corner of the property is a partially-sunken two car carport that appears to be contemporary with the age of the house. It features smooth face concrete block sidewalls that taper to the sidewalk, with brick coping around the perimeter. A flat roof is supported by 8 round metal posts. The 0.21 acre lot size is wide and shallow, and the house has a deeper setback from the road than older houses on the block, both attributes of which are typical of a house from this era in the district.

No. 219: Hough House, 607 W Main Street, Contributing, non-contributing garage

The Hough House, built between 1868 and 1870, is an imposing Italianate structure sitting on 0.5 acres. Its complex roofline is hipped with many pitches, with a small turret and two hipped dormers on the east and west elevations with two fixed wood square lights, and a brick interior chimney with decorative banding. The wood cornice is very wide with dentils and brackets, and below that the walls are predominately brick, with vertical wood siding on the rear second story. The house rests on a cut smooth-face limestone block foundation. A three sided, two story bay is found on the west corner of the façade, east and west elevations, and the entire east corner of the façade is chamfered. The wood windows are glazed in 1/1 or 2/2 patterns in segmental arched openings, and they include elaborate limestone label hood moldings with keystones and limestone sills. The large front porch wraps around to the west and includes a hipped roof, wood Doric columns and a turned spindle balustrade. The porch foundation is small rectangular cut limestone block in a lattice work pattern. The main entry is found on the façade's east end, and it includes a paneled wood door with half light, a segmental arch transom, and a limestone label molding above. The second story on the rear of the house has a drip-edge flare in the wall where it meets a beltcourse on the east façade, and on the west façade it has a slight cantilevered overhang.

Attorney William Hough, cousin of James Whitcomb Riley, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1833 and moved to Greenfield in 1856 to study law under his uncle Reuben Riley, father of James. He successfully passed the bar and practiced law in Greenfield, serving as district attorney for Hancock and three neighboring counties in 1860. During this time Hough was living with the Riley family and established a lifelong friendship with James. In the late 1800s Hough gave readings of Riley's works around Indiana. He was elected to the Indiana State Senate in 1872.

No. 220: Black House, 513 W Main Street, Contributing

Built in c.1860, this Italianate house on a deep, narrow lot has some c.1910 architectural additions. The house rests on a brick foundation and it is clad in wood clapboard with decorative corner boards in a rope detail. The roof is cross gabled and has bargeboards in the façade and east gable, and two brick crest chimneys are extant. The wood windows are 1/1 with wood cornice trim, symmetrically placed in singles. To the east of the entry under the porch is a large bay with a smaller fixed upper sash of stained glass. The entry retains its original half glass and carved wood door with a Queen Anne style wood screen door. The porch appears to be a c.1910 addition, and it sits on a smooth face concrete block foundation on the façade's east end. It projects out past the façade and is front gabled. Six Ionic columns sit on brick plinths with limestone caps.

The Jerome Black Family owned a saw mill called Black & Gordon in c.1880. By 1926 this mill became the Greenfield Lumber and Ice Company. The Blacks were interested in the arts and education, and were charter members of the 1880 Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Club, and Greenfield's first public library that was held in the high school.

No. 224: Snider/Moore House, 421 W Main Street, Contributing, contributing carriage house

Built c.1880 in the Italianate style with later renovations made in c.1920 in the Mediterranean Revival style, this fine house was built by William T. Snider on a typically narrow and deep lot. The two story house has a pyramidal roof with three hipped dormers on the façade, east and west elevations. The green glazed terra cotta tile roof includes three brick chimneys and copper gutters. The house sits on a brick foundation, and the first story is clad in brick and the second story is stucco sided with a header bond brick stringcourse dividing them. The façade and east elevations include matching three sided bays on the first story with arched pedimented roofs. The large wood eave overhang is boxed with a wood cornice. The first story windows are wood in a 1/1 glazing with limestone sills and segmental arched openings with soldier brick lintels and limestone keystones. The windows are singly spaced and are tall and narrow. The second story wood windows are paired in a 1/1 glaze, and have simple wood trim. The attic dormers have fixed wood 4-paned paired lights. The wraparound porch is located on the east end of the façade and extends to the east. It has two pedimented gables with a terra cotta roof, a large wood cornice line, and three large square brick columns and knee walls with limestone coping. The entry is a paneled wood door with half light in a segmental arched opening trimmed in brick header bonding. Above the porch is an open sleeping porch. Also on the property is a c.1920 carriage house with stucco walls and double garage wood bays. The carriage house retains its 3/3 and 9-paned wood windows.

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Little is known of the Snider Family, but the home's second owner, Mary Moore, left a local legacy. Moore, the daughter of a gas well driller, never married and inherited her father's wealth. One of the city's first gas wells, in fact, was named the Mary Moore. She renovated the Snider house with exuberant Mediterranean Revival details, befitting her personal wealth. In 1966, the aged Moore donated eight wooded acres of land on the city's northwest side for a park in her parents' honor. Today the park is known as Mary Moore Nature Park, and it remains a nature preserve that attracts birdwatchers and naturalists. The Snider/Moore House is one of only a few examples of the Mediterranean Revival style houses in this district. (This house is visible as the second house from the left in photo 21)

No. 225: House, 417 W Main Street, Contributing, contributing garage

Built in 1938, this two story house is the only French Provincial Revival style building in the residential district. It sits on a narrow, deep lot, and it features a pyramidal roof with no eave overhang, a large interior brick chimney with pots, and four segmental arched dormers-thru-cornice. The walls are brick with a header bond brick beltcourse two-thirds of the way up from the foundation of the building. The wood windows are 12-light casements in pairs, with brick header course sills and soldier course brick lintels. An oculus window is located north of the entry. The porch is located in an ell on the façade's west end, and it has a flat roof with one iron round post support. The entry includes a paneled wood door glazed with 6 lights. There is another entry with a paneled wood door with 4 lights, and it retains a small bracketed segmental arched awning. The property also includes a hipped garage with brick walls and a wood paneled bay with ribbon lights. It was likely built at the same time as the house since it is similarly styled. (This house is visible as the first house on the left in photo 21)

No. 228: Stoner/Rock House, 317 W Main Street, Contributing, contributing garage and fence

Built in 1892 for Elmer Stoner, an insurance agent, this house suffered a fire in 1905 at which point it was renovated into a Craftsman bungalow. This one and one-half story side gabled house features a sloping front roofline with a wide eave overhang, a large shed dormer with two banks of three fixed square wood lights, and a large exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. The house is clad in wood clapboard and has a shed roof boxed bay on the west and east elevations. The wood windows are glazed in a 1/1 pattern and are singly spaced with wood cornice trim. A large bay on the east end of the façade features two narrow 1/1 windows flanking a larger window with a smaller fixed upper sash of leaded glass. Another bay on the façade's west end is the same but does not have the two narrow windows flanking the bay. The foundation is brick. The front porch is integral and is two-thirds width of the façade, and it features rafter tails, a large wood cornice, two large brick columns and brick knee walls with limestone caps and coping. Under the porch are two entries. The main entry is the easternmost door, which is a multi-paned wood door with flanking multi-paned sidelights, all with beveled glass, and it has a wood cornice trim surround. The west entry is a similar multi-paned wood door with wood cornice trim surround but no sidelights. The house has a c.1930 rear addition. The property retains a side gabled historic garage with two wood bays, dating to c.1925. The wood privacy fence has square posts with a Craftsman-style pergola over the fence entryway. The property's lot lines are narrow and deep.

This house's second owner, Carl Rock, was a Hancock County native born in 1879. After graduating from high school he played baseball professionally for a time with a league in Canada. He returned to the area and settled in Greenfield in c.1905. He established a jewelry store in 1914. In October 1907 Carl married Nelle Stoner, daughter of Elmer Stoner, the house's first owner. Elmer died earlier that year in April, so it is likely that the newlyweds moved into the house with Nelle's widowed mother at that time. (This house is visible as the second house from the right in photo 22)

No. 243: House, 417 E Main Street, Contributing, non-contributing garage

Built in c.1870, this Italianate style wood frame house is two stories with a hipped roof and brick foundation. The house is clad in vinyl siding with vinyl covered eaves and cornice. It does retain wood windows with 1/1 glazing and original wood surrounds with cornices. In addition, there is a leaded glass fixed-pane window on the west elevation. The first story south elevation windows have transoms as well. The house also contains a bay with 4/1 and 6/1 Craftsman style windows. The wood front doors are Craftsman in style with multiple lights, transoms above, and historic wood glazed storm doors. The front porch is the house's most impressive feature. The porch wraps around the south elevation and features an elaborate spindle frieze, turned wood columns, detailed millwork with pendants, and scroll brackets. The porch has two gables on either end and both are adorned with spindled bargeboard. Despite the addition of vinyl siding, this house retains many important historic features.

No. 244: House, 318 W South Street, Contributing, contributing garage

This Gothic Revival style wood frame one and one-half story house was built c.1870 on a narrow and deep lot. It features a cross gabled roof with center ridge brick chimney, two shed dormers, and bargeboard on the front gable in a wave pattern. The walls are sided with asbestos shingles and the foundation is brick. The wood windows are glazed in a 9/9

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pattern and are placed in pairs on the façade with faux shutters. The dormers feature two fixed square 4-paned wood windows. The attic window on the façade is glazed 1/1. The entry is centrally placed and it features a paneled wood door with four round arched small lights at the top, with sidelights that have four square lights, and a fanlight with a sunburst glazing. The entry has an entablature with fluted pilasters flanking the door and a round arched hood above. The property includes a c.1960 front gabled garage, also clad in asbestos shingles, with two wood paneled bays.

This house is another popular vernacular style found throughout the Greenfield residential district. It was moved from Main Street in c.1900 to its current location on South Street, but its original address is unknown.

No. 247: Chair Factory, 236 Depot Street, Contributing

This c.1880 commercial structure was at one time a chair and upholstery factory. Designed with some Italianate features, this two story building is brick with a square front parapet. The parapet's shape is mimicked below it with brickwork. Overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails are found on the east and west elevations. The building's segmental arch openings have been resized with brick infill and smaller 1/1 vinyl windows. The window openings have brick lintels and sills. The front entry has also been reduced in size with brick and a metal paneled replacement door. A second paneled metal replacement door is found on the west elevation. The commercial building is now a residence with a large concrete patio spanning the south elevation and an iron rail attached to the brick. A concrete block addition was added in the mid-twentieth century to the east elevation.

The Chair Factory building is the last historic commercial structure left on Depot Street, but it was once surrounded by a bottling plant, a mill, a canning plant, a lumber yard, and a grain elevation. The former Pennsylvania Railroad ran just south of this building, with a freight depot located on the west side of Riley Avenue and a passenger depot on the east side. This part of Greenfield became viable commercially and industrially in the latter part of the nineteenth century with the Gas Boom.

No. 248: Brick Road, Depot Street, Contributing

The first brick streets were laid in Greenfield in 1898. The bricks were fired locally by area brick factories. These factories and many others that sprang up during this time were powered by the natural gas discovered in the area in 1887. Depot Street runs parallel to the former Pennsylvania Railroad line, and this part of town just southwest of the courthouse was once a bustling area for industry. This portion of brick road on Depot Street between Riley and Pennsylvania Streets is the only extant brick roadway left exposed from that period, although some brick alleyways also still exist. Additionally the curbing along this block is made of granite. (Photo 23)

No. 249: Wray House, 20 S Noble Street, Contributing

This house was built for the Wray Family in 1869 and it is a center gable I-house, another popular vernacular style in the residential district. The two story wood frame building is cross gabled with bargeboard in the front gable, and it has two interior end brick chimneys. The walls have wood clapboard in the gables with wood shingling on the rest. The windows are wood 1/1 with some vinyl 6/6 glazed replacements, including a larger 8/8 bay above the entry, and all the windows have faux shutters on the façade. The façade's openings are symmetrically placed. The portico is front gabled with decorative bargeboard and a spindle frieze, and it is supported by two turned posts with brackets at the corners. The entry has a replacement wood paneled door with an oval light.

This house, built by Samuel Wray, was originally located at 403 W Main Street. The Wray family owned a foundry, machine and carriage shop on W Main Street that are no longer extant, and Samuel was an attorney. The Wrays held at least two patents on farm implements, one of which they sold to the Studebaker Company in South Bend. In historic photos this house originally had a wraparound porch that extended to the east with a decorative spindle frieze and posts that match the current portico. It also once had a door where the current larger 8/8 window bay is above the entry on the second story, which opened onto a small gabled balcony that was similar in size, scale and design to the current portico. The house was also originally covered with wood clapboard. The house was moved c.1950 from Main Street to Noble Street to avoid demolition. A gas station was built on the Main Street lot. Today Enterprise Rent-A-Car occupies that site. The lot size of this house is slightly wider than most houses from this period, which is likely due to its c.1950 relocation.

No. 274: House, 118 N State Street, Contributing

Now known as the Rhodes House Apartments, this grand house was built 1868 in the Italianate style, and it sits on approximately 0.25 acres. The two story building features a hipped roof with two interior brick chimneys with banding, boxed eaves with vinyl siding, elaborate scroll brackets on a wide wood cornice. The walls are clad in brick and there is a semi-octagonal two story bay on the façade, and a three sided one story bay with a mansard roof on the south elevation.



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The wood windows are glazed in a 1/1 pattern and have pedimented hood moldings with limestone sills. On the south bay one window has a smaller fixed upper sash with leaded glass. The porch is located on the south end, and it features paired Corinthian columns on brick bases with large square brick columns in between them. There is also a turned spindle balustrade and limestone coping. A second story balcony sits above the porch and it has a hipped roof, and paired Corinthian columns with a square wood pier between them. A rear porch on the north elevation features a mansard roof with an elaborate wood spindle frieze with pendants and brackets supported by wood posts with banding and trim work. A non-historic porch addition has been added to the south elevation with a shed roof. Above this porch is an historic rear addition that appears to be a sleeping porch, and it features ribbon windows along the cornice line with wood shingle cladding below.

This house was built by a Dr. Martin, who had his office there, but little else is known about him. Sometime before World War I the house was purchased by the Simon Koin family, who owned the Star Department Store located in the Koin Building at the northeast corner of East and Main Streets in downtown Greenfield, into the 1940s. The Koin Building was torn down in c.1960. Local historian Dorothy June Williams wrote an article about the three Jewish families who lived in Greenfield in the early 1900s, whom she also knew personally, as part of an ongoing series called "Greenfield Glimpses," that was published in the *Hancock News* that began in the late 1950s and continued for thirty years. In her article written sometime after 1971, entitled "Jewish Families Dealt in Food and Furniture," Williams states that the Koin, Solotkin, and Smulyan families immigrated to Greenfield in the early 1900s, although she did not know why they chose to settle in Greenfield. She stated that the Solotkins were related to the Smulyans, but it appears that the Koin family were not related to either family, and in fact, the Koin family immigrated to Greenfield a few years before the other two families came. The Jewish population in Indiana was always relatively small throughout its history, with most Jewish communities found in urban centers like Indianapolis, Gary, Ft. Wayne and Evansville. In her article, Williams writes that the Koin family had four children, two of whom died young, and one who married and moved to Colorado. Only one son remained in Greenfield, and Williams states that after he married he and his wife attended the Christian Church on E. North Street.

No. 276: Friends Meeting House, 208-212 N State Street – Contributing

This Queen Anne style wood frame building, built in 1890, served as the Greenfield Friends' first church. The cross-gabled two story church rests on a brick foundation and has a square side steeple with a flared roof and two multi-light gablets on the façade and south elevation, and a widow's walk at the top with a simple wood balustrade. A small shed dormer, also with fixed square wood windows, is found on the south elevation's roof. The walls are wood clapboard siding and corner boards with fishscale and scalloped shingles in the gable above a wide belt course made of vertical wood boards. The building retains its original 1/1 wood windows with cornice trim moldings. The façade features a bank of 1/1 wood windows with square transoms and plain glass on the first story, and a three part half-moon window: a large round arch window flanked by smaller round arch windows, each with radiating muntins. The paired wood attic windows are fixed 12/1. The steeple's south elevation contains an exaggerated keyhole-shaped window with large wood muntins and a multi-light fixed Queen Anne window at the top. The original front entry is paneled wood with a fanlight and sidelights.

A group of Quakers organized in Greenfield in November 1889, and initially they met in the Masonic Hall until they raised enough funds to build this meeting house. In the 1960s the Friends built a new church on Park Avenue, northwest of downtown, where they remain today.

No. 308: Commercial Building, 744-746 N State Street, Contributing

This c.1960 office building is an excellent example of a traditional ranch. The building features a long, linear footprint and has a low-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. There is a limestone veneered interior chimney. The façade is most striking, with a limestone belt course that separates a limestone veneer below from a pink-colored limestone veneer above. The belt course is placed three-quarters of the way up the wall. The pink-colored limestone is cut in smaller sections than the natural colored limestone, though both were placed in a similar pattern. The windows are one-by-one sliding and single-pane fixed, all vinyl. The narrow sliding windows fit in the pink limestone section of the building, further emphasizing the low massing. The entry is recessed under the roofline and features an original wood front door with square lights outlined in thick molding.

This office is one of the best examples of modern architecture in the historic district and it aptly relates many characteristics of the ranch style.

No. 310: Greenfield Post Office, 207 N State Street, Contributing

Built in 1931 in the Neoclassical style, the Greenfield Post Office features many high style details. The parapet roof has a limestone cornice and a square brick chimney with a limestone cap. The walls are brick with interspersed header bond

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stringcourses, a limestone beltcourse just under the cornice line, and limestone pilasters with banding. A limestone plaque carved with "United States Post Office" flanked by square floral panels is found directly above the entry just under the cornice. Other limestone details include rectangular and circular panels above the windows. The façade is symmetrically designed and features wood windows singly spaced. The north and south end wood windows are glazed in a 6/6 pattern with a 4-paned rectangular transom. The windows flanking the center entry are larger three part bays with a 6/6 window flanked by narrower 2/2 windows, with a multi-paned fanlight above each. Below these bays are carved limestone panels that extend to the smooth face cut limestone block water table. The windows have limestone sills with header bond brick trim, limestone keystones and hood molding end caps on the larger bays. The smaller windows have limestone sills with gauged brick flat arches. Basement windows have decorative wrought iron security bars over them. The main entry has a full limestone entablature with flanking fluted pilasters and a denticulated cornice. The door is replacement plate glass commercial with plate glass sidelights and transom. Above the entry's cornice is a fanlight in a decorative sunburst glazing pattern. The opening has a molded stone jamb, and header bond bricks with a limestone keystone and hood molding end caps. Limestone entry steps with flared sidewalls are extant. The rear wing includes recessed blind window panels flanking a set of three windows. While some interior changes have been made, the building retains its original post office boxes, terrazzo floor, and original ceiling height. The building does not have an interior mural. In all, the property encompasses approximately 1.15 acres.

A limestone cornerstone states the date of construction, and lists James A. Wetmore as the architect. Wetmore, however, did not design any part of this post office. Born in New York State in 1863, James Alphonso Wetmore acted as Supervising Architect of the Treasury from 1915 to 1934, an office charged with reviewing architectural plans and granting final approval for any federal buildings, including post offices, customs houses, office building, and courthouses. Because of his title, Wetmore's name is listed as the architect on over 2,000 cornerstones built during his tenure, despite the fact that Wetmore was not an architect. Wetmore was an attorney and government office worker who simply rose through the ranks in the Treasury Department until reaching the title of Supervising Architect during the Woodrow Wilson administration, where he supervised a staff of professional architects. During the New Deal years under Franklin D. Roosevelt, Wetmore saw his staff swell to nearly 2,000 to handle a tide of public works projects, which became a point of contention among private practice architects around the country. Throughout his years as supervisor, Wetmore did not have a hand in the drafting of any architectural plans. Wetmore retired in 1934 after nearly fifty years of government service. He died in 1940. (Photo 26)

No. 326: House, 609 N State Street, Contributing, contributing garage, non-contributing garage

Built in 1921, this side-gabled bungalow features elements of the Craftsman style. This one story house features an asphalt shingle roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by knee braces. The house also boasts a large interior brick chimney and solar panels. The walls and foundation are brick and stucco is found in the gabled ends. A three sided octagonal bay is found on the south elevation of the house and a projecting box bay is on the north elevation. The house retains its original 6/1, 4/1, and 3/1 wood Craftsman-style windows with brick sills and aluminum storm windows. The west elevation includes a 6/1 window flanked one each side by a 3/1 window. The front door is wood with 18 lights and a metal storm door. The front porch spans the entire facade. The gabled roof, with knee braces, is supported by thick brick tapered columns with a brick knee wall with concrete coping. The porch's gabled roof also has three 4-light fixed pane wood windows. An historic brick garage sits to the east of the house. It features a pyramidal roof and a single bay wood door with a row of four lights.

No. 341: Vawter House, 126 N East Street, Contributing, contributing garage

This one and one-half story house was built in c.1900 for artist Will Vawter. A later owner executed extensive renovations to it in c.1940. The house is fashioned in the Dutch Colonial Revival style, with a gambrel roof with wide shed dormers on the façade and rear elevation, with two banks of lights, and two interior brick end chimneys with clay pots. The house is sided in synthetic vinyl, and a cantilevered three sided bay with a hipped roof is located on the south end of the façade. The windows are replacement vinyl in a 9/1 glaze, with the front bay windows glazed in a diamond pane design. The porch is located on the house's north end, and it has a shed roof with square vinyl columns and balustrade. The entry has a replacement metal paneled door with replacement metal multi-paned sidelights and transom. The house has a very deep setback from the street, which is unusual for the area. Also on the property is a c.1940 two car garage on a concrete block foundation, with aluminum siding and a metal bay.

This house is significant for being the residence of Greenfield artist Will Vawter. Born in 1871 in Virginia, the Vawters moved to Greenfield when Will was just a child. He attended Greenfield's public school and then went on to attend some art schools, but his skills were largely self-taught. He began doing illustrations for local newspapers. During the 1890s he worked with architect John Felt, doing pen and ink drawings of his buildings that were often printed in newspapers. Felt

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commissioned budding artist Vawter to draw these prints for local papers to help attract further commissions. Poet James Whitcomb Riley liked Vawter's work and asked him to illustrate his books. Vawter drew scenes of Riley's characters using oils, which led to a new passion in oil painting. Vawter purchased this house on N. Spring Street in c.1900 for him and his new wife. Vawter worked in the unfinished attic level where he installed skylights to allow plenty of natural light. He utilized the basement as a place to dry his works. Vawter sold this house and moved to Brown County, Indiana, in 1908, where he continued to paint and grow in stature nationally as an artist. His paintings drew acclaim and his work was often featured in the annual Hoosier Salons. He died suddenly of pneumonia in 1941. Today his paintings sell between \$10,000 and \$15,000, and they can be found in museums across the country. The house has had many alterations made to it, and the roofline no longer retains Vawter's skylights, but because of Vawter's legacy the house remains significant.

No. 361: House, 620 N East Street, Contributing

Built c.1890, this Queen Anne cottage retains many original elements. The house is one-story tall and it features a cross-gabled roof and sits on a brick foundation. The east elevation bay and north elevation bay have chamfered corners which are outlined with narrow cornerboards and a wood beltcourse. Each chamfered corner is adorned with millwork brackets with pendants. Decorative vents are found in each gabled end. The windows are 1/1 wood with stick style wood surrounds. Under the porch are two entries, both of which are historic replacements made in c.1915 in the Craftsman style. Both wood glazed doors have a transom above. Each entry has a transom. The ell-inset porch is found on the east elevation and is highly decorative. It has a mansard roof with a turned wood spindle balustrade, turned post supports and an elaborate spindlework frieze. Queen Anne cottages are frequently found in the residential district and were a popular style for modest sized homes. (This house is visible as the second house from the right in photo 28)

No. 366: House, 708 N East Street, Contributing

Constructed in 1938, this house represents the English cottage-style popular in between the World Wars. The one and one half story brick house features a steeply pitched side-gable roof with an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. The east elevation includes a gable-front entry bay with a flared south end. The entry has a rounded arch opening with an original wood paneled door with small rectangular windows and an original multi-light wood storm door. A small aluminum awning entry porch is supported by c.1970 scrolled metal supports. The windows are 3/1 wood with aluminum awnings, brick header course lintels, and header brick sills. The east elevation has two sets of paired 3/1 windows.

No. 371: Pickett House, 720 N East Street, Contributing

The Pickett House is a c.1949 Lustron house. Founded by Chicago entrepreneur Carl Strandlund, the Lustron Corporation of Columbus, Ohio, produced these modest single-family houses in response to the shortage in housing after WWII. Lustrons were prefabricated houses that were assembled on-site, and were made of porcelain enameled steel panels that came in four exterior colors: yellow, gray, blue and tan. The company began advertising its homes in 1946 and it quickly received over 20,000 orders nationwide. Of those, only 2,498 houses were completed as the company was not equipped to handle the high volume of sales. In 1950 the Lustron Corporation declared bankruptcy and went out of business. During its short life span the company developed four Lustron house plans, and this house appears to be the Esquire model, which typically had two bedrooms and approximately 1,000 square feet. Its exterior panels are the original yellow finish.

The Pickett House is a relatively intact example of an Esquire model Lustron. The house is front gabled with an interior chimney. The house retains its porcelain-enameled steel panels and aluminum picture windows flanked with 4-light casement aluminum windows. The east picture window on the north elevation projects slightly. The façade's north gabled end has been altered and is now covered in shingles, and replacement vertical siding is found on the rear gable. The house does have a multiple additions, including an enclosed porch on the northeast corner and a south wing addition with vertical board and batten wood siding with an attached carport. The windows on the south wing are 1x1 vinyl. Based on the Esquire floor plan, the original entry was likely recessed under a small open integral porch.

The Pickett family was the original owner of the Lustron House. The Pickett family opened Picketts Hardware store on W Main Street in c.1909, and remained in operation until 2007. (Photo 29)

No. 378: House, 331 N East Street, Contributing

This steeply pitched gable-front house is one and one-half stories tall. The roofline includes a rear interior brick chimney, wood cornice boards and rafter tails. The façade features a decorative attic vent with a lancet arch in the front gable under which are fish scales, wavy boards, and vertical stickwork. The rest of the walls are clad in wood clapboard with wood corner boards. The façade, north, and south elevations have vertical board cornices in a sawtooth pattern. Above the hipped roofed porch is a 1/1 light window with Stick-style wood trim surround. The full-width front porch has a hipped roof with a wide eave overhang, turned spindle posts and a spindle balustrade. Under the porch the entry is located on the

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north end of the façade, and it features the original half light Eastlake-style wood door with an original wood multi-light storm door. A rectangular transom has been boarded over. South of the entry on the first story is a large 1/1 bay with a smaller upper sash. The windows are tall and narrow original wood 1/1 with Stick-style wood trim surrounds on the other elevations, spaced singly and in pairs, with a fixed square light on the north elevation near the cornice line. The rear of the house features a c.1920 one story addition with a shed roof and smaller 1/1 wood windows. The house sits on a brick foundation. This house is a good representation of an intact vernacular style common to this area. While this house is modest in scale in size, it does display some high style Stick style detailing. (This house is visible as the first house on the left in photo 30)

No. 382: House, 419 N. East Street, Contributing

This modest one story L-plan house with Italianate details dates to c.1870. The roof has a wood eave overhang with scroll brackets and a wide wood cornice. The walls are brick painted white, and the house rests on a brick foundation. The house's original wood windows that are tall and narrow, singly and symmetrically spaced on the façade, and are glazed in a 4/4 pattern. The windows have segmental arched openings with limestone sills and header course brick arches. The shed roof porch is located in the south ell of the façade, and it retains two square banded posts with brackets with incised carved wood brackets in between. Under the porch are two entries, one facing south and one facing west. Both doors are the original half light wood paneled doors, with round arched boarded transoms over each. Attached to the rear of the building is a shed roofed c.1920 wood clapboard sided addition which features 4-paned fixed ribbon windows and has an interior brick chimney. This house is situated on a deep, narrow lot with a typical setback for the district.

No. 408: Waldo C. Ging House, 706 N Spring Street, Contributing, contributing garage and shed

The Waldo C. Ging House was built in 1906 in the Colonial Revival style. The two and one-half story house has a hipped roof with three hipped dormers and an interior yellow brick chimney. The dormers have wide overhanging eaves with brackets and three 6-light wood windows. The house is clad in wood clapboard siding and has a belt course and bracketed cornice. The corners of the east elevation bear long paired scroll brackets. Windows are 6/1 or 1/1 wood and the east elevation boasts three sets of paired windows with faux shutters. The belt course and cornice serve as the lintels for each east elevation window set. The south elevation has a three sided octagonal bay and an enclosed brick porch. The front porch spans a third of the east elevation and has a flat roof, two square brick piers, and brick knee wall with limestone coping. The front entry once had double doors, but one has been filled in. The remaining original door is wood with a leaded glass light and a metal storm door. In the rear and positioned in the west corner of the Ging House is a two car concrete block garage and a wood clapboard sided shed with brackets.

Waldo C. Ging (1892-1971) was a lawyer in Greenfield, who set up his own practice in 1918. Today that practice still exists in Greenfield and is called Allen, Wellman and McNew, and is one of the city's oldest law firms. He is not the original owner of this house, but he was the most prominent. He is buried in Park Cemetery in Greenfield along with his wife Hildred Walker Ging. (This house is visible as the second house from the right in photo 31)

No. 409: Reeves House, 710 N Spring Street, Contributing

The Reeves House was built in c.1915 and though it is a modest and late example, it is the only Shingle style house in the residential district. The cross-gabled house was built for local attorney and Indiana State Representative Robert F. Reeves and his wife Ruby, and it features an asphalt shingled roof with a wide brick interior chimney and a hipped dormer on the north elevation. The house is clad with dark stained wood shingles and has a three-sided octagonal bay on the north side. The windows are 6-pane wood casement windows with wood storms. The original front door is wood paneled with sidelights and a modern storm door. The front porch spans the entire facade with a flat roof, two shingled piers, brick lattice-patterned knee walls, and flared knee braces. An iron balustrade spans the perimeter of the porch roof and in the front-gabled end of the half story is an original entry with a rounded hood supported by wood knee braces. The door is wood with many lights and is flanked by 6-light casement windows. The house is largely intact, but does have a c.1950 garage addition on its northeast corner. The garage has a flat roof with wood paneled bay doors. (This house is visible on the right of photo 31)

No. 411: Solotkin House, 91 N Spring Street, Contributing

Built in c. 1920 by the Simon Solotkin family, this house exhibits both Prairie and Mediterranean Revival style elements. The two story house has flanking one story wings, with a two story c.1980 attached garage addition on the south. The two car garage has a metal bay and a single vinyl window on the second story. The pyramidal roof has a wide boxed wood overhang with a wood cornice line beneath. The walls are a tan brick with decorative inset panels of brick in a patchwork design trimmed with header bond brick on the second story above the entry and on the north wing. At the water table is a soldier bond brick course. The windows are mostly wood with some vinyl replacements, glazed in 1/1 and 6/1 patterns,

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with header bond brick sills. The façade includes a gable front portico with a broken pediment and coved ceiling, supported by two fluted classical columns. The entry includes a replacement leaded glass wood door with leaded glass sidelights. The lot for this house is wide and not as deep as most surrounding houses, likely due to its later date of construction.

As stated above in the Martin/Koin House description, the Solotkin family was one of three Russian Jewish families who had moved to Greenfield in the early 1900s, according to local historian Dorothy June Williams. In the period just before World War I Simon Solotkin opened a second-hand furniture store on the south side of E. Main Street with a scrap yard in the back. The Solotkins initially lived on Swope Street. Simon was known as an active supporter of Russia during World War I, raising money here to take with him on his frequent trips to visit his mother who remained there. As the business improved Simon began selling only new furniture, and within a few years they built this house on N. Spring Street, which Williams recalls the entire town being interested in the large new house's construction at the time. Williams also states that the Simon's wife Minnie was related to the Max Smulyan family, the third Russian Jewish family who settled in Greenfield. Max's brother Calvin Smulyan and his family also came to Greenfield then. Both the Solotkins and Smulyans lived in Pennsylvania prior to moving to Indiana, so it is likely that they moved to Greenfield at the same time. Williams did not state where the Smulyans lived, but shortly after moving to Greenfield Max opened a second-hand furniture store in downtown Greenfield in c.1905 and Calvin opened a business on the south side of Greenfield that sold poultry, butter and eggs. In 1968 Calvin died and in 1971 Calvin's family moved to Indianapolis to open a larger poultry business near the Indianapolis City Market. Williams remembers that many Greenfield residents happily drove to the Smulyan's new location to buy their goods. Around the same time that the Calvin Smulyans left Greenfield, the Max Smulyan family moved to California and the Solotkins sold their N. Spring Street property to the Pasco family in c.1970, who has lived there ever since. It is not known where the Solotkins moved to next.

According to Joseph Solotken, owner of the J. Solotken scrap metal and recycling company in Indianapolis, Simon Solotkin was distantly related to his grandfather, Jacob Solotken (the Simon Solotkin family spelled their last name differently). It was Jacob who began the J. Solotken Company in 1914 on the east side of Indianapolis, and the business has been family-owned ever since. Additionally, Jeff Smulyan, the founder and CEO of Emmis Communications in Indianapolis, who was born in 1947 in Shelbyville located just south of Greenfield, is the great-nephew of Max Smulyan of Greenfield. Jeff Smulyan's family moved to Indianapolis soon after he was born. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there were no Jewish families reported as residing in Greenfield any longer.

No. 423: United Brethren in Christ Church, 328 N. Swope Street -- Contributing

This Gothic Revival-style church was built in 1898 at the southwest corner of Swope and Lincoln Streets. The cross-gabled roofline includes a centrally placed square steeple with a flared pyramidal roof. The walls are primarily brick with vinyl in the front gable and on the top portion of the center tower. The corners have buttresses with limestone caps on the façade. The lancet shaped milk-glass windows have tracery glazing, limestone sills, and decorative brick pointed lintel trim. Some windows have been boarded. A fixed oculus window is above the entry on the steeple and is trimmed with header bond course bricks. The original multi-paneled wood entry has a simple square light and a pointed arch milk-glass fanlight above with tracery glazing, with a decorative brick pointed arch surround. A second entry is found to the north on a wing and is styled the same as the front entry. A large rear one story addition was added c.1960, and it features brick walls, vinyl 1x1 windows with limestone sills and two sets of commercial plate glass doors. A concrete chimney is visible along the roof ridge of the addition. The rear gable on the new addition has vertical aluminum siding.

This church was originally called United Brethren in Christ Church. The congregation formed in 1897 and one year later they built this church. Today it is called Faith United Methodist Church. (This building is visible as the third building from the left in photo 32)

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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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

**Period of Significance**

1846-c.1960

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Felt, John

Wetmore, James A.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Period of Significance (justification)**

1846-c.1960: The end of the isolated pioneer era in Greenfield was reached with the planking of the National Road in 1850 and the coming of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad in 1852. After these developments Greenfield entered its community planning phase. Beginning in 1853, a series of additions to the original 1844 town plat of Greenfield were created that steadily continued until 1904, at which point all the land within the residential district was platted. Between the years 1860 and 1930 the majority of the buildings and structures within the district were constructed. These new buildings were largely located near downtown, and gradually the rest of the district filled out with buildings primarily dating from post-World War I to c.1960 styles. The earliest building in the district, the Dr. N.P. Howard House, was built in 1846, and

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is located just two blocks west of the courthouse on Main Street. The last buildings in the district were built in c.1960, and they are generally located the farthest away from downtown on the district's edges. By c.1960 the neighborhood's building density was full.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

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

The Greenfield Residential Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The architecture found in the district embodies distinctive characteristics of mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century styles, types, and methods of construction. The district is home to the highest concentration of the city's finest historic buildings, as well as to numerous modest vernacular styles, that when cumulatively evaluated it presents a cohesive and distinctive historic character and identity typical of a small Midwestern community. The physical shape and development of Greenfield's built environment is directly linked to its access to a variety of transportation links throughout its history, and to the discovery of natural gas in the area, and thus the district is significant for its community planning and development during this period. The village of Greenfield initially grew as an outpost pike town along the National Road in the late 1830s. This prime location along the National Road encouraged and sustained Greenfield's development from an isolated village into a vital county seat. The natural gas boom of the late 1800s accelerated the growth of Greenfield and brought with it an influx of cash and investment. Unlike most other Indiana communities that fell into economic decline when the gas wells went dry in the early 1900s, Greenfield residents capitalized on their interurban link to Indianapolis for jobs, which helped to stabilize its growth. With the rise of the automobile in the 1920s, the National Road (renamed US 40) was one of the first major routes to be paved, helping local businesses capitalize on the needs of travelers passing through on US 40 for work or pleasure. By 1960 the district's lots were full, and today the Greenfield Historic Residential District represents the finest and most architecturally varied buildings in the city.

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

The Greenfield Residential Historic District is located in Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana. The county is bounded on the north by Hamilton and Madison, on the east by Henry and Rush, on the south by Shelby and on the west by Marion counties. Hancock County contains nine townships, with Greenfield serving as the county seat. Hancock County is named in honor of John Hancock, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the county was formed in March 1828. The county contains 307 square miles and the topography is generally flat with fertile soil. Greenfield's development is tied to the building of the National Road in the 1830s. Early settlers to the area used this route, most of who originated from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

The period of significance has been set at 1846-c.1960. The date of 1846 was chosen because it is the date of construction for the earliest structure within the district, and the date of 1960 signifies the end of residential development within the proposed boundaries. After 1960 residential development within the district slowed as land density was full and suburban areas sprang up outside of the district. The period from 1860 to 1930 represents the highest concentration of residential buildings built within the district, with a variety of architectural styles represented. Houses from this era hold similarities such as a common grid pattern with alleys for each block, and regular setbacks with sloping lawns to the sidewalks. For structures built in 1930 and later this pattern is not as evident, as development tended to situate houses on wider lots without uniform setbacks. Historically, Greenfield's identity as a National Road town continued into the 1960s. U.S. 40 remained the community's "front door" and main auto route. It brought tourists to the Riley House in the district, and it helped sustain industries, such as Eli Lilly & Company's Greenfield Plant.

The Greenfield Residential Historic District is significant under Criterion A and Criterion C for its outstanding architecture and for community planning and development. In terms of its architecture, the district includes a variety of building types, including houses, churches, a post office, and commercial buildings. It includes the oldest extant house (226 W. Main Street) in Greenfield built in 1846 in the Gothic Revival Style, which is a prevalent style in the district built in the period between 1846 and 1900. A number of early buildings in the district display the Gothic Revival Style, including houses at 419 N. East Street, 505 N. State Street, and the Baldwin House at 204 W. North Street. Of the district's five churches,

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three are built in this style: the former St. Michael's Catholic Church at 226 W. North Street, Faith United Methodist Church at 328 N. Swope Street, and the former Baptist Church at 120 E. North Street.

Other early architectural styles dating from c.1850 to c.1880 found in the district are primarily vernacular, such as the I-House (20 N. Noble Street, 209 N. Pennsylvania Street, 120 N. Pennsylvania Street, and 520 N. East Street, the hall-and-parlor (17 S. Riley Avenue, 219 W. Walnut Street, and 251 W. Walnut Street), and a few central-passage forms (236-238 W. South Street and 110 W. 5<sup>th</sup> Street). Another common high style found in the district that dates from c.1870 to c.1900 is Italianate. The finer Italianate houses were typically made of brick, such as the William Hough House at 607 W. Main Street, the Martin/Koin House at 118 N. State Street, the Randall House at 110 E. Grant Street, and the Lee C. Thayer House at 304 W. Main Street. Clapboard Italianate houses dating between 1860 and 1880 typically followed the I-House form, such as the James Whitcomb Riley House at 250 W. Main Street and the house at 417 E. Main Street. Clapboard Italianate houses built after 1880 often contained elements of contemporary styles, such as Queen Anne (513 W. Main Street) or Classical Revival, also known as Free Classic (Hinchman-Hull House at 114 W. 5<sup>th</sup> Street). More modest Italianates can also be found, such as the Swope House at 307 W. Main Street, vernacular T-plan form house with Italianate details. Another similar example of a vernacular form with Italianate details is the gabled-ell house at 218 N. State Street. The district also retains a c.1880 Italianate commercial building, known as the Old Chair Factory, at 236 Depot Street, that is one of only two contributing commercial buildings in the district.

By far the most ubiquitous style found in the district dating between the years 1880 to 1910 is Queen Anne, which ranged in scale and size from architect-designed high style examples to modest vernacular cottages. High style examples include the exuberant clapboard sided houses at 216 W. North Street, 310-512 W. Main Street, and the Barr House (listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2008) at 25 W. Walnut, which were all designed by local architect John Felt. More will be discussed on Felt's career below. The Quaker Friends Meeting House at 208-212 N. State Street is an example of a high-style, non-residential Queen Anne building in the district. Vernacular Queen Anne houses are much more common in the district, such as Queen Anne cottages (318 W. 5<sup>th</sup> Street, 620 N. East Street, 230 W. Walnut Street, and 329 E. North Street), L-plans (431 N. East Street, 716 N. State Street, and 424 W. North Street), and T-plan forms (830 W. Main Street and 232 W. 5<sup>th</sup> Street). A rare X-plan house with Queen Anne details is found at 110 E. North Street.

Beginning in c.1890 and into the 1910s, Queen Annes that took on Classical features, sometimes called the Free Classic style, became a popular residential style in the district, and examples include 518 E. North Street, 230 W. Main Street, 203 N. Wood Street, and 218 E. North Street. As Queen Annes faded in popularity in the early 1900s, a number of houses were built in the Craftsman style, primarily in vernacular forms like the American Foursquare (130 N. Swope Street, 206 N. Pennsylvania Street, and 528 N. State Street), and the bungalow (317 W. Main Street, 734 W. Main Street, 609 N. State, and 310 W. North Street). Craftsman styles are evident in the district as early as c.1905, but most bungalows were built between 1915 and 1930 in the district. The district's only Prairie-style house is the Solotkin House at 91 N. Spring Street. Overlapping with the Craftsman styles were Post-World War I architectural styles, such as the English cottage (708 N. East Street, 745 N. State Street, and 850 W. Main Street), and Mediterranean or French Revival styles (421 W. Main Street, 417 W. Main Street, and 302 E. Main Street). A highly popular style in the district between the period 1920 and 1950 was the Colonial Revival style, and high-style examples include the Ging House at 706 N. Spring Street, the Binford House at 321 W. North Street, and the Hammel/New House at 117 E. Grant Street. More vernacular Colonial Revivals includes 326 N. Pennsylvania Street, 301 W. Main Street, and 707 N. East Street. Dutch Colonial Revivals are not as prevalent, but examples in the district include the Vawter House at 126 N. East Street and the house at 114 E. Grant Street.

Post-World War II buildings in the district typically displayed modest vernacular styles, such as Cape Cod (20 E. Douglas Street, 219 W. 5<sup>th</sup> Street, and 316 N. East Street), minimal traditional (128 N. Swope Street, 252 W. Walnut Street, and 321 N. Pennsylvania Street), and ranch (717 N. East Street, 702 N. East Street, and 725 N. State Street). Besides the Old Chair Factory, the other contributing commercial building in the district is a medical office at 744-746 N. State Street, which is a rare high-style Contemporary ranch building that dates to c.1960. Another unique post-war building in the district is a c.1949 Lustron house at 720 N. East Street.

As stated above, the district contains some of the community's most important church architecture. It also contains the Greenfield Post Office, built in 1931, a major public building in Greenfield. The Post Office is the only building in the district designed in the Neoclassical style. The district also contains the only extant brick street left in Greenfield, located on Depot Street between Riley Avenue and Pennsylvania Street, that dates to c.1890.



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The Greenfield Residential Historic District retains its architectural heritage and it includes a wide range of architectural styles and forms. No other community within Hancock County currently has a similar district listed in the National Register. When compared with similar "pike towns" along the eastern leg of the National Road that have been listed in the National Register, such as the Knightstown Historic District, the Cambridge City Historic District, and the Centerville Historic District, the Greenfield Residential Historic District includes a longer period of significance and thus a wider variety of architectural styles, and it mainly includes only residences within its boundaries.

The Greenfield Residential Historic District is also significant under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development. Greenfield's pioneer period dates back to 1818, when some early settlers such as the Swopes, Boyds, Spillmans, and Meeks arrived before Hancock County was even created. In 1823 the Indiana General Assembly divided Delaware County to form Madison County, and again in 1828 to organize Hancock County out of Madison County. For these intrepid settlers the nearest grist mill was in Connersville and the nearest grocery stores were in Indianapolis, itself a modest outpost that received its goods by way of wagons from Cincinnati.<sup>1</sup> Community planning was spurred by the building of the National Road through Greenfield, constructed in Hancock County from 1834 to 1835. As early as 1829, when the roadway was being platted through Indiana, Greenfield's citizens erected a log courthouse and a courthouse square facing the proposed roadway, and the first homes built were located on it or nearby, in anticipation of its construction through the village.<sup>2</sup> Sensing the need to move quickly to promote its location, three prominent citizens, Cornwell Meek, Benjamin Spillman and John Wingfield, donated land for the establishment of Greenfield just before the new road came through.<sup>3</sup> When completed, the National Road was a marvel -- it was wide enough to allow for wagon trains, safe enough to bring entire families west in one trip, and convenient enough with the numerous inns and taverns that popped up quickly along the route to encourage easterners to come west in droves. It also allowed for freight and shipping supplies to come west to support the infrastructure needs of the new western towns, and helped farmers ship their goods and animals to farther markets. Greenfield owes its existence largely due to its location on the National Road, which residents quickly named it their Main Street to mark its significance.<sup>4</sup> Greenfield's commercial buildings straddled Main Street near the courthouse downtown, and the finest houses in town were built on West and East Main Street just outside of the commercial center. In this sense, the National Road played an early and major role in shaping Greenfield's built environment, as early development was concentrated in a linear fashion along Main Street so as to get a piece of prized National Road frontage. Most "pike towns" on the National Road in Indiana had at least one inn, and Greenfield was no exception. Joseph Chapman built an inn that became well-known to travelers at Main and State streets. Asa Gooding bought the inn in the late 1830s. In the 1860s, the inn became home to Greenfield's first African-American owned business. George Knox, former slave and Civil War veteran, opened a barber shop on the first floor of the Gooding Tavern. Though no inns have survived, some examples of early extant houses in the residential district along or near the National Road include 234 W Main Street, 417 E Main Street, 19 N Spring Street, 20 S Noble Street and 119 N Pennsylvania Street.

At first the National Road was only a dirt road, but unlike other dirt roads of the time, it included culverts and ditches to minimize flooding. Small streams were spanned with stone arches and larger streams were spanned with bridges. Wooden bridges were built in Hancock County over Brandywine and Sugar Creeks. With the help of the National Road, Greenfield's growth climbed to a modest population of approximately 300 inhabitants by 1850.<sup>5</sup> Coaches traveling the National Road from Dayton came weekly, bringing mail and news from points east. Due to lack of funding, in 1848 Congress made a law requiring the states to upkeep their section of the National Road. The state general assembly contracted with the Central Plank Road Company to handle the Hancock County territory as well as others. This company planked the road in either 1850 or 1851, and a few years after that the company laid gravel, both actions citizens considered major improvements to the National Road.<sup>6</sup> In order to pay for these improvements, the Central Plank Road Company turned the National Road into a toll road -- a common practice for private companies that managed major

<sup>1</sup> George Richman, *History of Hancock County, Indiana* (Greenfield, IN: Wm. Mitchell Printing Company, 1916), 120.

<sup>2</sup> Rosalie Richardson and Larry L. Fox, *Hancock County, Indiana: A Pictorial History* (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 1993), 29-30.

<sup>3</sup> J.H. Binford, *A History of Hancock County, Indiana* (Greenfield, IN: King and Binford Publishers, 1882), 172.

<sup>4</sup> Bastian, Robert W., "From Richmond to Terre Haute, Indiana," in *A Guide to the National Road*, ed. Karl Raitz (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996), 239.

<sup>5</sup> Richardson, et al., *Hancock County, Indiana*, 51.

<sup>6</sup> Richman, *History of Hancock County*, 110.

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roadways during this period. The county purchased the road in 1889, at which time the tolls along the county's portion of the National Road ceased. The National Road's upgrade signaled the end of Greenfield as an isolated pioneer village, and marked its transition to a settled community with promising signs of growth. Proof of this came in 1850, when citizens voted to make Greenfield a town.

Occurring simultaneously with the National Road's upgrades was the introduction of another significant mode of transportation to the area. In 1851 the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad laid tracks through Hancock County, running parallel with the National Road. In Greenfield the tracks ran just south of the county courthouse and were only steps from the National Road. A freight depot was built just southwest of Riley Avenue, and a passenger depot was built south of Depot Street between Riley Avenue and Pennsylvania Street. Neither depot exists today. The railroad followed an old Indian trace called the Whitewater Trail, which connected central Indiana to the Whitewater River. The railroad provided area residents with the newest and most advanced means of travel and shipping, and it was another indication that Greenfield – with now two important modes of modern transportation -- was becoming an important town.

Somewhat belatedly, since Greenfield already had residents and a county courthouse, county surveyor Morris Pierson officially platted Greenfield in April 1844. This original plat primarily included the lots that were already built upon or purchased, all of which straddled the National Road. The plat's boundaries are roughly N. Noble Street on the west, W. and E. South Street between S. Pennsylvania Street and S. Swope Street on the south, N. and S. Swope Street on the east, and W. and E. North Street between N. Noble Street and N. Swope Street on the north. Greenfield Residential Historic District properties lying within the original plat's western end include 321 N. Noble Street, 322 through 226 W. Main Street on the north side of the street and 237 through 219 W. Main Street on the south side of the street; the lots at 318 and 236-238 W. South Street as well as addresses 307 through 325 E. Main Street on the south side of the street, and 226 through 332 E. Main Street on the north side of the street are included on the original plat's southern edge; there are no properties on N. or S. Swope Street on the plat's eastern edge within the district; and the plat's northern edge includes 321 through 227 W. North Street on the south side of the street, and 318 through 204 W. North Street on the north side of the street, as well as 201 through 333 E. North Street on the south side of the street, and 104 through 332 E. North Street on the north side of the street. Also included in the original plat are the properties at 8 N. Spring Street on the west side of the street, and 19 N. Spring Street on the east side of the street, which both lay in the district's boundaries. The need for an official plat likely sprang from the growth that occurred in Greenfield after the National Road came through only a few years before.

The 1844 plat stood unchanged for almost ten years. Then in 1853, just after the National Road was planked and the railroad was completed, Pierson's Addition was created, which kicked off a steady stream of new additions to the town over the coming decades. Pierson's Addition, created near the new railroad, included sixty lots in the vicinity of S. Pennsylvania Street and Depot Street (then known as Railroad Street). Also in 1853 in the northwest section of the residential district, Meek & Hart's Addition was platted into sixty-three lots between N. Noble Street on the west, W. North Street on the south, N. State Street on the east, and W. Fifth Street on the north. Land on the north side of W. Main Street beginning at N. Noble Street and moving west to N. Hendricks Street soon became the Fletcher & McCarty's Addition in 1860, which created eighteen lots. In 1867 Bradley's Addition was platted in the district's northeast section, which created forty-five lots bound on the west by N. State Street, on the south by W. Grant Street, on the east by N. Swope Street, and on the north by E. Walker Street. The next addition created, called Snow's Addition, was located just northeast of the Meek & Hart's Addition, and it added fifteen lots bound on the west side of N. State Street between S. Walnut Street and W. Park Avenue in 1870. The Wood, Pratt & Baldwin's Addition in c.1871 came next, and it created sixty-three lots in the northeast section of the district, bound by N. Swope Street on the west, E. Main Street on the south, N. Baldwin Street on the east, and E. Lincoln Street on the north. In 1873 Hinchman's First and Second Additions, which included fifteen lots, were situated on the north side of W. Main Street just west of the Fletcher & McCarty's Addition. One of the first additions to occur on the south side of W. Main Street meant for residential development was Stuart's First Addition in 1873, which created twenty eight lots between S. Broadway Street and S. Noble Street along W. Main Street. At this time most of the residential growth continued to be situated mostly north of Main Street and along both W. and E. Main Street extending from the original plat's boundaries. The rapid series of additions that occurred between 1853 and 1873 are the direct result of the transportation opportunities Greenfield presented, and much of the development came from land speculators who anticipated the city's growth potential.

One notable exception to this was the early development of W. 5<sup>th</sup> Street, located on the northwest edge of the district. Early settler Philander Boyd built the first house on there at 202 W. 5<sup>th</sup> Street in 1856. He positioned the house at the

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location where N. Pennsylvania Street "T"s, so that it had a view to W. Main Street along a stately setback provided by N. Pennsylvania Street. Boyd then built the houses on each side of him as wedding presents for his daughters, and all three properties held extensive acreage. These properties and those nearby on the north side of W. Fifth contain the district's highest concentration of extant contributing pre-1900 era outbuildings on their oversized lots, including carriage houses, barns, summer kitchens, and privies. The development of W. 5<sup>th</sup> Street early in Greenfield's history encouraged growth along N. Pennsylvania Street, and early extant examples of these homes built in c.1860 can be found at 120, 209, 310, and 325 N. Pennsylvania Street.

Land speculators were soon to realize a profit on their Greenfield additions sooner than expected, because for the citizens of Hancock County in the late 1880s, life as they knew it was about to change dramatically. The course of Greenfield's future, as well as that of most of east-central Indiana, took an abrupt shift with the discovery of natural gas. In 1876, while drilling for coal, a group of workers in Eaton, Indiana, located eleven miles north of Muncie, struck gas there at 600 feet. The foul-smelling natural gas caused "fumes and hissing," which troubled the men, some of whom were so afraid as to believe they had "struck Satan's caves."<sup>7</sup> As a result, the hole was "condemned and plugged" and forgotten for ten years.<sup>8</sup> In 1884 a large gas strike was made in Findley, Ohio, which led prospectors to drill nearby in east-central Indiana. The first successful Indiana well was drilled in Jay County in 1886. At that time the Eaton well was remembered and reopened, and soon after prospectors dug wells all over east-central Indiana, including Hancock County, which had its first well dug in 1887.

In 1886 county's first natural gas company, called the Greenfield Gas Company, was formed and only four months later workers found gas at a depth of 980 feet. The flame was so intense it burned to a height of twelve feet. Company officials let it burn to attract attention, and the flambeaux became a local tourist destination.<sup>9</sup> The *Hancock County Democrat* described the first successful well in Greenfield:

"In spite of our doubts and fears, the prayers of our envious sister towns, we struck Trenton rock on Tuesday last and were rewarded with the flow of gas which, if it has an equal, it has no superior in the state... Pipes leading from it (the well) were lighted and the flame flashed upward thirty feet and was seen for miles around and during the afternoon people came from all adjoining towns and all the surrounding country to satisfy their curiosity... The gas comes from the well with such force that a rock or bullet cannot be thrown into its mouth nor through the current. Its yield is sufficient to supply the factories, machinery, lights and fuel of a city as large as Indianapolis."<sup>10</sup>

The article goes on to boast and prophesize on Greenfield's immediate future:

"Monopolies, corporations, and companies have representatives here and have been working for their interests. Another well is in contemplation and every inducement is being offered to secure the location and establishment of factories here... Without a doubt, the boom has commenced that will revolutionize our little city and cause an influx in the tide of our prosperity and population."<sup>11</sup>

Like many other "Gas Boom" towns such as Muncie and Gas City, Greenfield offered free gas and free land to any manufacturer who would locate here.<sup>12</sup> Greenfield's extra incentives included access to the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad (known later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad) and the National Road. Soon the Greenfield Gas Company became only one in a crowded field of forty-three companies that opened in Hancock County after the discovery of natural gas. All together these companies employed 1,000 men to work at the 739 wells that were dug across Hancock County.<sup>13</sup> Every township in the county but Sugar Creek and Buck Creek hit gas. As a result a slew of new factories came to Greenfield, including four glass factories, a stove company, a nail factory, and a paper factory. Most of these industries were built near the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad so as to access their freight

<sup>7</sup> Indiana Writers' Program of the WPA, comp., *Indiana: A Guide to the Hoosier State* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1941), 224.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Richman, *History of Hancock County*, 163.

<sup>10</sup> "Gas Well Drilled," *Hancock Democrat*, 5 May 1887.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Dorothy Williams and Thomas E.Q. Williams, *A History of Hancock County, Indiana, in the Twentieth Century* (Greenfield, IN: Coiny Press, 1995), 89.

<sup>13</sup> Joseph L. Skvarenina, ed., *Hancock County Historical Society: The Log Chain* 39, No.2 (July 2010).

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shipments easily. Though manufacturing took a front seat in Greenfield at the time, today only one example of such a resource in the residential district remains today, known as Old Chair Factory located at 236 Depot Street. As the largest city in the county at the time, Greenfield prospered from the infusion of investment from prospectors. The flow of gas initially seemed limitless, enticing boosters to come to the region in droves. One of Greenfield's first wells was dug on property belonging to Philander Boyd, who resided at 202 W 5<sup>th</sup> Street. The well was dug just northeast of his home on the east side of Potts Ditch.

By 1890 the Gas Boom had transformed Greenfield, which had incorporated as a city in 1876. With the influx of workers employed in the new factories came a housing boom and Greenfield could not keep up with its infrastructure needs fast enough. Many land speculators who had purchased and platted their developments before the discovery of natural gas had done so by banking on Greenfield's future growth, and beginning in the late 1880s lots within the residential district began selling quickly and were soon full. In some cases existing houses were added onto or were transformed into more fashionable styles of the era, such as the houses at 119 N. Pennsylvania that went from a simple gable-front to an Italianate, and the Hammel/New House at 117 E. Grant Street built in c.1870 as an Italianate with a large c.1910 Free Classic-style porch and rear addition. Walker's Addition, which included forty-eights lots bound on the west by N. State Street, on the south by E. North Street, on the east by N. East Street, and on the north by E. Grant Street, was created in 1889. A large tract called the Exchange Addition opened 175 lots on the west end of the residential district's boundaries on N. Main Street in 1890. Also on the district's west end on N. Main Street was Wilson's Addition created in 1891, which included twenty-eight lots. On the south side of E. Main Street were smaller additions, such as Chandler's Addition (1889) and Egan's Addition (1903), both of which included fewer than ten lots each. Sixty lots were created in the Randall's Place, First Section Addition, in c.1904, which was bound on the west by N. State Street, on the south by E. Park Avenue, on the east by N. Swope Street, and on the north by Boyd Avenue. Randall's Place marked the last lots that remained to be platted in the residential district.

Just as Greenfield was entering a building boom, local resident John Felt was hard at work building his fledgling career in architecture. The son of a local farmer, Felt was the youngest son of six children born to Sylvester and Rebecca Felt in August 1867.<sup>14</sup> He attended Greenfield public schools and was a schoolmate of James Whitcomb Riley. Upon graduation he took a job in a local sawmill to pay the bills while he enrolled in a correspondence course to become an architect, which in the late 1800s served as sufficient education in the field of architecture. By the early 1890s he completed the course work, quit his job as a wood planer, and successfully registered as an architect in Indiana.<sup>15</sup> He immediately set to work bidding for local commissions in the then gas-boom town of Greenfield. Among the projects for which he successfully bid on were a number of public buildings and private residences in Greenfield and throughout Hancock County.<sup>16</sup> Examples of known Felt designs within the residential district include the houses located at 12, 116 and 120 W Walnut Street, 510 E North Street, 216 W North Street, and 238, 510-512 and 604 W Main Street. Felt moved west in 1897 to Missouri, but it is estimated that the talented Felt designed at least thirty buildings in Hancock County during the 1890s and left an architectural legacy here.

The Gas Boom brought cash to the county, and as a result amenities abounded. Beginning in the mid-1890s Greenfield laid brick paved streets and sidewalks, and even bricked some alleys. The only extant brick street left in Greenfield can be found in the residential district on Depot Street between S. Riley Street and S. Pennsylvania Street, although some alleys have portions of brick paving visible. Also during this period the city installed water and sewer lines.<sup>17</sup> The first telephone line connected Greenfield to Indianapolis in 1884, and most homes built during the Gas Boom included telephone service. Since gas was readily available throughout the rest of the nineteenth century homeowners enjoyed cheap energy for heating, lighting and cooking, and gas street lights replaced oil lamps in the late 1890s. The city's first library building was built in 1909 after the Andrew Carnegie Foundation granted \$10,000 toward its construction. Previously the library had been held in the high school building located at the northeast corner of W. North and N. Pennsylvania Streets (the school

<sup>14</sup> Roger Loney, "Team Revives Architect's Career," *The Daily Reporter* (Greenfield) 15 May 1987.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid. The article states this: "Meanwhile, he (Felt) enrolled in an intensive course in architecture offered by the International Correspondence School. The course, which required several years to complete, was considered sufficient qualification for registry as an architect in Indiana and Missouri." It is not clear with what organization Felt registered, but it is possible it was with the Indiana Society of Architects, which existed in this period, or the Indiana chapter of the American Institute of Architects which established their state chapter in 1892.

<sup>16</sup> Joseph R. Konz, "Mystery Architect Lives on in Design," *The Indianapolis Star*, 2 February 1986.

<sup>17</sup> Joseph L. Skvarenina and Larry L. Fox, *Then & Now: Hancock County* (Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2001), 33.

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burned down in 1985). Having brick sidewalks allowed residents to begin receiving mail delivery to their homes in 1902. Later, in 1931, the U.S. Postal Service built a new post office facility in Greenfield, located in the district at 207 N. State Street.

The widely-held belief that the gas was inexhaustible led to much waste. It was burned recklessly, with fires going night and day at the wells, and citizens would "... let the gas burn than to strike another match."<sup>18</sup> By 1896 the natural gas found in Indiana was thought to be the largest in the world. Geologists identified the gas as formed in a layer of limestone which stretched across nineteen Indiana counties, encompassing an area of 3,750 square miles.<sup>19</sup> As early as 1893 state inspectors and geologists warned that the nearly 100,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas being wasted per day was quickly exhausting one of the state's most valuable resources, and strongly recommended better regulation of its use. These words fell on deaf ears. The conservation of a limited natural resource, even as a means of protecting an entire segment of the state's economic base, never occurred. By the early 1900s, as predicted, the gas suddenly gave out, bringing the boom to an abrupt end. In Greenfield, some factories left after the gas ran out, including two glass factories, a paper mill, a stove company and a chair company, among others.

Though short lived, the effects of the Gas Boom were enormous. Its discovery ushered in a period of intense economic development and industrialization to an area that until that time remained mostly sparsely-populated farmland. In a short two decades the infusion of outside investment into these communities impacted the pocketbooks of not only the prospectors and developers, but also the flood of workers who migrated to the area, local businesses, and, as real estate values rose, even the farmers who held vast tracts of land suddenly benefitted. The State of Indiana estimated that in only two decades, the "Gas Belt" cities' populations doubled, the building of 300 factories led to the creation of 10,000 jobs, and nearly \$10,000,000 of capital was invested in the process.<sup>20</sup> In Greenfield the population doubled during the boom years and residents benefitted from major infrastructure improvements and could afford to buy the newest in modern conveniences. In terms of development during the Gas Boom years, the flood of new industries, businesses, and housing stock built in that brief span of time created changes to the built environment on a scale Greenfield would not have otherwise experienced, nor would experience ever again. In 1910 Greenfield's physical landscape hardly resembled itself from 1890, a mere two decades ago. The Gas Boom prosperity is evident today in the excellent housing stock that remains from that time, and examples can be found at 25 W. Walnut Street, 218 E. North Street, 218 N. State Street, 230 and 434 W. Main Street.

In 1900 Greenfield officials approved the building of an Interurban line to Indianapolis, called the Indianapolis and Greenfield Traction Line. Like a railroad but more lightly-built, electric-powered interurbans criss-crossed Indiana in the early 1900s and were enormously popular for their comfort, speed, and ease of use. The Indianapolis and Greenfield Traction Line ran on the National Road, and its tracks in Greenfield were located on the south side of Main Street. The interurban provided hourly service to Indianapolis at two depots in town: one on E. Main Street just west of S. Spring Street in downtown, and the other near Main and Apple Streets. In 1907 the line was sold to the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company (THI&E), one of the largest interurban companies in the state.<sup>21</sup> Soon after most Indiana cities were accessible via interurban lines owned by the THI&E. By 1915 interurban travel was at its peak, but soon began to decline with the advent of the affordable Model-T Ford automobiles in the late 1910s. The introduction of the interurban made it feasible to work in Indianapolis and to live in Greenfield, which began a trend that only increased as the twentieth century progressed. But more importantly for Greenfield at that time, the interurban helped the local economy rebound from the Gas Bust by providing an easy and fast route to jobs in Indianapolis. Other Gas Boom and Bust towns located too far east of Indianapolis could not capitalize on interurban commutes to larger cities, and their communities' economies and growth did not recover as quickly by comparison. The interurbans continued to remain a popular mode of transit into the 1920s. Houses in the residential district built during the interurban's heyday include the Reeves House at 710 N. Spring Street, the White House at 734 W. Main Street, and numerous vernacular bungalows, such as 250 W. North Street, 217 N. Pennsylvania Street, 701 N. State Street, and 119 N. East Street.

<sup>18</sup> Indiana Writers' Program, *Indiana: A Guide*, 224.

<sup>19</sup> Clifton Phillips, *Indiana in Transition: 1880-1920* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau and Indiana Historical Society, 1968), 193.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, 194.

<sup>21</sup> Nathan Bilger, "The History of the Interurban Railroads of Hancock County," Lecture, Indiana Railroads Organization, Greenfield, IN, May 2, 2011.

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Another economic boost for Greenfield occurred when the pharmaceutical giant Eli Lilly & Company built their Greenfield campus on the National Road west of the city in 1914 in the Spanish Mission style, lured there by the ready access to transportation routes. Scientists working on the new 156 acre campus initially manufactured vaccines for farm animals until the company began making drugs during World War I, including a smallpox vaccine for soldiers. After World War II the company refocused their efforts on agricultural products, including feed additives and hormones for cattle, and they increased their campus size to 410 acres to meet its growth. Lilly's Greenfield campus soon became one of Hancock County's largest and best-paying employers.<sup>22</sup>

As interurban travel waned, Greenfield was uniquely situated to take advantage of the next wave of modern transportation, the automobile. When the automobile became increasingly more affordable during the 1920s, Americans began to pressure Congress to fund the paving of roads to make them accessible for cars. Priority was given to transcontinental roadways like the National Road, and by 1923 the entire roadway between Cumberland, Maryland, to Indianapolis had been paved.<sup>23</sup> It was soon renamed US 40 as part of a new systematic road numbering system undertaken by the government. Locally, US 40 soon overtook the interurban system as the preferred mode of travel. Like most other remaining interurban companies in Indiana that were hit hard by the popularity of the automobile and credit freezes brought on by the Great Depression, the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company limped along for a few more years until it was finally sold in a receivership sale to the Indiana Railroad in 1931. Just one year later in 1932 the Greenfield line was abandoned altogether.<sup>24</sup> By 1930 US 40 was adapted to the new American pastime of driving for business and pleasure, and all along its roadsides were motels, rental cabins, diners, tourist attractions, and gas stations, not to mention the dozens of billboards, directional signs, and eye-catching neon signs scattered along the highway to accommodate mobile Americans. No doubt, in addition to dining or filling up in Greenfield, motorists stopped to take in the Riley House. It became a U.S. 40 tourist spot when the city opened it to visitors in 1937. Cars also changed the residential landscape in which property owners built garages or renovated existing barns or carriage houses into garages. A number of historic garages exist in the Greenfield residential district, including those at 117 N Wood Street, 201 E Lincoln Street, 212 E North Street, 243 W North Street and 520 N State Street.

Commuting to work in Indianapolis by car became the preferred method for most local residents and US 40 provided a direct route. Suburban development from Indianapolis inched toward Hancock County after World War II, and farmland became subdivisions. The population growth of Hancock County, particularly on its west side, grew exponentially beginning in 1960 and continued throughout the rest of the century as commuting to Indianapolis for work became increasingly common. The first post-war suburban development was Weston Village, located on the northwest side of Greenfield, complete with its own shopping center. When the Hancock County stretch of Interstate 70 was completed in the late 1960s, retail development sprawled north along State Street to be close to the interstate traffic. I-70 continues to be the predominant mode of travel today for the more than 22,000 residents who commute daily to jobs outside of Hancock County, which has grown to a total population of 84,594.<sup>25</sup> Many large historic houses in the residential district were turned into apartments after 1945, such as the residences at 218 E. North Street, 118 N. State Street, and 103 E. Grant Street. In some cases these house returned to being single-family homes, but in others they either remained apartments or became commercial properties. Examples of post-war houses built in the residential district are 20 E Douglas Street, 749 N State Street, 250 W North Street, 302 E Main Street and 708 N East Street.

With the creation of I-70, highways like US 40 experienced less through traffic, and thus many roadside businesses closed. Today Greenfield is no longer the county's largest city; that designation belongs to Fortville, located on the west side of Hancock County closer to Indianapolis. Only a few relics of motels and cabins from the 1930s and 40s still exist along US 40, including the Gem and Shamrock Motels, but most of these resources stand vacant. As businesses grew north of downtown closer to the interstate the stores along US 40 fell into decline, and many long-standing businesses closed their doors forever in the 1970s and 80s. In the mid-1980s, in response to the increasing number of historic buildings falling under the bulldozer, the city established its first Historic Board of Review and a group of preservation-minded individuals formed Greenfield Historic Landmarks. Greenfield's historic downtown was listed on the National Register in 1984, and it includes the courthouse square and the nearby commercial buildings clustered around US 40. The State of Indiana designated the historic National Road as a scenic byway in 1996, and in 1998 it was designated as a

<sup>22</sup> Williams, et al., *Hancock County in the Twentieth Century*, 116-117.

<sup>23</sup> Philip D. Jordan, *The National Road* (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1948) 388.

<sup>24</sup> Bilger, "Interurban Railroads of Hancock County," Lecture, May 2, 2011.

<sup>25</sup> David Hill, ed., *Discover Hancock County* (Greenfield, IN: *Daily Reporter*, August 2010) 101.

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National Scenic Byway. In 2002 Indiana petitioned with other National Road states such as Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia to earn the All American Road designation for US 40, the highest national designation given. The Indiana National Road Association was formed in 1994 to create awareness of the National Road's cultural legacy and historic impact, and the group has worked across the state to create interpretive panels and gateway signs, brochures and audio tours, and statewide events like antique and car shows along the road. In 2008 Greenfield became a Main Street community and the impetus to revive the historic downtown along the National Road as a thriving commercial center continues to be a focal point of the community.

The Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad (P, C, and St. L. Railroad) eventually became part of the Pennsylvania Railroad System in 1921, and was known as the Penn-Central by c.1950. In the 1970s major carriers such as the Penn-Central began to decline, and the line was abandoned in c.1980 and the tracks were removed in 1982. In the 1990s the Indiana State Department of Transportation began working with Indianapolis and other municipalities like Greenfield that were once situated on the Penn-Central line to create a "rails to trails" system in its place. Today a 5.3 mile portion of paved trail for bikers, walkers, and runners exists in Greenfield, with plans to eventually connect with other paved trails all the way to Indianapolis. This initiative is part of a state-wide greenway project called the National Road Heritage Trail that was launched in 2004 with the intention of creating a multi-use trail connecting Richmond to Terre Haute using the former Pennsylvania and Vandalia railroad beds, which parallel the National Road across the state. Eventually planners hope to link this trail with other National Road states that have built or are currently building similar trails.

Throughout its history, Greenfield owed much of its development to the various modes of transportation available there, which lured businesses, industries, and residents. The first, and most enduring, development for Greenfield was the opening of the National Road in 1836. In its long life it has conveyed horse-drawn wagons migrating west, served local traffic as a planked toll road, shared space with interurbans, and served as one of the nation's first major automobile routes. The laying of tracks in 1851 for the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad through Greenfield also created another innovative transportation opportunity that helped the community rise to prominence as a prime location for growth and development. Greenfield's initial settlement pattern in the 1830s clustered around the National Road, and the road influenced the shape of the town's development for years to come. The location of the railroad in close proximity to the National Road reinforced the importance of the National Road, and cemented the community's status as a transportation hub. Unfortunately today very little tangible evidence remains of Greenfield's transportation heritage – no depots exist, the interurban rails lie under the asphalt of Main Street, and the railroad tracks are gone – but the buildings within the residential district attest to that legacy. The Gas Boom era of 1890 to 1910, though brief, ushered in a period of intense residential and industrial development that critically shaped the built environment of much of the residential district north of Main Street that is evident today in the concentrated number of public and private high style architectural buildings built during that time. The Greenfield Residential Historic District owes much of its community planning and development to the variety of transportation links through the years, as well as to the discovery of natural gas, and the outstanding and varied building stock that remains is a testament to the prosperity and growth that resulted from the confluence of these unique local assets.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

Greenfield's initial development was directly tied to its position along the National Road. The county's first courthouse, located in Greenfield, was built on Main Street in 1829, just a few years before the National Road came through, in anticipation of its arrival. After the National Road was completed in 1835 in Hancock County, Greenfield's commercial downtown and residences generally straddled both sides of the road. Growth remained modest, however, until after 1850 when the National Road was finally planked and the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad laid tracks just south of the courthouse that ran parallel to the National Road. These two events ended Greenfield's era as a small village pike town, and they ushered in the beginning of planned community growth and development. Officially platted as a town in 1844, the National Road upgrade and location of a vital new railroad initiated a number of platted additions that began in 1853 and didn't slow in the residential district until c.1900. The town's physical shape became a grid with the National Road (Main Street) and State Street serving as its primary streets so as to take advantage of the best transportation routes. Land speculators anticipated the development of Greenfield from a sleepy hamlet to a bustling county seat. Some of the district's finest houses dating between 1850 and 1880 were built along or near the National Road on both sides of downtown, and residential growth typically occurred north of downtown since the railroad attracted industrial growth on the

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southwest side of town. Growth and development took another major leap in Greenfield with the discovery of natural gas in 1887, which created a sudden population boom and subsequent influx of investment that lasted until the wells ran dry in the early 1900s. The period between 1887 and 1910 produced an impressive array of high-style architecture in Greenfield, fueled by the Gas Boom's prosperity, and most of these houses were located on the north side of Main Street and straddled N. State Street. After the boom turned to bust, the newly-introduced interurban helped the community's economy stabilize as workers could now feasibly commute to jobs in Indianapolis. Unlike other eastern Indiana Gas Bust towns that saw population decline and economic hardship, Greenfield managed to remain an important city due to its proximity to Indianapolis. This trend of commuting to work only increased as the automobiles edged out interurbans in the 1920s and Greenfield residents utilized the newly paved and rechristened US 40 (formerly known as the National Road), which provided a direct link into downtown Indianapolis. As a result of Greenfield's access to the most modern and convenient routes of the day throughout its history, the city continued to develop and grow. Finally, by 1960, the last remaining lots available in the residential district were built upon, and soon after residential development moved to the outskirts of Greenfield since the automobile made it easy to gap distances that were nearly insurmountable a century before. With the building of Interstate 70 in the late 1960s on the north end of Greenfield suburban development increased, particularly on the west and north sides of town, as once again Greenfield commuters took advantage of the latest innovation modern transportation had to offer.

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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): 059-251-22001-472

Greenfield Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 187.12 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>605410</u>	<u>4405460</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>605240</u>	<u>4404080</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>606180</u>	<u>4404500</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>604160</u>	<u>4404340</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Beginning at the northeast corner of North Hendricks Street and West Main Street, start at the property at 860 West Main Street and proceed north along the west property line to the north boundary, and then east along the north lines of the properties on the north side of West Main Street, crossing North Broadway Street and Wilson Street, to the northeast corner of 504 West Main Street. Then proceed north along the west lot line and then east along the north lot line of 437 West North Street, cross West North Street and proceed north along the west lot line of 430 West North Street and then proceed east along the north property lines of the properties on the north side of West North Street to North Noble Street.

At North Noble Street cross to the northeast corner of 318 West North Street and proceed north along the west property line of 319 West Walnut Street, cross West Walnut Street, and continue north along the west property line of 320 West Walnut Street and then proceed east along the north property lines of the properties on the north side of West Walnut Street to the southwest corner of the property at 218 North Pennsylvania Street.

Proceed north along the west property lines of the properties on the west side of North Pennsylvania Street to the northwest corner of 312 North Pennsylvania Street. Proceed west along the south property lines of the properties on the south side of West Fifth Street between lots 225 and 307 West Fifth Street. Proceed north along the west property line of 307 West Fifth Street. Cross to the north side of West Fifth Street. Turn west along the north side of West Fifth Street to the southwest corner of 318 West Fifth Street. Then proceed north along the west lot line of 318 West Fifth Street and turn to proceed east along that property's north property line, continuing eastward along the north property lines of the properties on the north side of West Fifth Street until reaching the west property line of 430 North State Street.

Proceed north along the west lot lines of the properties on the west side of North State Street to the south side of West Boyd Avenue. Continue east on the south side of West Boyd Avenue, crossing North State Street and North East Street. At this point, West Boyd Avenue becomes East Boyd Avenue. Continue to the east lot line of 717 North East Street. From there proceed south along the east lot lines of 717 to 711 North East Street to the northwest corner of 710 North Spring Street.

Proceed east on the north lot line to the east lot line, then proceed south along the east lot lines of 710 and 706 North Spring Street. From the southeast corner of 706 North Spring Street proceed west along the south lot line until meeting with the east property line of 701 North East Street. From that point cross East Park Avenue and continue south along the east property lines of the properties on the east side of North East Street, crossing Walker Street, Douglas Street, and East Lincoln Street to the northwest corner of 201 East Lincoln Street.

Proceed east along the north lot lines of the properties on the south side of East Lincoln Street, crossing North Spring Street and ending at the southwest corner of East Lincoln and North Swope Streets, at lot 328 North Swope Street.

On the east property line of 328 North Swope Street, continue south along the west side of North Swope Street one block to Grant Street. At 212 North Swope Street, on the southwest corner of Grant and North Swope Streets, cross North

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Swope Street and continue east along the north property line of 213 North Swope Street to its east lot line. From there continue south along the east lot line until it meets with the north property line of 204 North Wood Street.

From there proceed east along the north lot line of 204 North Wood Street to the east side of North Wood Street, and continuing along the north lot line of 203 North Wood Street to its eastern end point. Continue south from that point along the east lot lines of the properties on the east side of North Wood Street until connecting with the property at 518 East North Street at its northwest corner. From that corner proceed east to the property's east property line on the west side of North Pratt Street. Continue south along the west side of North Pratt Street until it meets with East North Street. On the north side of East North Street, proceed west to the southwest corner of 518 East North Street.

Cross East North Street south to connect with the east lot line of 23 North Wood Street, located at the southeast corner of East North and North Wood Streets. Continue south along the east lot lines of the properties on the east side of North Wood Street and 510 East Main Street until it connects to East Main Street. Proceed west along the south lot line of the properties on the north side of East Main Street, to the southeast corner of 422 East Main Street, then cross East Main Street south to connect with the property at 417 East Main Street. Proceed south along the east lot line of 417 East Main Street, and then proceed west along the south property lines of 417 and 405-409 East Main Street. At the southwest corner of 405-409 East Main Street proceed north to the north side of East Main Street. Proceed west to a point in line with the northeast corner of 325 East Main Street. Turn south, crossing East Main Street, to the southeast corner of 325 East Main Street. Travel west to the southwest corner of 307 East Main Street, then turn south to the southeast corner of 301 East Main Street. Follow the south and west boundaries of that property to the northwest corner of the lot.

Cross East Main Street to connect with 302 East Main Street. Continue west along the north side of East Main Street on the south property lines, crossing South Spring Street. At 226 East Main Street follow the west lot line north until it connects with the south property line of 213 East North Street. Proceed west along the south property lines of the properties on the south side of East North Street to the southwest corner of 201 East North Street.

At southwest corner of 201 East North Street, proceed north along the west lot line, then cross East North Street until reaching the north side of East North Street. Proceed west along the south lot lines of the properties on the north side of East North Street, then cross North East Street. Proceed north along the west lot lines of 104 East North Street and 111 North East Street to the southeast corner of 117 North East Street. Cross North East Street and proceed west along the south lot lines of 118 North East Street, 123 North State Street, 114 North State Street, and the properties on the south side of West Walnut Street to the west side of North Pennsylvania Street. Proceed south along the west side of North Pennsylvania Street to the southeast corner of 204 West North Street. Proceed west to the southeast corner of 226 West North Street, turn south following the east lot lines of 227 West North Street and 226 West Main Street to the southeast corner of that property. Cross to the south side of West Main Street and proceed east to the northeast corner of 219 West Main Street. Follow the property's east boundary south to its southeast corner.

Proceed west along the south lot lines of the properties on the south side of West Main Street to the northeast corner of 17 South Riley Avenue. Proceed south along the east property lines of 17 South Riley Avenue and 236-238 West South Street to the southeast corner of 236-238 West South Street. Proceed west along the south lot line of 236-238 West South Street to the northeast corner of 241 West South Street. Proceed south along the east lot lines of 241 West South Street and 236 Depot Street to the north curb of Depot Street. Follow the north curb of the bricked Depot Street east one block to South Pennsylvania Street, cross Depot Street south, and return west along the south curb of Depot Street to South Riley Avenue. Proceed north along the west lot lines of 236 West Depot Street and 241 West South Street, crossing West South Street north to the northeast corner of South Riley Avenue and West South Street. Then cross South Riley Avenue to the southeast corner of 20 South Riley Avenue.

From the southeast corner of 20 South Riley Avenue proceed west along the north side of West South Street until it meets with South Noble Street. Follow the east side of South Noble Street to a point in line with the southeast corner of 20 South Noble Street. Then cross South Noble Street west proceeding to the southwest corner of 20 South Noble Street then proceed north to the south boundary of 417 West Main Street. From there continue west along the south boundary of the lots on the south side of West Main Street, crossing Center Street, Hough Street and ending at the east side of South Broadway Street.

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From that point proceed north along the west boundary of 735 West Main Street north, crossing West Main Street, until reaching the southwest corner of 734 West Main Street. Continue west from that point along the south boundaries of the lots on the north side of West Main Street until returning to the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for this district begin at the existing NRHP listed Greenfield Courthouse Square Historic District's boundaries. The Greenfield Courthouse Square Historic District includes portions of East and West North Street as its northern border; portions of North Spring Street and American Legion Place as its western border; portions of East Main Street, East South Street, and West Main Street as its southern border; and portions of North State Street as its western border. The Greenfield Residential Historic District shares the north, west and the east boundaries of the Courthouse Square Historic District. From these boundaries the Greenfield Residential Historic District expands five blocks west and roughly three blocks east along Main Street, and extends primarily north in a stairstep pattern until approximately Douglas Street, at which point the boundaries include three blocks of North State Street and North East Street to Boyd Avenue. The south boundary is smaller, and it extends two blocks south of West Main Street and encompasses approximately two blocks. These boundaries were determined to contain the most intact homes from the period of significance. The development of Greenfield was centered on Main and State Streets. While some historic buildings within the period of significance exist outside of this boundary, the majority were considered too altered to retain enough historic integrity to justify their inclusion. The boundaries of the district include the highest concentration of resources that retain the area's historic fabric in their style, scale, setback, form and age within the surviving historic residential core of Greenfield.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Candace S. Hudziak, owner  
organization H&H Associates, LLP date 3/2011  
street & number 218 E North Street telephone 317-462-7177  
city or town Greenfield state IN zip code 46140  
e-mail historian@hhpast.com

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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**Photographs:**

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

IN\_HancockCounty\_GreenfieldResidentialHD  
Photography Log

Greenfield Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Hancock County, Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property: Greenfield Historic Residential District  
City or Vicinity: Greenfield

County: Hancock State: Indiana

Photographer(s): Candace Hudziak, Amanda Jones-Taylor

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on north side of W 5<sup>th</sup> Street looking northwest toward 202 and 216 W 5<sup>th</sup> Street.  
1 of 35.

Date Photographed: November 15, 2010

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the east bank of Potts Ditch looking northwest at the south side of the bridge.  
2 of 35.

Date Photographed: November 15, 2010

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the north side of W 5<sup>th</sup> Street looking southwest toward 219, 225, 227, 231 and 241 W 5<sup>th</sup> Street.  
3 of 35.

Date Photographed: November 15, 2010

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the north side of E Lincoln Street looking southwest toward 205 and 201 E Lincoln Street, and at the rear elevation of 331 N East Street.  
4 of 35.

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the south side of E Grant Street looking northeast toward 110, 114, 120, 202, 206, 212, 218 and 304 E Grant Street.  
5 of 35.

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the south side of E Grant Street looking southeast toward 111, 117, 205 and 215 E Grant Street.  
6 of 35.

Date Photographed: November 15, 2010

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the north side of E Walnut Street looking northwest toward 224, 230, 238 and 244 E Walnut Street.  
7 of 35.

Date Photographed: November 26, 2010

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the north side of E Walnut Street looking southeast toward 103, 25, 19, 15-17 and the rear elevation of 118 N State Street.  
8 of 35.

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph and number: 226 W North Street, looking northwest from the south side of W North Street.  
9 of 35.

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the north side of W North Street looking northwest toward 204, 210, 216, 226, and 230 W North Street.  
10 of 35.

Date Photographed: November 28, 2010

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Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the north side of E North Street looking northwest toward 224, 218, 212 and 120 E North Street.  
11 of 35.

Date Photographed: December 5, 2010

Description of Photograph and number: 321 E North Street, looking southeast from the north side of E North Street.  
12 of 35.

Date Photographed: December 5, 2010

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the north side of E North Street looking southwest toward 403, 333, 329 and 325 E North Street.  
13 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the north side of W Main Street looking northwest toward 850, 856-858 and 860 W Main Street. 14 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the north side of W Main Street looking northwest toward 830, 834, 844 and 848 W Main Street.  
15 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the north side of W Main Street, looking northwest toward 728, 730 and 734 W Main Street.  
16 of 35.

Date Photographed: January 27, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: 510-512 W Main Street, looking northeast from the north side of W Main Street.  
17 of 35.

Date Photographed: January 27, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: 304 W Main Street, looking north from the south side of W Main Street.  
18 of 35.

Date Photographed: January 9, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the south side of W Main Street looking northeast toward 314, 310, 304, 250, 244, 238, 234 and 230 W Main Street.  
19 of 35.

Date Photographed: January 27, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: 226 W Main Street, looking northwest from the north side of W Main Street.  
20 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the north side of W Main Street looking southwest toward 417, 421, 427, 433 and 503 W Main Street.  
21 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the south side of W Main Street looking southeast toward 325, 317, 313 and 307 W Main Street.  
22 of 35.

Greenfield Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

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Date Photographed: January 9, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the south side of Depot Street looking northeast to Pennsylvania Street at brick street.  
23 of 35.

Date Photographed: January 14, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the east side of N Pennsylvania Street looking southwest toward 210, 206 and 120 N Pennsylvania Street.  
24 of 35.

Date Photographed: January 14, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the west side of N State Street looking southwest toward 716, 710 and 704 N State Street.  
25 of 35.

Date Photographed: January 23, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: 207 N State Street, looking northeast from the east side of N State Street.  
26 of 35.

Date Photographed: January 14, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the east side of N State Street looking southeast toward 701, 635, 627, 625 and 621 N State Street.  
27 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the east side of N Spring Street looking southwest toward 624, 620, 614, 610 and 604 N East Street.  
28 of 35.

Date Photographed: January 24, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: 720 N East Street, looking west from the east side of the median on N East Street.  
29 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the west side of N East Street looking southeast toward 331 and 319 N East Street.  
30 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the east side of the median on N Spring Street looking southwest toward 710 and 706 N Spring Street.  
31 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the east side of N Swope Street looking northwest toward 320, 326 and 328 N Swope Street.  
32 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the west side of N Swope Street looking northeast toward 119, 129, 203 and 213 N Swope Street.  
33 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011



Greenfield Residential Historic District  
 Name of Property

Hancock County, Indiana  
 County and State

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the east side of N Wood Street looking southwest toward 130, 118, 114 and 104 N Wood Street.  
 34 of 35.

Date Photographed: February 25, 2011

Description of Photograph and number: Standing on the west side of N Wood Street looking southeast toward 23, 19 and 15 N Wood Street.  
 35 of 35.

**Property Owner:**

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

name Multiple  
 street & number N/A telephone N/A  
 city or town Greenfield state IN zip code 46140

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**Greenfield Residential Historic District Resources List:**

Property No.	Number	Street	C/NC Primary Resource	C/NC Secondary Resource		Primary Resource Type
				Building	Structure	
1.	10	East Walker Street	C			Building
2.	15	East Walker Street	C			Building
3.	20	East Douglas Street	C	NC-garage		Building
4.	19	East Douglas Street	NC			Building
5.	17	East Lincoln Street	C			Building
6.	18	East Lincoln Street	C	NC-garage		Building
7.	201	East Lincoln Street	C	C-garage		Building
8.	205	East Lincoln Street	C	NC-garage		Building
9.	213	East Lincoln Street	C			Building
10.	219	East Lincoln Street	C	NC-garage		Building
11.	225	East Lincoln Street	C			Building
12.	303	East Lincoln Street	C	NC-garage		Building
13.	305	East Lincoln Street	C	NC-garage		Building
14.	315-317	East Lincoln Street	NC			Building
15.	318	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C			Building
16.	308	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C-garage		Building
17.	256	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C-carriage house		Building
18.	250	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C			Building
19.	242	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C-barn	C-fence	Building
20.	232	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C (2)-carriage house, shed	C-fence	Building
21.	216	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C (2)-barn, carriage house		Building
22.	202	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C -garage, carriage house, workshop, playhouse		Building
23.	114	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C-barn	C-fence	Building
24.	110	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C-garage		Building
25.	N/A	Carries W 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C			Structure

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		over Potts Ditch				
26.	307	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C-garage		Building
27.	253	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
28.	241	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	NC-garage		Building
29.	231	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	NC-garage		Building
30.	227	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	NC-garage		Building
31.	225	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C-garage		Building
32.	219	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	NC-garage		Building
33.	117	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C			Building
34.	115	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	C			Building
35.	113	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	NC			Building
36.	111	West 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
37.	116-120	West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	NC			Building
38.	110	West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C-garage		Building
39.	106	West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
40.	34	West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C-garage		Building
41.	N/A	Carries 4 <sup>th</sup> Street over Potts Ditch	C			Structure
42.	20	West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	NC			Building
43.	109	West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C-garage		Building
44.	107	West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	NC			Building
45.	37	West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	NC			Building
46.	35	West 4 <sup>th</sup> Street	C	C-garage		Building
47.	14	East Grant Street	C			Building
48.	18	East Grant Street	C			Building
49.	24	East Grant Street	C			Building
50.	32	East Grant Street	C			Building
51.	110	East Grant Street	C	C-garage		Building
52.	114	East Grant Street	C	NC-garage		Building
53.	120	East Grant Street	C			Building
54.	202	East Grant Street	C	C-garage		Building
55.	206	East Grant Street	C	C-garage		Building
56.	212	East Grant Street	C	NC-garage		Building
57.	218	East Grant Street	NC	NC (2)-garages		Building
58.	304	East Grant Street	C	NC-garage		Building
59.	308	East Grant Street	C	C-garage		Building
60.	312	East Grant Street	C			Building
61.	322	East Grant Street	C			Building
62.	326	East Grant Street	C	NC-garage		Building
63.	328	East Grant Street	C	NC-garage		Building
64.	103	East Grant Street	C			Building
65.	111	East Grant Street	C	C-carriage house		Building
66.	117	East Grant Street	C	C-carriage house	C-fence	Building
67.	205	East Grant Street	C	C-garage		Building
68.	215	East Grant Street	C			Building
69.	217	East Grant Street	C			Building
70.	313	East Grant Street	NC	NC-carport		Building
71.	317	East Grant Street	C			Building
72.	323	East Grant Street	C			Building
73.	320	West Walnut Street	C			Building
74.	318	West Walnut Street	C	NC-garage		Building
75.	310	West Walnut Street	C	NC-garage		Building
76.	304	West Walnut Street	C	NC-garage		Building
77.	252	West Walnut Street	C	NC-garage		Building
78.	250	West Walnut Street	NC			Building
79.	244	West Walnut Street	C	C-garage		Building
80.	238	West Walnut Street	NC			Building
81.	230	West Walnut Street	C	NC-garage		Building
82.	224	West Walnut Street	C	C-garage		Building
83.	218	West Walnut Street	C	NC-garage		Building
84.	212	West Walnut Street	C	C-garage		Building
85.	120	West Walnut Street	C	NC-garage		Building
86.	116	West Walnut Street	C			Building
87.	66	West Walnut Street	NC			Building
88.	16	West Walnut Street	C			Building

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89.	12	West Walnut Street	C		Building
90.	319	West Walnut Street	NC		Building
91.	313	West Walnut Street	C	NC-garage	Building
92.	309	West Walnut Street	C		Building
93.	303	West Walnut Street	C	C-carriage house	Building
94.	251	West Walnut Street	C		Building
95.	247	West Walnut Street	NC	C-garage	Building
96.	239	West Walnut Street	C		Building
97.	231	West Walnut Street	C		Building
98.	225	West Walnut Street	C		Building
99.	219	West Walnut Street	C	NC-garage	Building
100.	207	West Walnut Street	C		Building
101.	109-111	West Walnut Street	C	NC-garage	Building
102.	107	West Walnut Street	C	C-garage	Building
103.	103	West Walnut Street	C		Building
104.	25	West Walnut Street	C	NC-gazebo	Building
105.	19	West Walnut Street	C		Building
106.	15-17	West Walnut Street	C		Building
107.	430	West North Street	C	C-garage	Building
108.	424	West North Street	C		Building
109.	416	West North Street	C	C-garage	Building
110.	410	West North Street	NC		Building
111.	318	West North Street	C	NC-garage	Building
112.	316	West North Street	C	C-garage	Building
113.	310	West North Street	C	NC-garage	Building
114.	304	West North Street	C	NC-garage	Building
115.	250	West North Street	C	C-garage	Building
116.	248	West North Street	C	NC-garage	Building
117.	242	West North Street	C	C-shed	Building
118.	236	West North Street	C	NC-garage	Building
119.	230	West North Street	C	NC-garage	Building
120.	226	West North Street	C		Building
121.	216	West North Street	C	C-(2) carriage house, shed	Building
122.	210	West North Street	C	NC-garage	Building
123.	204	West North Street	C		Building
124.	104	East North Street	C		Building
125.	110	East North Street	C		Building
126.	120	East North Street	C		Building
127.	212	East North Street	C	C-garage	Building
128.	218	East North Street	C	C-garage	Building
129.	224	East North Street	NC		Building
130.	304	East North Street	C		Building
131.	310	East North Street	C		Building
132.	316	East North Street	C		Building
133.	322	East North Street	C		Building
134.	326	East North Street	C	NC-garage	Building
135.	332	East North Street	C	NC-carriage house	Building
136.	402	East North Street	C		Building
137.	410	East North Street	NC	NC-garage	Building
138.	510	East North Street	C	C-garage	Building
139.	518	East North Street	C	C-garage	Building
140.	437	West North Street	C	C-garage	Building
141.	427	West North Street	C		Building
142.	425	West North Street	C	C-garage	Building
143.	417	West North Street	C		Building
144.	411	West North Street	C	NC-garage	Building
145.	403	West North Street	C	C-garage	Building
146.	321	West North Street	C	NC-carport	Building
147.	303	West North Street	NC		Building
148.	243	West North Street	C	C-garage; NC-carport	Building
149.	235	West North Street	C	C-garage	Building
150.	229	West North Street	C	NC-garage	Building
151.	227	West North Street	C	C-garage	Building

**Greenfield Residential Historic District**

**Hancock County, Indiana**

Name of Property

County and State

152.	201	East North Street	C			Building
153.	211	East North Street	C	C-garage		Building
154.	213	East North Street	NC	C-garage		Building
155.	227	East North Street	NC			Building
156.	233	East North Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
157.	325	East North Street	C	C-carriage house		Building
158.	329	East North Street	C			Building
159.	333	East North Street	C	C-privy		Building
160.	403	East North Street	C	NC-garage		Building
161.	405	East North Street	C			Building
162.	413	East North Street	NC			Building
163.	417-419	East North Street	C	NC-garage		Building
164.	429	East North Street	C	C-garage		Building
165.	860	West Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
166.	856-858	West Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
167.	850	West Main Street	C			Building
168.	848	West Main Street	C	C-garage; NC-garage		Building
169.	844	West Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
170.	834	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
171.	830	West Main Street	C	C-carriage house		Building
172.	824	West Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
173.	814	West Main Street	C			Building
174.	804	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
175.	734	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
176.	730	West Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
177.	728	West Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
178.	716	West Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
179.	710	West Main Street	NC	C-garage		Building
180.	704	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
181.	610	West Main Street	NC			Building
182.	604	West Main Street	C	NC (2)-garage, gazebo		Building
183.	510-512	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
184.	504	West Main Street	C			Building
185.	434	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
186.	428-430	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
187.	422	West Main Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
188.	416	West Main Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
189.	402	West Main Street	NC			Building
190.	322	West Main Street	C			Building
191.	314	West Main Street	C			Building
192.	310	West Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
193.	304	West Main Street	C	C-garage	C-fence	Building
194.	250	West Main Street	C	C (2)-barn, gazebo	C-fence	Building
195.	244	West Main Street	C	C-garage	C-fence	Building
196.	238	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
197.	234	West Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
198.	230	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
199.	226	West Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
200.	226	East Main Street	C			Building
201.	232	East Main Street	C			Building
202.	302	East Main Street	C	C-carport		Building
203.	312	East Main Street	NC			Building
204.	320	East Main Street	C			Building
205.	332	East Main Street	NC			Building
206.	404	East Main Street	NC			Building
207.	410	East Main Street	C			Building
208.	418	East Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
209.	422	East Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
210.	424	East Main Street	C			Building
211.	504	East Main Street	C	C-garage	C-fence	Building
212.	510	East Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
213.	735	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
214.	731	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building

Greenfield Residential Historic District

Hancock County, Indiana  
 County and State

Name of Property

215.	725	West Main Street	C			Building
216.	701	West Main Street	NC			Building
217.	625	West Main Street	C			Building
218.	617	West Main Street	NC	C-garage		Building
219.	607	West Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
220.	513	West Main Street	C			Building
221.	503	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
222.	433	West Main Street	C			Building
223.	427	West Main Street	C			Building
224.	421	West Main Street	C	C-carriage house		Building
225.	417	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
226.	403	West Main Street	NC			Building
227.	325	West Main Street	C	C -summer kitchen; NC-carport		Building
228.	317	West Main Street	C	C-garage	C-fence	Building
229.	313	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
230.	307	West Main Street	C	C-garage; NC-garage		Building
231.	301	West Main Street	C	C-garage		Building
232.	237	West Main Street	NC			Building
233.	225	West Main Street	C			Building
234.	221	West Main Street	C			Building
235.	219	West Main Street	C			Building
236.	301	East Main Street	NC			Building
237.	307	East Main Street	C			Building
238.	313	East Main Street	C			Building
239.	315	East Main Street	C			Building
240.	319	East Main Street	C			Building
241.	325	East Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
242.	405-409	East Main Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
243.	417	East Main Street	C	NC-garage		Building
244.	318	West South Street	C	C-garage		Building
245.	236-238	West South Street	C			Building
246.	241	West South Street	C	NC-garage		Building
247.	236	Depot Street	C			Building
248.	N/A	Depot Street (Brick Street)	C			Site
249.	20	South Noble Street	C			Building
250.	20	South Riley Avenue	C	NC-garage		Building
251.	18	South Riley Avenue	C			Building
252.	17	South Riley Avenue	C	C-garage		Building
253.	114-116	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building
254.	120	North Pennsylvania Street	C		C-fence	Building
255.	206	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building
256.	210	North Pennsylvania Street	C	C-garage; NC-garage		Building
257.	218	North Pennsylvania Street	C	C-garage		Building
258.	224	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building
259.	304	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building
260.	312	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building
261.	324	North Pennsylvania Street	C	C-garage		Building
262.	326	North Pennsylvania Street	C	C-garage		Building
263.	119	North Pennsylvania Street	NC			Building
264.	127	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building

Greenfield Residential Historic District

Hancock County, Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

265.	203	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building
266.	209	North Pennsylvania Street	C	C-garage		Building
267.	215	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building
268.	217	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building
269.	225	North Pennsylvania Street	NC			Building
270.	311	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building
271.	321	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building
272.	325	North Pennsylvania Street	C			Building
273.	114	North State Street	C			Building
274.	118	North State Street	C			Building
275.	202	North State Street	C			Building
276.	208-212	North State Street	C			Building
277.	218	North State Street	C			Building
278.	222	North State Street	NC			Building
279.	302	North State Street	NC			Building
280.	306	North State Street	C			Building
281.	312	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
282.	320	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
283.	330	North State Street	NC			Building
284.	404	North State Street	C			Building
285.	412	North State Street	C	C-shed; NC-garage	C-fence	Building
286.	426	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
287.	430	North State Street	C	C-carriage house		Building
288.	502	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
289.	510	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
290.	516	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
291.	520	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
292.	528	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
293.	532	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
294.	538	North State Street	NC	C-garage		Building
295.	600	North State Street	C			Building
296.	602	North State Street	C			Building
297.	608	North State Street	C			Building
298.	614	North State Street	C			Building
299.	618	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
300.	626	North State Street	C			Building
301.	630	North State Street	C			Building
302.	638	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
303.	704	North State Street	C			Building
304.	710	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
305.	716	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
306.	728	North State Street	C			Building
307.	734	North State Street	C			Building
308.	744-746	North State Street	C			Building
309.	123	North State Street	C			Building
310.	207	North State Street	C			Building
311.	305	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
312.	313	North State Street	C			Building
313.	321	North State Street	C			Building
314.	329	North State Street	C			Building
315.	401	North State Street	C			Building
316.	407	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
317.	413	North State Street	NC			Building
318.	421	North State Street	C			Building
319.	505	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
320.	515	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
321.	519	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building

Greenfield Residential Historic District

Hancock County, Indiana  
 County and State

Name of Property

322.	527	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
323.	531	North State Street	C			Building
324.	535	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
325.	601	North State Street	C			Building
326.	609	North State Street	C	C-garage; NC-garage		Building
327.	615	North State Street	C	C-garage		Building
328.	621	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
329.	625	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
330.	627	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
331.	635	North State Street	C			Building
332.	701	North State Street	C		C-fence	Building
333.	705	North State Street	C			Building
334.	707	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
335.	709	North State Street	C	NC-garage		Building
336.	711	North State Street	C			Building
337.	725	North State Street	C			Building
338.	745	North State Street	C			Building
339.	749	North State Street	C			Building
340.	118	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
341.	126	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
342.	130	North East Street	C	C-barn		Building
343.	316	North East Street	C			Building
344.	320	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
345.	326	North East Street	C			Building
346.	330	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
347.	402	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
348.	414	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
349.	422	North East Street	NC			Building
350.	430	North East Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
351.	504	North East Street	NC			Building
352.	510	North East Street	NC			Building
353.	514	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
354.	520	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
355.	524	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
356.	528	North East Street	NC			Building
357.	538	North East Street	C			Building
358.	604	North East Street	C	C-shed		Building
359.	610	North East Street	C			Building
360.	614	North East Street	C	C-garage; NC-garage		Building
361.	620	North East Street	C			Building
362.	624	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
363.	630	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
364.	634	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
365.	702	North East Street	C			Building
366.	708	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
367.	710	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
368.	712	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
369.	714	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
370.	716	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
371.	720	North East Street	C			Building
372.	111	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
373.	117	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
374.	119	North East Street	C			Building
375.	133	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
376.	135	North East Street	C			Building
377.	319	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
378.	331	North East Street	C			Building
379.	401	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
380.	407	North East Street	NC			Building
381.	413	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
382.	419	North East Street	C			Building
383.	427	North East Street	C			Building
384.	431	North East Street	C			Building
385.	501	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building

Greenfield Residential Historic District

Hancock County, Indiana  
 County and State

Name of Property

386.	515	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
387.	519	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
388.	527	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
389.	537	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
390.	601	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
391.	607	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
392.	615	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
393.	619	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
394.	625	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
395.	629	North East Street	C			Building
396.	633	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
397.	701	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
398.	707	North East Street	C			Building
399.	711	North East Street	C	NC-garage		Building
400.	715	North East Street	C	C-garage		Building
401.	717	North East Street	C			Building
402.	8	North Spring Street	C			Building
403.	110	North Spring Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
404.	120	North Spring Street	NC			Building
405.	122	North Spring Street	NC			Building
406.	126	North Spring Street	NC			Building
407.	132	North Spring Street	C			Building
408.	706	North Spring Street	C	C (2)-garage, shed		Building
409.	710	North Spring Street	C			Building
410.	19	North Spring Street	C			Building
411.	91	North Spring Street	C			Building
412.	115	North Spring Street	C			Building
413.	117	North Spring Street	C	NC-garage		Building
414.	123	North Spring Street	C			Building
415.	127	North Spring Street	NC			Building
416.	145	North Spring Street	NC			Building
417.	128	North Swope Street	C	NC-garage		Building
418.	130	North Swope Street	C	NC-garage		Building
419.	204	North Swope Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
420.	212	North Swope Street	C	C-garage; NC- carport		Building
421.	320	North Swope Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
422.	326	North Swope Street	C			Building
423.	328	North Swope Street	C			Building
424.	119	North Swope Street	C	C-garage		Building
425.	123	North Swope Street	C	C-garage		Building
426.	129	North Swope Street	C	NC-garage		Building
427.	203	North Swope Street	NC	NC-garage		Building
428.	213	North Swope Street	C	C (2)-garage, shed		Building
429.	14	North Wood Street	C	C-privy		Building
430.	104	North Wood Street	C	C-carriage house		Building
431.	114	North Wood Street	C	NC-garage		Building
432.	118	North Wood Street	C	C (2)-barn, shed		Building
433.	130	North Wood Street	C	C-garage		Building
434.	204	North Wood Street	C	NC-garage		Building
435.	15	North Wood Street	NC			Building
436.	19	North Wood Street	C			Building
437.	23	North Wood Street	C			Building
438.	103	North Wood Street	C			Building
439.	117	North Wood Street	C	C-carriage house		Building
440.	129	North Wood Street	C			Building
441.	203	North Wood Street	C			Building
442.	N/A	Historic curbing	C			Site



Greenfield Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Hancock County, Indiana  
County and State

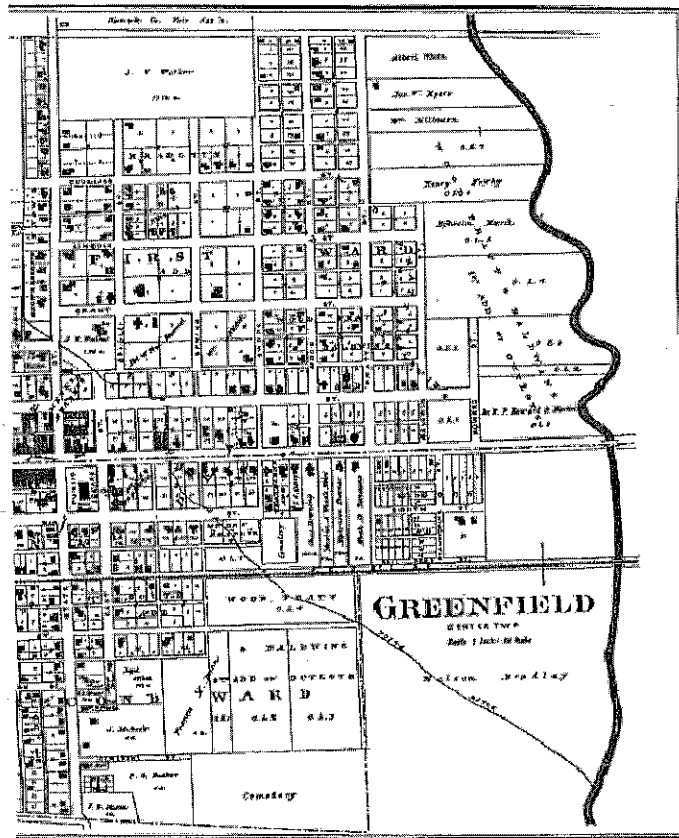


*Plat map showing west side of Greenfield from Map of Hancock County, Indiana (photo 1 of 2)*

Greenfield Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Hancock County, Indiana  
County and State

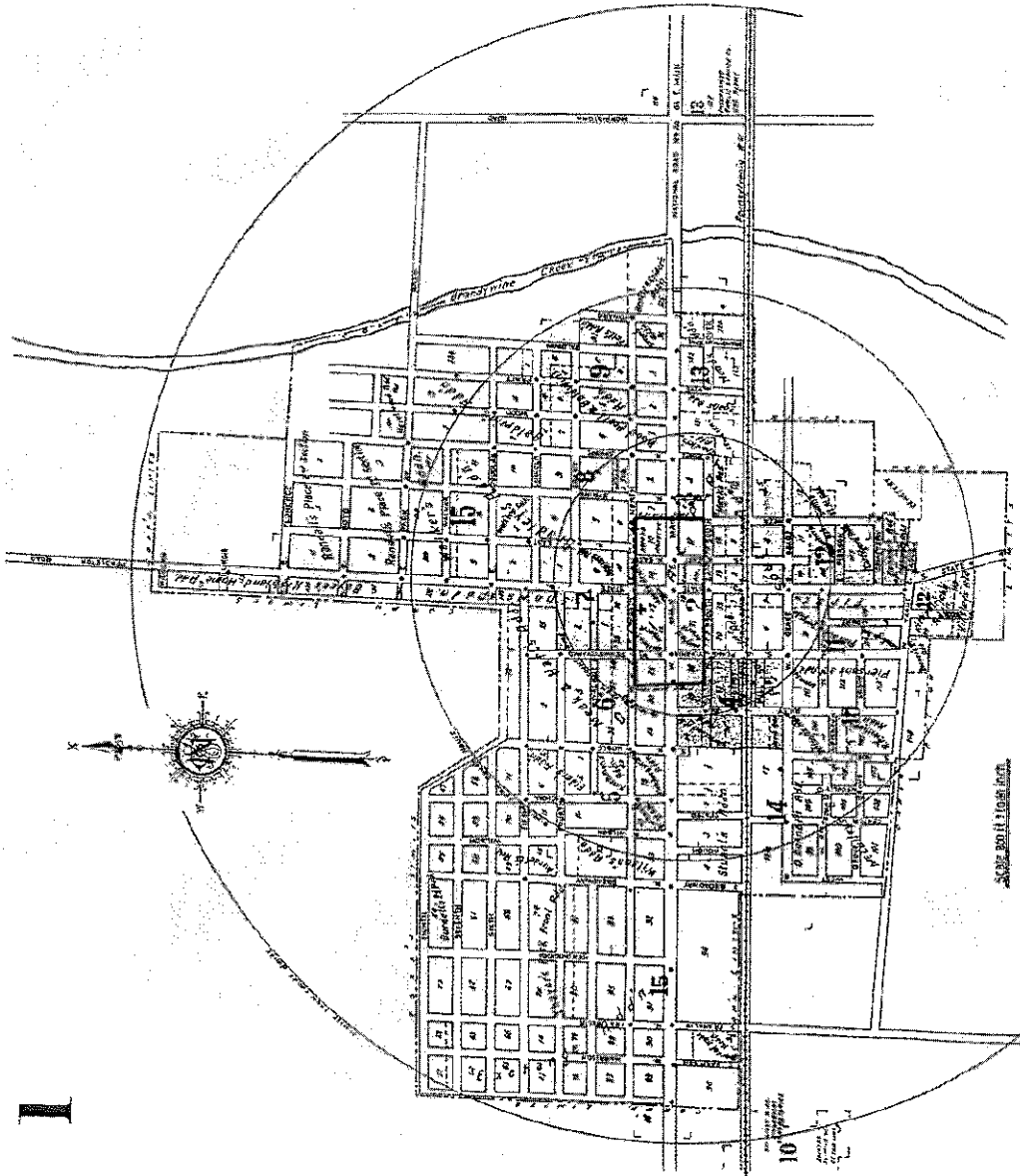
27



1875 Plat map showing east side of Greenfield from Map of Hancock County, Indiana (photo 2 of 2)

Greenfield Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

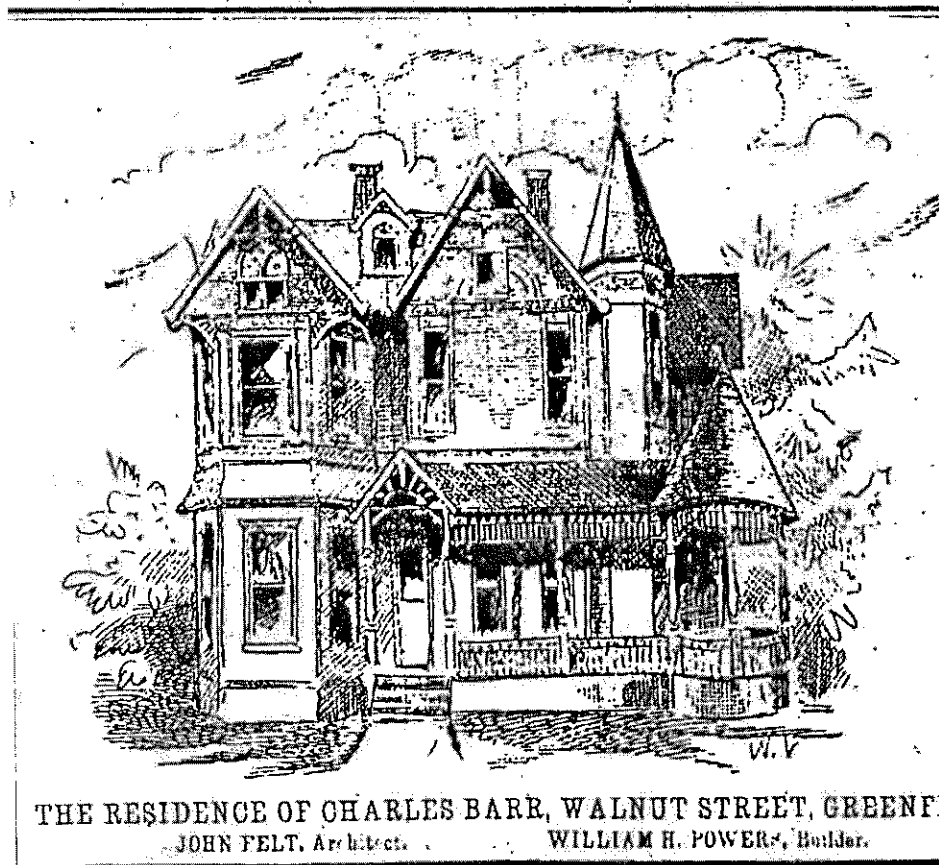
Hancock County, Indiana  
County and State



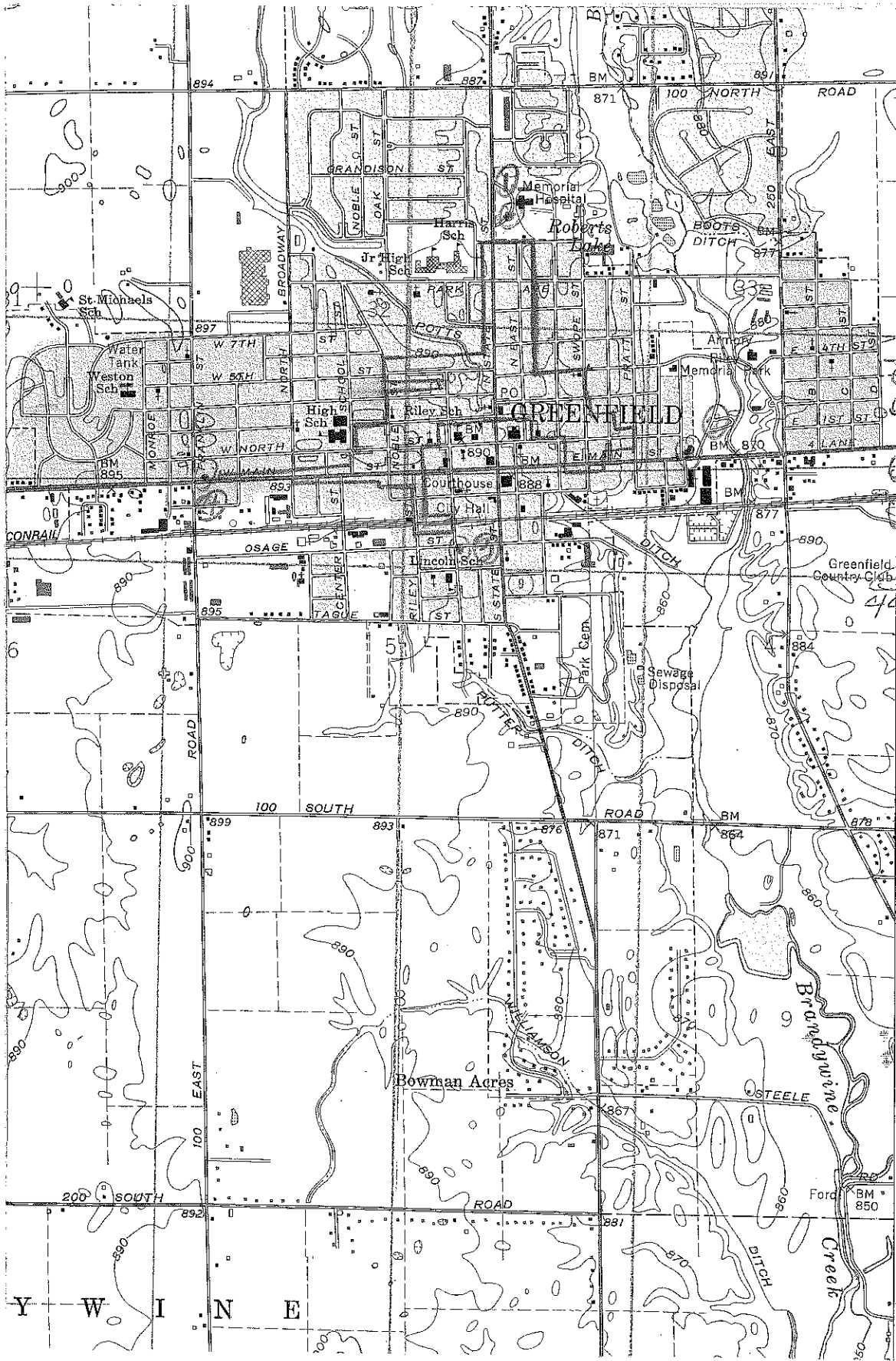
*Plat map of Greenfield from 1927 Sanborn  
Map & Publishing Company showing land  
additions made to the city.*

Greenfield Residential Historic District  
Name of Property

Hancock County, Indiana  
County and State



*Typical pen and ink rendering drawn by Greenfield artist Will Vawter of a house designed by Greenfield architect John Felt published in the Hancock Democrat in 1893. Felt hired Vawter to do these drawings as a way to advertise his business in the local newspapers.*



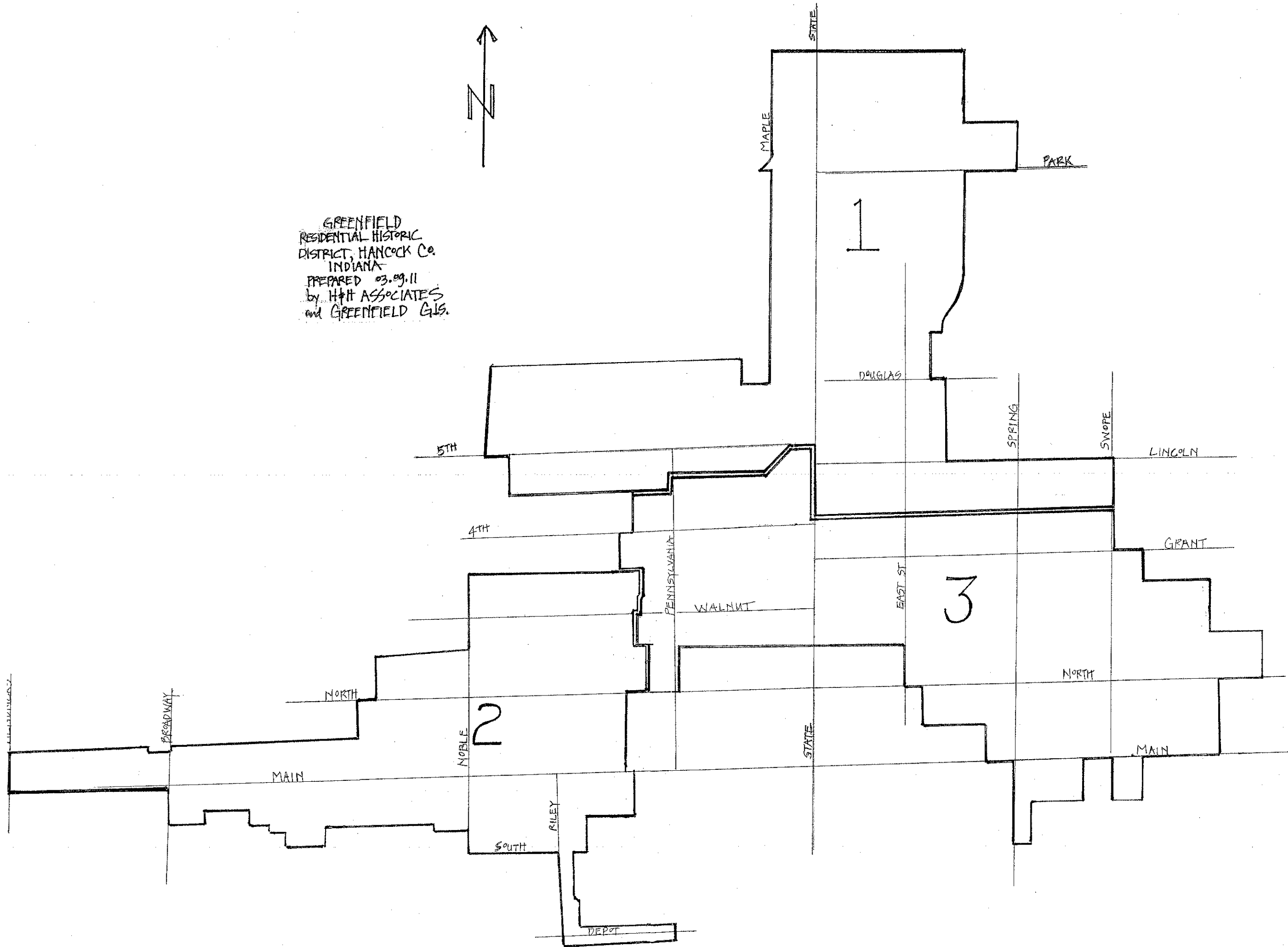
4406 PROPOSED  
 GREENFIELD  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 HANCOCK COUNTY  
 CENTER TOWNSHIP  
 GREENFIELD,  
 INDIANA  
 47°30' T. 16 N.  
 4405  
 ① 6 605 410 4405460  
 ② 6 606 180 4404301  
 ③ 6 605 240 4404086  
 ④ 6 607 160 440434  
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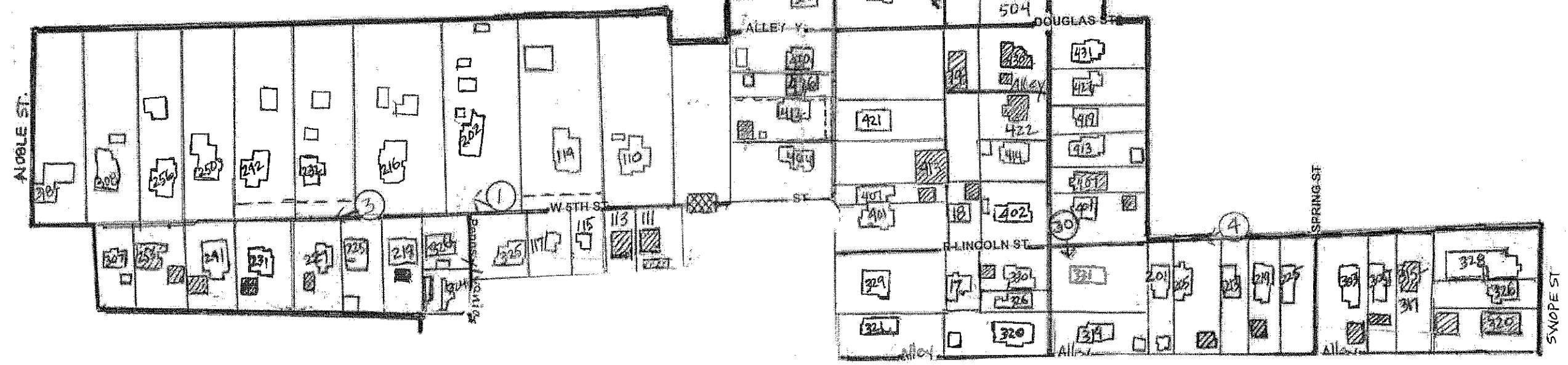
GREENFIELD  
RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC  
DISTRICT, HANCOCK Co.  
INDIANA  
PREPARED 03.09.11  
by H&H ASSOCIATES  
and GREENFIELD GIS.





GREENFIELD  
RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC  
DISTRICT, HANCOCK Co.  
INDIANA  
PREPARED 03.09.11  
by H&H ASSOCIATES  
and GREENFIELD GIS.

- KEY
- CONTRIBUTING
  - ▨ NON-CONTRIBUTING
  - DISTRICT BOUNDARY
  - - - CONTRIBUTING FENCE
  - → STREETVIEW PHOTO
  - ▩ CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

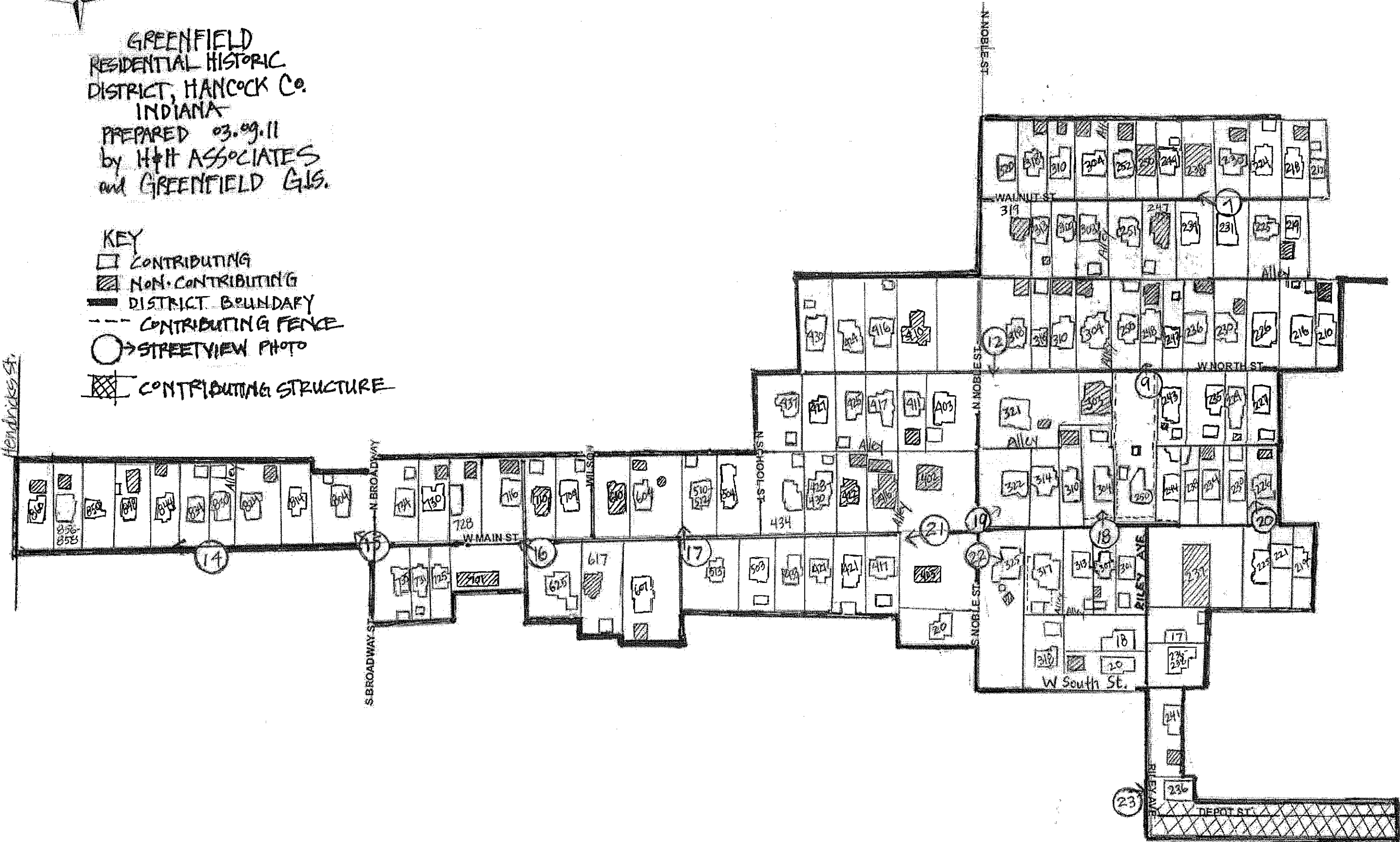




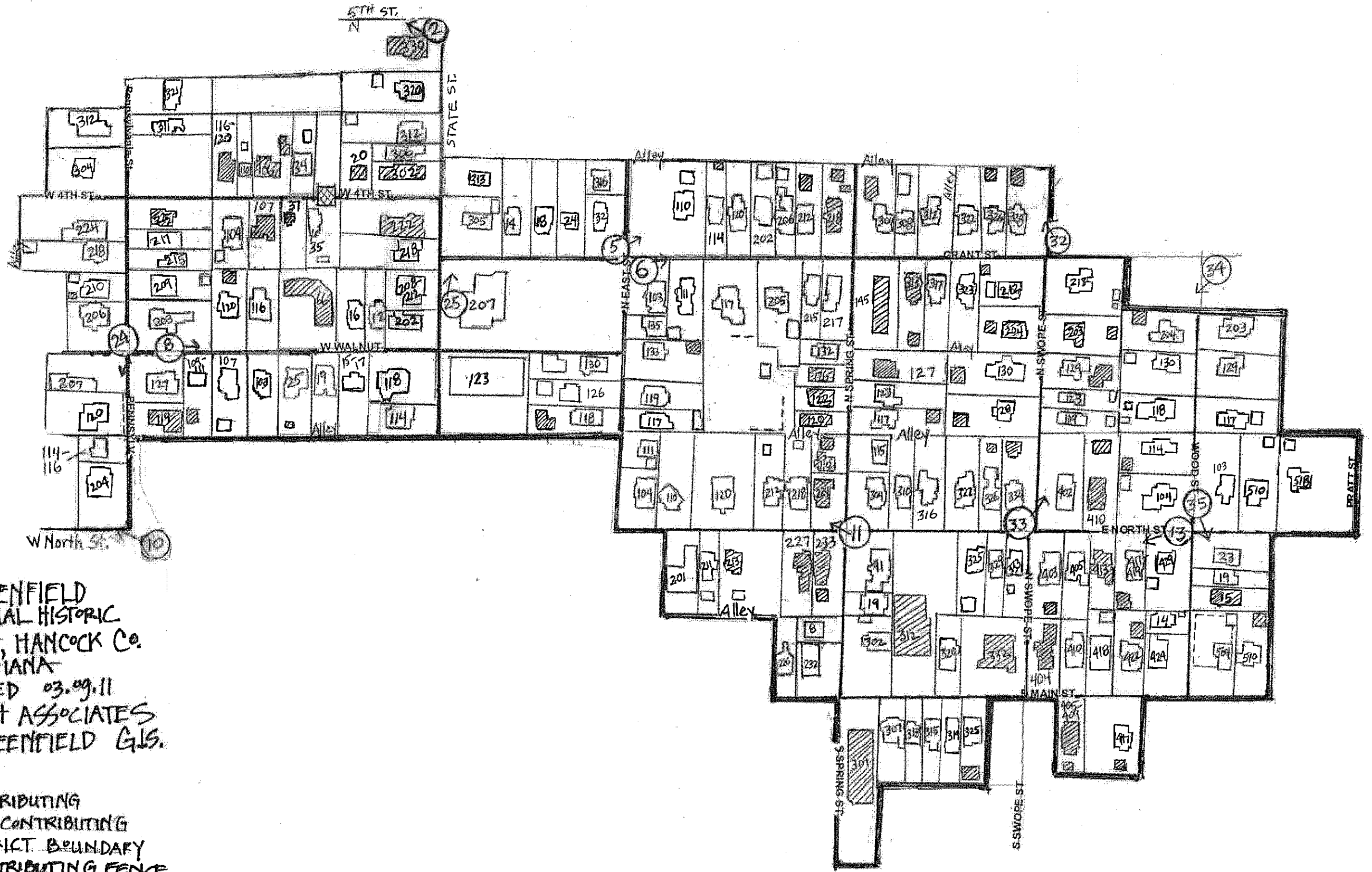
GREENFIELD  
 RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC  
 DISTRICT, HANCOCK Co.  
 INDIANA  
 PREPARED 03.09.11  
 by H&H ASSOCIATES  
 and GREENFIELD GIS.

KEY

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- Non-Contributing
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- CONTRIBUTING FENCE
- STREETVIEW PHOTO
- CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE







**GREENFIELD**  
**RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC**  
**DISTRICT, HANCOCK Co.**  
**INDIANA**  
 PREPARED 03.09.11  
 by H&H ASSOCIATES  
 and GREENFIELD GLS.

**KEY**  
 □ CONTRIBUTING  
 ▨ NON-CONTRIBUTING  
 — DISTRICT BOUNDARY  
 - - - CONTRIBUTING FENCE  
 ○ → STREETVIEW PHOTO  
 ▩ CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE