

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

other names/site number _____ 089-90-48000

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 165th Street, Hohman Avenue Locust Street and State Line Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Hammond N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46320

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 consider significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

8/3/2010
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Name of Property

County and State

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	
39	9	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
40	9	Total

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

Historic Residential Suburbs in the U.S., 1830-1960

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

20TH CENTURY REVIVAL: Tudor Revival
 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival
 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL: Italian Renaissance
 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
 Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
 walls BRICK
 STONE: Limestone
 roof ASPHALT
 other TERRA COTTA
 STONE: Slate
 SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
 METAL: Aluminum

Narrative Description

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

Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Name of Property

Lake County, IN

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination if 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
#

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING

Period of Significance

1912-1949

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bernard, L. Cosby Sr.
Hess & Greenwood

Forest Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approx. 14.1 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid coordinates for reference 2: Zone 16, Easting 456230, Northing 4605020

UTM grid coordinates for reference 2: Zone 16, Easting 456560, Northing 4605020

UTM grid coordinates for reference 3: Zone 16, Easting 456540, Northing 4604600

UTM grid coordinates for reference 4: Zone 16, Easting 456210, Northing 4604600

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner

organization date July 9, 2009

street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613

city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Narrative Description

The Forest-Southview Residential Historic District is located on the southwest side of Hammond and comprises an impressive collection of well detailed Early 20th Century revival styled homes constructed for the city's upper class. Several of these homes were designed by architect L. Cosby Bernard, Sr. or by the architectural firm of Hess & Greenwood. The Tudor style, English Cottage style and Colonial Revival style are well represented and constitute the majority of the district's styles. Historic building materials range from wood weatherboard siding to stucco, stone and brick, with brick being the most dominant material in the district. Also notable are the slate or clay tile roofs and turreted entries on some houses.

The district incorporates four blocks centered on Forest Avenue between Hohman Avenue on the east side and the state line (State Line Avenue) on the west side and between 165th Street on the north and Locust Street on the south, and includes a half block area on the east side of Hohman Avenue. The district is characterized by a winding central road (Forest) through an area with mature trees in a natural planting formation and large front yards, a break from the more rectilinear urban grid surrounding the district, as seen on the south side of Locust Avenue in photo 0043. Views down Forest Avenue from either north or south in the district are obscured by the winding nature of the street (photos 0037-0039). At the very north end of Forest Avenue in the district the street splits off in a "Y" to the northwest forming Moraine Avenue that continues northeast. While Forest and Moraine both once connected to the neighborhood north of 165th Street, these streets and the Southview neighborhood have been cut off from the Moraine District to the north. This created a triangular, landscaped park at the northern terminus of Forest Avenue in the district. (Photo 0040)

The district has sidewalks on each side of each of its north/south streets. Streets are asphalt with concrete curbing; an alley is located at mid block on the west side of Forest Avenue between Locust and Vine Streets, as seen in photo 0006. Utilities are handled either underground or overhead in the alley and east/west streets. Antique styled street lights with black metal posts and acorn styled globes loosely line Forest and Hohman Avenues. The mature, naturalistic plantings and landscaping, including some stacked stone walls, add to the charm of the district. Concrete and asphalt drives connect streets to garages, while concrete, brick, flagstone and slate sidewalks connect many of the front doors to the street, sometimes laid in a winding path to further create a more natural aesthetic. These informal elements, combined with the street pattern, setback lines, and open yards of the area, constitute a contributing site.

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A listing of the resources found within the Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

165th Street (South Side)

50 165th Street. House, Tudor Revival, 1927. Contributing (photo 0001)

The 1 ½ story house has a tan brick foundation and is covered in flag stone, laid with the large surface side facing out. Dormers are covered in wood siding with batten strips. The house has a combination of fixed wood windows and 1/1 wood windows with storm windows set on stone sills. The house has a shallow eave line with wood fascia and crown molding at the drip edge. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles.

The front facade is asymmetrically arranged with a large gable end facing the street on the west half of the front facade. Projecting toward the street on this gable end's east half is a gabled entry a single story in height. The entry is accessed by a set of three steps flanked by brick wing walls. The entry door is a wood door with a pointed, narrow window in its east side, upper half. It also has a metal storm door on its exterior. In the west half of the large gabled end is a single, fixed picture window on the main level and a pair of 1/1 windows on a single stone sill centered in the gable face. The east half of the front facade has on its main level a large picture window to the east of the entry and a pair of 1/1 windows on a single sill near the east end of the facade. A wide shed dormer window is located on the east half of the front facade; it has a pair of 1/1 windows centered on its face above the picture window below. A stone chimney rises above and is centered with the ridge on the east facade of the house. It has a flagstone cap and two tile flues. A hipped dormer window with a single 1/1 window is centered on the west facade's roof, above a grouping of three small square windows on the main level.

Vine Street (North Side)

5 Vine Street. House, Colonial Revival, 1926. Contributing (photo 0002)

The two story house is constructed entirely in light brown brick. Windows are predominantly 8/8 metal replacement windows set on stone sills with brick jack arches with stone keystone over main level windows and brick rowlocks over second level windows. The roof has a frieze board just below its soffit, with wood fascia and soffit ornamented with modillions. It has return eaves at the corners of the gable faces on the west and east facades. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles. A single story, flat-roofed sun porch with matching modillioned entablature extends off the west facade with a grouping of three wood casement windows divided into fifteen panes, set on a continuous stone sill centered on its front facade.

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The front facade is symmetrically arranged, with the exception of the sun porch. It has a center entry with raised concrete stoop that is covered by a gabled porch roof on the main level. The porch roof is supported by a pair of square columns on its outside corner and fluted pilasters on the inside corners against the house facade. The face of the gable has a slight arch which is repeated slightly at the tail ends of its fascia. The entry door is a solid wood door with small diamond shaped window in the top of the door; it has a wood storm door with window divided into eight panes and a recessed panel at its base. Two 8/8 windows are spaced equally to each side of the entry, centered on the west and east halves of the front facade. A shorter, narrower 6/6 window is centered over the entry on the second level.

53 Vine Street. House, Colonial Revival, 1949. Contributing (photo 0045)

The two story house is constructed of light orange and tan brick. It has wide 1/1 wood windows set on stone sills with shutters flanking each window. The front facade has its entry door on the east end, accessed by a covered concrete stoop. The stoop has a metal roof in a mansard style flared out at the eaves. It is supported by fluted Ionic columns at its outside corners. The entry door is a recessed paneled wood door. Two 1/1 windows are equally spaced across the remaining main level facade with a single 1/1 window of equal size centered over the westernmost window and over the porch roof. The house's roof has very shallow eaves with a narrow frieze board extending around the perimeter of the house just below the soffit line. The soffit and narrow fascia is wood and the roof is a low-sloped hipped roof covered in fiberglass shingles. A tall brick chimney is located on the west facade, just south of center, extending through the eave. A one story garage is attached to the west facade with its face being flush with the front facade of the house. It has a single wide, aluminum garage door and a hipped roof tied back into the west facade. The garage walls are covered in wide weatherboard siding.

57 Vine Street. House, Contemporary, 1967. Non-Contributing

The single story house is dominated by a wide garage bay projecting toward the street; the remaining part of the front facade lies to the east of the garage bay and is mostly covered by tall brick walls. The garage bay has a single, wide aluminum door. The garage is covered on its front facade with wood weatherboard siding. The remaining front facade has a floor to ceiling, wide window on its west end followed by a brick section to its east which is followed by another wide window. The roof over the garage is flat; over the main part of the house the roof has a low-sloped gable that turns down to a mansard shed roof on the front facade. It is covered in fiberglass shingles.

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Vine Street (South Side)

8 Vine Street. House, American four-square, 1925. Contributing (photo 0003)

The two story house is constructed in dark red brick and has a low-sloped pyramidal roof covered in fiberglass shingles. The windows on the front facade are 4/1 with the upper sashes divided into four long vertical panes of glass. The windows have storm windows fixed to the exterior and set on stone sills. The roof has a frieze board just below the soffit line which has stylized modillions. The soffit and fascia are wood. The front facade is asymmetrically arranged with its entry door located at the east end of the main level. It has a concrete stoop accessed by six steps and covered by a hipped roof on the main level. The roof is supported by a square wood column at each outside corner. The wood entry door has recessed wood panels and exterior metal storm door. Centered on the remaining main level front facade, west of the entry, is a grouping of three 4/1 windows set on a continuous stone sill. A pair of 4/1 windows set on a single stone sills are centered on the east and west halves of the second level's front facade. A single story brick sun porch is located off the west facade. It has a flat roof acting as a second story porch with wood railing and board balusters. The sun porch roofline matches the modillion and frieze of the main block. The front facade of the sun porch has a grouping of three 4/1 windows set on a continuous stone sill centered on its face.

10 Vine Street. House, English Cottage, 1925. Contributing (photo 0004)

The 1 ½ story house is constructed primarily in red brick with its main roof ridge parallel to the street. A large gable end projects out slightly from the front facade with a smaller gable end on its east half, extending back to the main house. This smaller gable end is covered in stucco and has the entry door centered in it. The house has eight-paned casement windows with two-paned transoms above with most windows set on stone sills. The roof has shallow eaves with wide wood fascia boards. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles. A wide brick chimney is centered on the north end of the east facade, extending through the eave line and capped with two chimney pots.

The front facade's entry is slightly recessed in the stucco finished wall with radius corners above the entry door. The entry door is a wood door with an arched window in its upper half. The window has a small leaded glass diamond pattern. To the west of the stucco gabled end and centered on the main level of the brick gabled projection is a grouping of four eight-paned casement windows with transoms on a continuous stone sill. Centered on the face of this gable is a grouping of three six-paned casement windows with transoms. The west side of the gabled brick projection steps out to the west creating a slight flat-roofed section that has a metal scupper centered on it. To the west of the brick gabled projection and centered on the west half of the main level's front facade is a grouping of four eight-paned casement windows with transoms on a continuous stone sill. To the east side of the stucco finished entry gabled end is a three sided window bay centered on the

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remaining part of the front facade's east end of the main level. The window bay has a wide front face with a grouping of three eight-paned casements with transoms; each angled wall side has a single eight-paned casement with transom. The base of the window bay has recessed wood panels below each casement; the top of the front face has a single, horizontal recessed panel. The roof projects through the eave line and is covered with a low-sloped metal mansard roof.

Locust Street (North Side)

3 Locust Street. House, Contemporary Colonial Revival, 1920. Contributing (photo 0005)
The single story frame house has a molded concrete foundation and aluminum siding covering its exterior facades. The house has a main gabled end fronting the street with a wide brick chimney that tapers at its center, extending through the eave, centered on its face. To each side of the chimney is a pair of 3/1 wood windows with aluminum storm windows set on a single sill. Their sills and casings are wrapped in aluminum. Openings in the foundation wall have glass-block infill with an opening located on the facade, on each side of the chimney. A lower, gabled roof projection projects off the west facade with its gable facing west. It has a porch roof extended from the main roof across its face supported by decorative metal railings. A wood entry door with window in its upper half is centered on the face of this projection, with a wide 1/1 wood window to each side of the entry door. Another smaller gabled roof projection extends from the east facade. It has a single 6/6 wood window on its street facade. The roof has shallow eaves, aluminum fascia and soffits and is covered in fiberglass shingles.

9 Locust Street. House, Colonial Revival, 1947. Contributing
The two story house has salmon colored brick on its main level and aluminum siding on its second level. The house has a low-sloped gable roof with gables facing east and west. The windows are combinations of wood casements and 8/8 double-hung windows with storm windows. Their sills and casings have been covered in aluminum. The roof has a shallow eave line with fascia and soffit covered in aluminum; the roof is covered in fiberglass shingles. A brick chimney with stone cap is centered on the west facade, extending above the ridge line.

The front facade is symmetrically arranged with a raised stoop with brick base at the center entry. The entry door has a wide aluminum wrapped surround; the door is a recessed paneled wood door with two narrow windows in its top. It has a metal storm door on its exterior. Centered on the east and west halves of the main level's front facade are pairs of eight-paned casement windows set on a single stone sill. Directly above these, on the second level's front facade, are single 8/8 windows that form gabled dormer windows as they project through the eave line. Centered above the entry

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door is a smaller pair of casement windows with a diamond mullion pattern. These, together with their wide casings, step out slightly from the front facade.

11 Locust Street. House, Bungalow, 1929. Contributing (photo 0006)

The single story gabled-front bungalow has a front porch extending across the front facade, covered by the gable face of the house above. The porch is enclosed with wood paneling and has a center entry door that is a non-historic metal door with window in its upper half. A grouping of three 1/1 wood windows with storm windows is centered on the west half of the front facade. A grouping of six 3/2 Craftsman style wood windows with storm windows is centered on the east half of the front facade. The gable face has wood weatherboard siding and a horizontal louvered attic vent opening in its center, with wood casings. The gabled roof is supported by three wood brackets. The roof has wood fascia and soffit and is covered in fiberglass shingles.

State Line Avenue (East Side)

6615 State Line Ave. House, Colonial Revival Cottage, 1942. Contributing (photo 0008)

The single story frame house has a basic gabled-ell form and is covered with aluminum siding. Windows are 6/9 and 10/15 wood windows with wood storm windows. The window casings and sills are wood; the windows have flanking shutters. The low-sloped roof has virtually no eave line with only a narrow crown molding for fascia; the roof is covered in fiberglass shingles. The gable facing the street is on the north side of the front facade. Its entry door is located on the south side of the gabled end. The entry door is a recessed four panel wood door with a four-paned window in its top. The entry has a small concrete stoop that is covered by a small gabled roof supported by wood posts. The north half of the gabled end has a single 6/9 window located in it. The gable face has a half-round arched louver centered on it. The remaining facade, on the south facing gabled end, has a large 10/15 window centered on its front facade. An orange brick chimney with stone cap is centered on the west half of the south facade.

6619 State Line Ave. House, Ranch, 1955. Non-Contributing

The red brick house has the main ridge of its hipped roof parallel with the street with a projecting center section that has a covered porch and entry door. The center section's porch is across the north half of its facade accessing a door on the north face of the projecting living space. The entry door is a wood door with a narrow window on its east side, upper half. The porch wall is covered in limestone ashlar that extend across the face of the projecting center area, then up the facade south of a window bay that is centered on the south half of this projecting area. The window bay has a wide face with three casement windows with a ten-paned grille pattern; a single ten-paned window is

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on each of the angled faces of the bay. A single, narrow garage door is centered in the northern third of the front facade. A pair of casement windows on a stone sill is centered on the southern third of the front facade. The roof has wood fascia and soffit and is covered in fiberglass shingles.

6625 State Line Ave. House, Ranch, 1961. Non-Contributing

The tan brick ranch has a hipped roof that projects outward toward the street with another hipped roof, over a garage on the front facade's north end. The garage has a single, wide metal door. Beneath the hipped roof projection, on its south end, is a concrete stoop to the front entry door on the face of the main facade. The hipped roof forming a porch has a decorative metal railing supporting its outside (southwest) corner. The door is a recessed paneled door with a metal storm door on its exterior. To the south of the entry door is a large, wide picture window with flanking shutters. At the south end of the front facade is a pair of casement windows on a single stone sill, also with flanking shutters. The roof has aluminum fascia and soffit and is covered with fiberglass shingles.

6633 State Line Ave. House, Contemporary, 1965. Non-Contributing (photo 0007)

The tan brick house has a garage projecting toward the street on its south half, with the garage door facing north. The house has a low-sloped hipped roof that is interrupted on its south half by a slight extension of living space above the eave line. This space is covered in vinyl siding and also has a hipped roof. The roof has aluminum soffit and fascia and is covered in fiberglass shingles. The garage has three narrow windows equally spaced across its front facade and a single, wide garage door facing north. The remainder of the house's front facade has a pair of front entry doors accessed by a concrete stoop and steps that are covered by an extension of the hipped roof, supported by a narrow brick pier. The entry doors are at the south end of the remaining front facade and have four panels in their lower portion and two small windows in their upper part. Centered on the remaining front facade, north of the entry, is a grouping of five windows set on a continuous stone sill. The windows have a canvas awning covering their tops.

Forest Avenue (West Side)

6508 Forest Ave. House, English Cottage, 1926. Contributing (photo 0019)

The 1 ½ story house is constructed in light brown brick with mostly weeping mortar joints. It has predominantly ten-paned casement windows set on stone sills. The roof has narrow eaves with aluminum covering the fascia and rake boards and fiberglass shingles covering the roof. A massive brick chimney with stone cap extends up the center of the north facade, through the eave line. A

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curved low brick wall creates a patio in the front of the house, with the top brick course laid with their corners facing upward.

The front facade has a high pitched gable front projecting from its north end with the front facade's main roof ridge parallel with the street. A single story brick entry turret with conical roof is to the south of the gabled front, stepped back toward the main facade. The gable front has a grouping of six ten-paned casement windows with storm windows set on a continuous stone sill, centered on its main level. A roughly carved stone lintel extends across the top of the window grouping. A pair of eight-paned casement windows with two-paned transoms above is set on a single stone sill, centered in the gable face. The entry turret has an arched entry opening facing southeast with a double course of bricks laid in a soldier pattern creating the arch. A grouping of four ten-paned casement windows is set on a continuous stone sill, centered on the remaining front facade south of the entry turret. A pair of eight-paned casement windows is set together in a recessed window dormer directly over the windows on the main level, on the south half of the front facade.

6514 Forest Ave. House, English Cottage, 1928. Contributing (photo 0018)
Hess & Greenwood, Architect.

The 1 ½ story house is constructed in a randomly laid, rough face beige stone with some stucco and wood weatherboard exterior finishes. The gable faces on the north and south facades have stucco finish. Windows are multi-paned wood casement windows. The roof's main ridge is parallel with the street with a high pitched gable front projecting from the south end of the front facade. The roof has a shallow eave line, with no eave overhang on the gabled end. Wood fascia and rake boards are located at the ends of the eave line; the roof is covered in fiberglass shingles.

The dominant feature of the front facade is the projecting gable end on the south end of the facade. It has a wide stone chimney that extends from the face of the facade through the eave line centered on the ridge. To each side of the large chimney on the main level is a tall twenty-paned wood casement window set on a stone sill with an exposed wood timber creating a lintel. Above the timber is a jack arch composed of loosely laid stone. To the north of the gabled front, at the main facade of the house, an entry stoop is recessed below a deep eave overhang. The recessed area has stucco finish and a wood entry door on its north end. The door has a small rectangular window in its upper part and long ornate hinges fixed to the face of the door. To the north of the recessed entry area, where the facade returns to the main face of the house, the wall is covered again in stone with a grouping of three nine-paned casement windows centered on the wall. The casement windows are set together on a large wood timber sill with wood casings and lintel. Directly over the recessed entry area, on the roof, is a hipped roof dormer window with weatherboard siding and a pair of six-paned wood casement windows surrounded by wide wood casings. Another stone

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chimney extends through the roof, east of the ridge line just above the north side of the window dormer. Both chimneys have pairs of simple round chimney pots.

6518 Forest Ave. Dr. Francis Fox House, Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1940. Contributing Hess & Greenwood, Architect. (photo 0017)

The two story house is constructed with brown brick and aluminum siding on its long front facade shed window dormer. Windows are wood double-hung windows with aluminum storm windows, aluminum wrapped casings and shutters. The gambrel roof has its gables facing north and south; it has aluminum soffit and fascia and is covered in fiberglass shingles. The eave line of the roof flares out slightly at its base. A hipped roof sun porch constructed in brick extends off the south facade of the house. It has a pair of two tall six-paned casement windows centered on its street (front) facade with wood paneling to each side. A small brick chimney is centered on the front facade and extends through the eave above the roof ridge.

The front facade is symmetrically arranged around a center entry stoop accessed by five steps. The entry stoop is covered by a gabled roof projection above the door. It has simple curved wood solid brackets supporting it and a slightly pointed arched underside. The entry door is a wood door with a window in its upper third divided into four panes of glass, and a metal storm door. Centered on the north and south halves of the front facade's main level is a grouping of three windows with the center window being a large 6/6 window flanked by narrow eight-paned casement windows. Stretching across the front facade's second level is a long shed window dormer with 6/6 windows in its north and south ends. A pair of small 2/2 windows is centered between the 6/6 windows, directly over the entry.

6528 Forest Ave. House, Tudor Revival, 1918. Contributing (photo 0016)

The two story dark brown brick house has a formal arrangement to its front facade that is softened by its unusual wood shake roof with shakes wrapping the eaves in the form of a false thatched roof. Windows are a combination of wood casements and double-hung windows with storm windows set on brick rowlock sills. A short brick chimney with stone cap and two chimney pots is located near the north end of the west facade.

The front facade's dominate feature is a tall, narrow high-pitched gabled entry with false thatched roof extending down the slope of the gable to the main level. The entry gable front's north wall continues sloping with the gable face to grade. The entry door is located on the north side of this gabled projection from the main facade. The door is wood with a metal storm door and an arch topped canvas awning. To the south of the entry door is a small 1/1 rectangular window. Centered high on the second level in the gable face is a twelve-paned fixed window. To the south of the

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entry gable is a slightly projecting, single story living area extending to within a few feet of the south end of the front facade. It has a low-sloped shed roof covered in copper, a brick base and its walls covered in wood shakes. Four pairs of ten-paned casement windows with a four-paned transom over each pair of casements are grouped together on a continuous brick rowlock sill. Centered over this projecting living area, on the main facade's second level, is a pair of 8/8 windows set on a continuous brick rowlock sill. Above the windows the roof eave curves upward creating a wide window eyebrow.

To the north of the entry gable, centered on the front facade's main level is a pair of 12/12 windows set on a continuous rowlock sill. Directly above these windows on the second level is a pair of 8/8 windows set on a continuous rowlock sill. The north end of the front facade's wall slopes downward creating an extension of the hipped roof over a wide arched opening on the main level. This opening has wood shake infill and a grouping of four eight-paned casement windows in its center. The north corner of the front facade has a brick buttress set on a low stone base extending upward on the corner to within approximately two feet of the shake-wrapped eave line.

6534 Forest Ave. House, Renaissance Revival, 1925. Contributing (photo 0015)

The two story beige brick house has a formal, symmetrical organization and a low-sloped hipped roof covered in green Spanish tiles. Windows are a combination of wood casement and double-hung windows set on stone sills. The roof has a tall metal, squared gutter with tapered top. A flat-roofed brick sun porch extends off the north facade. It has a pair of eight-paned casement windows set on a single stone sill centered on its street facade and a tall frieze board just below its soffit line. A brick garage is attached at the southwest corner of the house. It has a single wood paneled garage door facing the street and a fiberglass shingled hipped roof tied back into the south facade. A wide brick chimney with corbelled crown extends through the eave line, on the west half of the north facade of the house.

The front facade is dominated by a two story hipped roof projection at its center with the entry on its main level. The entry door is a wood door with a large multi-paned window. Flanking the entry door are wood side-lites with a window in their upper halves and a recessed wood panel in their lower halves. A brick soldier course arch extends over the entry door, defining a blind lunette with stucco finish within the arched opening. Directly over the entry on the second level is a grouping of three eight-paned casement windows with narrow four-paned windows flanking the casements, all set on a single stone sill. Centered on the north and south halves of the front facade's main level, to each side of the projecting two-story area, is a grouping of four eight-paned casement windows set over a stucco base with recessed panel detail. Flanking this grouping and base are tall wood shutters. Over the grouping of windows is a tall, wide, semi-circular, rowlock brick arch within the blind

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arched opening is stucco finish. Directly over these groupings on the main level is a pair of 6/6 windows set on a single stone sill on the second level.

6540 Forest Ave. House, Ranch, 1955. Non-Contributing

The single story ranch house is covered in limestone ashlar and has a hipped roof covered in fiberglass shingles. It has wide eaves with wood soffit and fascia; its main roof ridge is perpendicular to the street. The front facade has three windows equally spaced across its face with the windows set on stone sills. The southernmost window is slightly shorter than the other two. The entry is recessed back from the front facade at its north end. It is accessed by a concrete stoop with the main roof overhanging the stoop and supported by decorative metal railing.

6546 Forest Ave. House, Tudor Revival, 1925. Contributing (photo 0014)

The 1 ½ story house is constructed with brown "clinker" brick on its main level and some stucco finish in its gable faces. Clinker brick is the term applied to irregular, partly vitrified brick that creates shadow lines by its undulating, rather than flush, surface. Windows are wood casement windows set on stone sills. The roof has shallow eaves with wood fascia and rake boards; the roof is covered in fiberglass shingles. While the roof is composed of a variety of gables and hips, the main roof ridge is parallel with the street, with gable faces facing north and south.

The front facade is composed of three major parts. The center part is a large projecting gable front with entry on its north end with a slightly lower gable front projecting toward the street covering the remaining center part. The taller gable front has brick on its base with brick corbelling at its north end extending out to the eave. An exposed wood timber breaks the top of the brick from stucco finish in the gable face. A recessed entry porch is located on its north end and has a brick arched opening with rowlocks creating the sides and irregularly laid soldier coursing creating the top of the arch. The brick arch extends into the gable face that is covered with stucco. A tall, slender brick chimney extends up the face of the gable from just south of the recessed entry opening. The chimney has a tapered stone cap and round clay flues. The entry door is a wood door with two tall rectangular windows in its upper two-thirds and two recessed panels in its lower third. The secondary, shorter gable front projecting from the taller one is fully covered in brick with exposed wood timbers returning onto the face of the gable on the corners at the eave line. A projecting, rectangular window bay set on a stone sill on a brick base is centered on this gable front. The bay has a grouping of three fifteen-paned casement windows with the center window slightly wider than the outside two windows. The bay has wide wood framing acting as casings for the windows and a steeply pitched shed roof covering it, with fiberglass shingles. Centered on the upper level of the gable face is a small six-paned casement window set on a stone sill. A brick arch extends over the

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window with brick within the arch. A decorative metal railing extends around the base of the window.

The north part of the front facade, north of the entry gable front, has a grouping of three fifteen-paned casement windows set on a single stone sill centered on its main level. Directly above this grouping of windows is a high-pitched gabled dormer window with stucco in the gable face and a pair of eight-paned casement windows on its front wall. The north end of the front facade has a short, curved buttress wall with stone cap. The south part of the front facade, south of the entry gabled front, is a hipped roof extension from the main roof. It has a brick base with a grouping of three fifteen-paned casement windows with a three-paned transom window over each casement. These are set on a large wood sill with wide wood casings framing out the windows to the south corner of the front facade.

6552 Forest Ave. House, Craftsman Bungalow, 1918. Contributing (photo 0013)

The 1 ½ story gable front house is constructed of reddish brown brick stamped to simulate a Flemish bond creating an interesting shadowed checkerboard effect. The house has predominantly 9/9 wood windows with storm windows set on rowlock sills with rowlock headers. The roof has wood bargeboard with tails cut in a decorative pattern and exposed rafters with a series of six open wood knee braces supporting the gable ends. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles. A shed window dormer extends across most of the north facing roof plane. It is covered in wood weatherboard siding with double-hung windows extending across its entire face and open wood brackets supporting the outside corners of its roof.

The front facade is asymmetrically arranged with the entry door set just south of center of the facade. The entry door is a wood door with a six-paned window in its upper third. The entry has wood pilasters to each side of the door, separated by a vertical row of brick. The entry has a small gabled roof projection with wood brackets supporting the roof and resting against the pilasters. The entry roof has an open arched underside. Centered on the south half of the front facade's main level, south of the entry door, is a pair of 9/9 windows set on a continuous rowlock sill. Centered on the north half of the front facade is a wide brick chimney projecting only slightly out from the wall surface. The chimney steps in toward the south two times on the main level before extending up the face of the gable and through the eave. It has a decorative stone cap. On each side of the chimney, on the main level, is a single 9/9 window. Centered in the gable face is a pair of 9/9 windows set on a continuous rowlock sill.

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6608 Forest Ave. House, French Eclectic, 1926. Contributing (photo 0012)

The 2 ½ story house is constructed in light brown brick in an "L" plan with one leg facing north and a shorter leg facing east. A single story entry turret with conical roof is located at the interior intersection of the two legs and faces northeast toward the intersecting streets. Windows are predominantly casement windows with metal mullions. The windows have quoined stone surrounds including sills and lintels. The roof is a tall mansard roof covered in a blend of colored slate tiles. The roof has copper guttering and wood fascia and soffit that steps down creating a cornice to the eave line. A 1 ½ story garage extends off the northwest corner of the house, off the north facade. It has two arch topped garage bay doors facing north and an entry door on its east end. A hipped roof window dormer with a pair of small casement windows is centered between the two garage doors in the roof.

The front (Forest Avenue) facade has two parts, the front of the shorter leg and east side of the longer leg. The front of the shorter leg is symmetrically arranged around a very large chimney that extends up the facade through the eave line and is terminated with a stone cap and two chimney pots. The chimney steps in between the first and second levels with stone caps on the angled brick step, then steps in again about mid-level on the second level, again with stone caps. Just above the eave line the chimney steps in again to form the base of two brick shafts connected at their centers. The chimney has brick corbelling outward at the top, rejoining the two shafts. To each side of the chimney, centered on the remaining main level facade halves, is a grouping of three eighteen-paned casement windows with a three-paned transom over each, on a continuous stone sill and having a single stone surround. Directly over each grouping on the main level is a pair of eighteen-paned casement windows with a three-paned transom over each, on the second level. The stone sills on which the pairs of windows sit continue around the perimeter of the second level forming a stone belt course. The windows extend through the mansard eave line forming hipped roof dormers.

To the north of the front facade of the short leg is the entry turret. The brick coursing on the entry turret is a header bond pattern. The entry door faces northeast toward the street intersection and is an arch topped wood door with a circular window in its upper third, divided into fourteen panes of glass. The door surround has quoined stones forming an arch at the top with a carved stone keystone projecting over the door. To each side of the entry door is a small oculus window with a brick rowlock surround with stone keystones at the top, bottom and sides. The window is a multi-paned fixed window. A copper conical cap forms the top of the turret's roof. To the north of the entry turret is the east facade of the long leg of the house. A twelve-paned window with stone surround is centered on its main level facade. Offset to the south above the main level window is a pair of eighteen-paned casement windows at mid-level. The windows have a three-paned transom

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over each casement, with art glass in the casement windows. A small square window is located behind the turret roof, at the roof cornice line. A hipped roof window dormer is centered on the long leg's east facade's roof. It has a pair of twelve-paned casement windows and wood casings.

6618 Forest Ave. House, Georgian Revival/Neoclassical Revival, 1924. Contributing (photo 0011)
The two story dark brown brick house has a very formal appearance with an ornately carved limestone entry portico in the center of its front facade and a low-sloped hipped roof covered in red Spanish tile. Windows are predominantly wood double-hung windows with a single pane of glass in their upper sash and a decorative sash with concentric rectangles and a large "X" in their lower sash. The windows are set on thin stone sills with an ogee profile on their face. The roof has wood fascia and scrolled rafters supporting the wide eaves. Copper guttering extends around the house. A single story hipped roof sun porch is centered on the south facade. Centered on the porch's street facade is a grouping of three pairs of casement windows set on a single stone sill with a transom over each pair of casement windows. Two brick chimneys with stone caps and dual chimney pots extend through the eave line of the house with one centered on the south facade and one at the north end of the west facade.

The front facade is symmetrically organized around the center entry portico. The entry portico has fluted stone columns supporting a tall entablature with segmental arched stone pediment, broken at the top with a highly carved shield. The entablature has triglyph scoring over each column and dentils at the base of the cornice. The back of the entablature is supported by stone pilasters. The entry door has a stone surround with water leaf molding around its outside jamb edge. The entry door is a wide, recessed paneled wood door with wood storm door. To each side of the portico, immediately to the north and south, is a narrow leaded glass window with a diamond pattern set on a stone sill. Centered on the north and south halves of the front facade's main and second levels are two double-hung windows. Centered on the second level over the entry portico are three pairs of casement windows with leaded glass in a diamond pattern set on single stone sills.

6630 Forest Ave. House, Tudor Revival, 1926. Contributing (photo 0010)
The 2 1/2 story house has red brick covering its main level and stucco finish segmented by wide wood trim boards on its second level. Windows are wood casement windows with metal mullions dividing the windows into multiple panes of glass. Windows on the main level have stone sills and quoined stone surrounds and wood lintels. Windows on the second level have wood sills and casings. The main roof is a tall hipped roof with its ridge parallel with the street. The roof has wood fascia and rake boards forming shallow eaves. The roof is covered in a blend of colored slate tiles with copper guttering.

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The front facade is divided into three primary parts with the northern part being a large gable front projection toward the street, with the ridge of the gable at nearly the elevation of the main ridge of the house. The center part is a much lower gable front extending off the south end of the larger gable front that is covered in random-laid beige stone with the entry in its center. The south part is the main facade of the house with its large hipped roof covering it. The northern part has a grouping of three eighteen-paned casement windows with a three-paned transom over each window set on a continuous stone sill, centered with the gable peak on the main level of the front facade. The second story is jettied with a simple wood cornice at its base. The second level of this northern part has a grouping of three eighteen-paned casement windows with three-paned transoms over each window, centered on its face. Below the windows, in the stucco finish, are three wood trim board "x" motifs. Most of the trim boards segmenting the stucco are vertical members except for horizontal members above and below the grouping of windows. An slightly curvilinear trim board extends from the top corners of the window, down and outward. The upper half of the face of the gable has wide wood weatherboard siding. The south slope of this large gabled end continues downward forming the roof of the entry (center part) gabled face, then flaring outward at its base. The entry gabled end is covered in rough beige stone with stucco finish in the upper half of its gable face. The entry door is centered on this part with a stone arch creating the opening. The door is a wood door with a large eight-paned arched topped window in most of the door field. A small rectangular window with a stone sill is south of the entry door. It has a diamond mullion pattern. The stucco in the gable face is divided into three parts with wide curved trim boards.

The south part of the front facade is dominated by the wide brick chimney extending up the center of its facade. The chimney steps inward with stone caps just below the top of the main level, then steps in again just below the roof eave line, also with stone caps. The chimney steps in again just above the roof plane creating a corbelled base for two chimney shafts, joined at the center. The shafts have additional corbelling approximately two-thirds of the way up their shafts then again just below a stone cap reconnecting the two shafts. Two ornate chimney pots cap the chimney. The south part's front facade is symmetrically arranged around the chimney with a grouping of three eighteen-paned casement windows with nine-paned transom windows over each casement, set on a continuous stone sill, on the main level. The grouping of windows has a staggered stone surround on each of their sides. The second story is jettied with a simple wood cornice at its base. Directly over the groupings of windows on the main level is a pair of eighteen-paned casement windows with three-paned transoms over each window on the second level. Below the pairs of casements are "x" motifs created with wide wood trim boards segmenting the stucco finish. The windows project through the eave line creating a gabled dormer with stucco in the gable faces. Trim boards segmenting the stucco finish are mostly vertical with a horizontal board at the sill level of the second level windows. Slightly curvilinear boards angle upward and outward from the base of the

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second level windows. Just to the inside of the gabled window dormers, located high on the main roof of the house, are small hipped roof window dormers with twelve-paned casement windows in their face surrounded by wood casings. Another matching hipped roof window dormer is located on the front facade, between the dormer north of the chimney and the gabled front extension.

6636 Forest Ave. House, Colonial Revival, 1949. Contributing (photo 0046)

The two story orange and brown brick house has multi-paned wood windows in both fixed and double-hung configurations. Windows have stone sills on both main and second levels and brick soldier course lintels on just the main level. A wide frieze board with applied top board is located just below the soffit line of the house, returning onto the corners of the north and south gable faces. The roof has narrow wood fascia and is covered in fiberglass shingles. A brick chimney is centered on the north facade of the house and extends through the eave, slightly above the ridge line. It has a stone cap and two decorative chimney pots. A single story sun porch with shed roof extends off the south facade of the house. It has a grouping of three 6/6 windows set on a single stone sill centered on its street facade. The side face of the shed roof (facing the street) has wood panels and trim boards enclosing the ends.

The front facade is symmetrically arranged with an entry porch centered on the main level. The porch has a brick base supporting sets of three Doric columns at its outside corners. The columns are supporting a gabled porch roof with vertical wood boards in its face. The entry door is a recessed paneled wood door with a window in its very top divided into four panes of glass. It has a metal storm door on its exterior and wood side-lites flanking it. The side-lites have a recessed wood panel in their lower half and windows divided into four panes in its upper half. Brick soldiers form the hood over the entry door and side-lites. Centered on the north and south halves of the front facade's main level are large fixed picture windows divided into thirty panes of glass. Directly over the picture windows on the main level are 8/8 windows on the second level with stone sills becoming a continuous belt course across the second level. These windows have large wood shutters. A fixed window divided into thirty-five panes is centered on the second level over the entry porch roof.

6646 Forest Ave. House, French Eclectic, 1949. Contributing (photo 0009)

The 1 ½ story house is constructed of randomly laid, nearly smooth limestone block with very narrow mortar joints. The house is constructed in an "L" plan with one leg facing north and the other leg facing east, or the street with the entry door tucked into the inside intersection of the legs. Windows are multi-paned wood windows. The roof is a mansard roof covered in a blend of colored slate tiles with copper guttering at the narrow eave line. Stepped frieze boards create a short cornice to the top of the walls, just below the eaves. Copper trim caps the ridges of the mansard roof. A

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large stone chimney is centered on the south facade of the east facing leg. The chimney has a tapered stone cap and two metal chimney flues. A raised entry terrace with low stone walls is located on the east side of the north facing leg; its entry steps are located just south of center of the facade. An enclosed sun porch with a flat roof extends off the south facade, flush with the front face of the east facing leg. It has a group of four five-paned casement windows set on a continuous stone sill, centered on its street facade.

The front facade is divided into the face of the east facing leg and the east facade of the north facing leg. The face of the east facing leg has a large, curved window bay centered on its main level. It is set on a rough-faced stone base with stone cap. A bow-shaped multi-paned wood window encloses the window bay. It has a wood cornice around the top of the bay. A dormer window is centered over the bay; it has a slightly arched top with metal roof and a pair of four-paned casement windows in its face. It has metal covering the face of the dormer and its window casings. The north facing leg of the house has the entry door at the south end of its east facade. It is covered by an extension of the roof at its eaves, flaring upward slightly over the door. The entry door is a recessed paneled wood door with metal storm door. To the north of the door, centered on the remaining facade, is a large, curved bow window centered on its main level. It is set on a rough-faced stone base with stone cap. A curved, multi-paned wood window encloses the window bay. It has a wood cornice around the top of the bay. A dormer window is centered over the bay; it has a slightly arched top with metal roof and a pair of four-paned casement windows in its face. It has metal covering the face of the dormer and its window casings. A second window dormer is centered directly over the entry door.

Forest Avenue (East Side)

6519 Forest Ave. House, Colonial Revival, 1921. Contributing (photo 0025)

The two story red brick house has brick quoining at its corners and predominantly 8/1 wood windows and metal storm windows set on stone sills with stone jack arch lintels over its main level windows. Wood shutters flank the second level windows. The roof has a wide frieze board surrounding the perimeter of the house just below the soffit line. The hipped roof has narrow eaves with wood soffit and fascia; the roof is covered in fiberglass shingles. A tall brick chimney with stone cap is centered on the south facade, projecting through the eave line. It has two decorative chimney pots on the stone cap. A single story, hipped roof garage is attached to the north facade with its single garage bay door facing west. The door is a multi-paneled wood door. A single story sun porch with hipped roof is attached to the south facade of the house. It has brick quoining on its corner piers and a grouping of three 6/1 windows centered on its street facade, set on a continuous stone sill.

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The front facade is symmetrically arranged around a center entry. The entry has a raised concrete stoop and a wide recessed six-panel wood door with metal storm door. The entry door has a brick surround followed by a wide wood surround with convex carved center. Centered on the north and south halves of the front facade is a pair of 8/1 windows set on a single stone sill. Directly above each pair of windows is a single 8/1 window on the front facade's second level. Centered between these windows, centered on the second level over the entry door is a smaller 6/1 window with a flower box on brackets below it.

6531 Forest Ave. House, Colonial Revival, 1930. Contributing (photo 0024)

The two story orange brick house has a combination of double-hung and casement wood windows set on stone bases. The pyramidal roof has wood fascia and copper guttering; the roof is covered in slate tile. A chimney with stone cap extends through the eave line on the west end of the south facade. A three-sided, single story brick window bay is located at the west end of the north facade. It has pairs of ten-paned casement windows in each wall of the bay set on a continuous stone sill forming a water table at the sill line around the bay.

The front facade is asymmetrically arranged with a large gabled section projecting from the south half of the facade. The north half has a porch, with hipped roof, extending forward from the gabled front half. The gabled front has two round arched windows centered on its main level's face. The windows have upper sash with an arched central pane and radiating muntins over a single paned sash. The windows have brick rowlock arches with tall stone keystones. Stone flower boxes on stone brackets are below each window. Directly above each of these windows, on the second level of the gabled front, is a 6/1 window. The face of the gable, extending above the eave line of the main roof, has a six-paned casement window centered on it with a stone sill and stone lintel that extends across the face of the gable to create a belt course. The gable face becomes a parapet with stone parapet coping and decorative stone finials at each base corner of the gable face. The north half of the front facade has an open porch with three equally spaced brick piers supporting the porch roof. A low brick wall with stone cap is between the northern two brick piers with a long stone flower box on stone brackets below the porch wall. Access steps to the porch are located between the southern two piers and are aligned with the entry door on the main facade of the house. Entry steps are also located off the north face of the porch and are covered with a bracketed gable roof extension from the porch roof. The entry door is a wood door with an arched window in its upper third and recessed panel in the lower part. Centered on the front facade's second level, over the porch roof, is a single, fixed square window.

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6537 Forest Ave. House, Spanish Eclectic, 1926. Contributing (photo 0023)

The single story stucco covered house has a symmetrically arranged front facade and a flat roof. A stucco covered chimney extends above the roof parapet line on the west end of the south facade. The entry is recessed at the center, accessed through a low walled terrace. The center of the house's front facade steps back and has a high round arched recessed opening for the entry door. The door has a segmental arched top with a window in its upper part and a tall recessed wood panel in its lower part. It is flanked by narrow, multi-paned side-lites separated from the door by a narrow segment of stucco wall. The facade's parapet steps down over the entry door with a short, red Spanish tile covered mansard. The walled terrace has an opening in its center, aligned with the entry door, with short stucco covered piers flanking the entry. A decorative iron gate is between the piers and a decorative iron arch extends over the entry off the top of the piers, with a bell attached on the underside of the top of the arch. To each side of the walled terrace, the front facade steps out and has centered on it a high round arched opening. Each opening has a grouping of three multi-paned wood doors with an arch topped canvas awning installed over them in the upper part of the opening. Around the base of the doors is a decorative iron railing. Above the large arched opening the parapet steps down with a short, red Spanish tile covered pent roof.

6541 Forest Ave. House, Ranch, 1959. Non-Contributing

The predominantly red brick house has a hipped roof with its main ridge parallel with the street and two projecting legs off of its front facade at each its north and south ends. The south projecting area is an attached garage with a wide, single garage bay door. The north projecting area is living space with a stone ashlar base with stone water table cap; it has a pair of 1/1 wood windows centered on its face. To the south of this area is the entry stoop with entry door on the main facade facing west. The door is a wood door with a metal storm door and side-lite on its north side. Stone ashlars are located between the entry door and a large grouping of windows to its south. The grouping of windows is centered in the remaining front facade and has six five-paned windows over a brick rowlock sill. The roof has aluminum soffit and fascia and is covered in fiberglass shingles. A tall stone ashlar chimney extends through the roof west of the roof ridge at its south end.

6555 Forest Ave. House, Spanish Eclectic, 1931. Contributing (photo 0022)

The single story tan brick house addresses the corner of the intersecting streets with a gable-end projecting toward each street, west and south, and a round brick entry turret at the inside corner of the gabled-ends. Windows are set on stone sills and the roof is covered in red Spanish tiles, with wood fascia and soffit. The west facing gabled end has three arched window openings with brick rowlock hoods with the center opening slightly taller and wider than the outside two. All three openings have a decorative metal railing around their base, set on a stone sill. Centered high in the gable face is a carved stone shield. The south facing gabled end has centered on its Forest Avenue

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facade a long rectangular window opening set on a continuous stone sill. A brick chimney is centered on its south facade with narrow windows flanking the chimney, centered on the remaining halves of the facade. Behind this wing, a semi-octagonal sunroom with tall jalousie windows extends to the south.

The corner entry turret has a low-sloped conical roof covered in tiles. The entry has a wide door with a quoined stone surround with slightly arching top and scalloped underside. The stone surround staggers in and out on the turret with each block with the largest block at the base. A tall, narrow window is just east of the entry door. Small square windows encircle the perimeter of the top of the entry turret just below the soffit line.

6607 Forest Ave. House, Colonial Revival, 1938. Contributing (photo 0021)

The two story house has a randomly laid stone base on its main level and wood weatherboard siding on its upper level. Windows are predominantly double-hung wood windows with wood casings. The roof has very narrow eaves with wood fascia and is covered in fiberglass shingles. The front facade is asymmetrically arranged into three parts. The center part has a gabled front with the entry on its south end; the wood entry surround has fluted pilasters supporting a tall entablature. The entry door has a nine-paned window in its upper half and recessed panels in an "X" pattern in its lower half. It has a metal storm door on its exterior. Centered on the remaining main level of the center part is a wide bow window bay with five ten-paned casement windows set on a continuous stone sill and capped with a tall wood entablature covered by the jettied second story. This jetty is supported by three large wood finials, flanking the entry door/bay window. The second level of the center part has three 6/6 windows with storm windows equally spaced across its face. A wood attic louver with wood casings is centered on the gable face.

To the north of the center part the facade steps up through the eave line and is covered with a low-sloped shed roof; the facade is all covered in stone. It has a four-paned wood oculus window with a stone surround in the center of its upper part. North of this is the attached garage with a lower stone base than the remaining front facade. Its roof ridge also steps down from the main ridge of the house. Two 2/2 windows are set just south of center across the main level of the garage street facade. A small gabled dormer window is located in the garage roof, facing the street, with a 3/3 window on its face. The south part of the front facade has an enclosed porch extending across its main level that becomes a second level open porch with wood railing. The main level porch is enclosed with screening between wide wood batten strips. The second level porch is accessed by a multi-paned wood door and storm door centered on the second level of this southernmost part. A 6/6 window is located to the south of the porch door. Both the porch door and window have a gabled dormer extending through the eave line over them. To the north of the porch door is a small

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four-paned oculus window with wood casings. The south facade has centered on its main level a large curved bow window also with five ten-paned casement windows set on a continuous stone sill and capped by a wood frieze with scallop design, covered with a low-sloped metal roof. The south facade has a gable front with a single 8/8 window centered on the second level.

6633 Forest Ave. House, Ranch, 1963. Non-Contributing (photo 0020)

The bi-level house has two major parts. The northern part is covered in light brown brick with a wide garage door at grade level facing the street and a bank of wood casement windows stretching from corner to corner on its upper level. The southern part is covered in randomly laid stone ashlars. Its entry door is accessed by a series of steps flanked by stone walls leading to higher grade. The entry door and metal storm door are located on the north end of the southern part and a grouping of four large picture windows stretching from near grade to nearly the eave line is centered on the remaining part of its front facade. The roof is a mono-slope roof, sloping toward the east with wood soffit and narrow fascia and copper guttering. A wide brick chimney with stone cap extends through the roof near the center of the house where the northern and southern parts come together.

Moraine Avenue (East Side)

6501 Moraine Ave. House, Tudor Revival, 1923. Contributing (photo 0026)
Hess & Greenwood, Architect.

The 1 ½ story house is constructed of dark red brick with stucco finish on the entry gable and window dormers. The house has wide, dark wood trim around its windows and segmenting its brick facades in some locations. Windows are predominantly 12-paned wood casement windows. The roof has wide wood fascia and rake trim, with the roof covered in fiberglass shingles; the main ridge is parallel with the street.

The front facade has a mostly symmetrical and formal appearance. The front facade is dominated by a tall, stucco finished gabled entry foyer and tall brick chimney centered on its front. The entry is accessed by two brick steps, with the entry door recessed from the face of the stucco finish. The recessed area housing the door is of brick. The entry door is centered in the gabled front and is a recessed paneled wood door with an exterior storm door. A wood beam creates a lintel over the recessed opening, in the stucco finish. Centered above the entry door in the gabled front, at an elevation above the eave line, is an eight-paned window with decorative iron railing around the lower third of the window. Immediately south of the entry gabled front is a tall brick chimney that tapers inward toward the north and upward. Stone trim is used to form angled caps as the chimney tapers

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inward. About half-way between the eave and top of the chimney, the chimney becomes two chimney shafts that are terminated by chimney pots. To the north and south of the entry gabled front and chimney is a grouping of four 12-paned casement windows set on a continuous stone sill. Above these groupings of windows, the eave line is broken with slight shed roofs over stucco finished short walls that are segmented by wide wood trim boards with an "X" in their centers, emulating half-timbering. These short walls are supported by short wood brackets. Directly above the "X" pattern, in the main roof, are narrow gabled window dormers that have two casement windows with stucco finish in the gable face, divided by a single, vertical wood trim board.

The south end of the front facade steps back slightly with a single story gabled sun porch projecting to the south, with gable facing the south. The projection is constructed in brick with three casement windows grouped together in its front facade's center. Below the windows is a short, stucco finished wall segmented by wood trim boards with an "X" pattern in its center. The north end of the front facade steps out slightly toward the street with a garage extending off the north end of the house. The 1 ½ story garage's gabled roof faces north. The main level is constructed in brick that is segmented by wide wood trim boards, with an angled board at the north end of its front facade. A pair of 12-paned casement windows is centered on the front facade of the garage; the garage doors are located on its north side. A narrow gabled window dormer is centered above the pair of casement windows. It has a single casement window with stucco finish in the gable face divided in half by a vertical wood trim board. A second brick chimney is located on the north facade, east of the main roof ridge. It also is capped by a chimney pot.

Hohman Avenue (West Side)

6512 Hohman Ave. House, Tudor Revival, 1926. Contributing (photo 0031)

The single story house has a high-pitched hipped roof with two gabled projections facing the street. The house is constructed in reddish-brown brick with stucco covering the gable front with entry door. Windows are wood in various combinations of casement and fixed sashes, set on stone sills. The roof has narrow eaves with wood fascia and rake trim. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles. A large square brick chimney with corbelled top is located at the south end of the west (rear) facade.

The front facade is asymmetrically arranged into three primary parts. The northern third is a tall gabled section projecting toward the street with a grouping of three six-paned casement windows with two-paned transoms above each. The grouping of windows is on a continuous stone sill, centered on the face of the gabled front. A wood window box is below the grouping of windows. The center third of the front facade has a gabled entry foyer; it steps back from the northern third of

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the facade, but out slightly from the main facade. This gable is slightly shorter than the one to its north and is covered in stucco. The entry door is on the north half of the gable front, recessed deeply from the facade. The entry has an arched opening with brick surround and stucco finish on the splayed jambs. The door is an arched-topped wood door with a window divided into six panes with its top three panes also arched with the door top. South of the entry is a narrow casement window with wood sill and casings and a small hipped canopy over the top of the window. On the remaining front facade, stepped back from the entry gabled front, is a large grade to eave wood window bay with a single, large wood picture window on its face. The window bay is located just north of center of the southern third of the front facade. It steps up through the main roof's eave line with a slight shed roof over the bay. The front facade extends south to form a buttress. The buttress opening has a brick rowlock surround.

6518 Hohman Ave. House, Colonial Revival, 1929. Contributing

The 2 ½ story light brown brick house has its roof ridge parallel with the street. It has an asymmetrically arranged front facade with its entry porch at the north end of the house. The house has 6/1 wood windows set on stone sills and wood shutters. The shutters are constructed of narrow vertical planks with an upside down teardrop design cut into their centers. The roof has wood fascia and soffit and is covered in fiberglass shingles. A narrow brick chimney with stone cap is centered on the east half of the south facade and projects through the eave line.

The front facade has a porch with brick base at its north end. The porch has a gabled roof over its main level; the roof is supported with metal railing on its outside corners. Vertical wood siding with scalloped ends is in the gable face of the porch roof. The entry is composed of a wood entry door with multi-paned window in its upper half flanked by wood side-lites with a single, tall narrow window over a wood panel in their base. A metal storm door is installed on the entry door's exterior. Centered on the remaining front facade's main level, south of the entry porch, are two pairs of 6/1 windows on single stone sills. Directly above the entry porch roof and southernmost main level pair of windows are pairs of 6/1 windows on a single stone sill. Centered between these two pairs of windows on the second level of the front facade is a short, narrow 6/1 window on a stone sill set above a brick rowlock sill. This window does not have shutters flanking it.

6522 Hohman Ave. House; Contemporary, 1950. Non-Contributing

The tan brick house has a hipped roof with its main ridge parallel with the street. The front facade has a door centered on it with the wall the door is in, continuing to the south, recessed below the roof to allow a roof overhang for a long concrete stoop. This wall is covered in stone ashlar. The entry door is a non-historic metal door with window in its upper half. To the south of the entry

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door, centered on the remaining part of the facade is a grouping of three wide windows with a center wood picture window flanked by 1/1 wood windows, set on a continuous stone sill. North of the entry door, on the main facade returning to the normal eave line, are two 2/2 wood windows set on stone sills near the north and south ends of the facade. The roof has wood fascia and soffit and is covered in fiberglass shingles. A brick chimney with stone cap is centered on the south facade.

6534 Hohman Ave. House; Colonial Revival, 1925. Contributing

The two story frame house is covered in wood shingles with predominantly 6/6 wood windows with wood storm windows, casings and sills. The roof has modillions along its eaves, wood fascia and soffit and is covered in fiberglass shingles. The steep hipped roof has its main ridge parallel with the street; a brown brick chimney with stone cap extends through the roof west of the roof ridge near the south hip.

The front facade is symmetrically arranged with a center wood entry door with fan-lite window in its upper part. A simple wood surround with squared pilasters supporting a wood lintel extend around the entry door. Groupings of three 6/6 windows on a single sill are centered on the north and south halves of the main level of the front facade. Pairs of 6/6 windows on a single wood sill are located on the front facade's second level directly above the groupings of windows on the main level. Centered over the entry on the second level is a pair of shorter, narrow six-paned casement windows on a single wood sill with wood flower box below them. Centered on the main level of the south and north facades are sun porches with hipped roofs, stepped back from the front facade. Centered on their street facade is a grouping of three 6/6 windows set on a single wood sill.

6542 Hohman Ave. House, Colonial Revival, 1924. Contributing (photo 0030)

The two story house is constructed in a blend of red and dark brown brick with a formal, symmetrically arranged front facade. Windows are combinations of styles constructed of wood sashes, with wood storm windows, set on stone sills. The front facade's main level windows have brick jack arches with stone keystones. Wood shutters are installed on most windows. A wide frieze board extends around the base of the roof soffit; the roof has wood fascia and soffit and is covered in fiberglass shingles. Copper guttering and scupper boxes are installed on the roof and down the walls of the house. The roof has return eaves on the corners of the gable ends that face north and south. A wide brick chimney with stone cap is centered on the south facade of the house, centered with the roof ridge and extending slightly above it.

The front facade is centered on a wide wood entry surround with pairs of recessed paneled wide pilasters flanking side-lites on each side of the wide entry door. The entry door is a six panel wood

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door with a metal storm door on its exterior. The wood side-lites are tall and narrow and divided into five equal panes of glass. Extended over the entry surround is a wide, semi-elliptical wood arch with scrolled wood keystone. Beneath the arch is a semi-elliptical fanlight with radiating muntins. Centered on the north and south halves of the front facade's main level is a grouping of three tall windows with the center window being a large picture window and the flanking windows being narrow casement windows, all set on a continuous stone sill. The window bases and sill are surrounded by a short metal window railing with simple square pickets. Equally spaced across the second level's front facade are three wide 8/8 windows, each being directly over the grouping of windows or entry on the main level. Beneath the outside two windows on the second level is a stone flower box supported by stone brackets.

The north and south facades have projecting single story rooms centered on their facades. The rooms are constructed of brick with gable roofs facing north and south. The north projecting room has a single wood door on its south end, with short side-lite on its north side, fronting the street. The south projecting room is a sun porch with metal greenhouse addition on its east (street) facade. The porch has a grouping of three multi-paned wood doors leading to the greenhouse.

6550 Hohman Ave. House, Colonial Revival, 1923. Contributing (photo 0029)

The two story red brick house has a symmetrically arranged front facade and hipped roof with its ridge parallel with the street. The walls are laid in Flemish bond. Windows are predominantly 6/1 wood windows set on stone sills with brick soldier lintels over main level windows. The roof has wide overhanging eaves supported by stylized modillions with wood soffit and narrow fascia boards. The roof is covered in multi-colored slate tile with copper guttering. A narrow brick chimney with stone cap is centered on the south facade and extends through the eave to a height about equal with the roof ridge.

The entry is centered on the front facade's main level. The doorway is sheltered by a small, flat roof portico supported by slender Tuscan wood columns and pilasters at the outside and inside corners of the roof. The columns and pilasters support a tall entablature with dentil molding at the base of the narrow cornice. The entry is slightly recessed into the house with brick jambs and a semi-elliptical arch of header brick. The entry door is a recessed six panel wood door with flanking wood side-lites with a recessed wood panel in their lower third and window with grillwork in a scallop and diamond pattern in their upper part. A semi-elliptical fanlight with radiating muntins extends over the entry door and side-lites. Centered in the north and south halves of the front facade's main level is a grouping of three equally sized 6/1 windows set on a continuous stone sill. Centered above these on the front facade's second level is a pair of 6/1 windows set on a single stone sill. Centered over the entry on the second level is a single 6/1 window. Centered on the north and south facades

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are projecting, single story flat roofed sun porches constructed in brick. The sun porches have centered on their front (street) facades a grouping of three 6/1 windows set on a continuous stone sill with the upper sashes slightly shorter than the lower sash. The sun porches have a simple wood frieze board below the soffit and wood fascia.

6620 Hohman Ave. Paxton-Diamond Mansion, Italian Renaissance Revival, 1916.
Contributing (photo 0028).

The long, two story dark brown brick house has a very formal appearance with essentially two street fronts. The house fronts Hohman Avenue on its east side, but also Forest Avenue on its west side. Both street facades are similar, but the Hohman facade has a slightly more formal entry porch. The house has combinations of various configurations of wood double-hung and casement windows set on stone sills. The roof is a low-sloped hipped roof that steps down and back from the Hohman Avenue facade; it is covered in green Spanish style clay tiles with copper guttering. Tall brick chimneys with stone caps are centered on both the north and south facades, extending through the eave line. A single story open porch is centered on the south facade with large brick piers with stone caps supporting the tile covered roof at its outside corners. Off the north facade of the house is a two story, stucco covered enclosed sun porch. The main level has wide stone piers supporting the second level porch, with pairs of French doors and side-lites with transoms enclosing the area between piers. Pairs of exposed, scroll-tailed joists extend out from the base of the second level porch. The second level porch has a short wood balcony wall with wood cap acting as a sill for continuous 6/6 wood windows enclosing the porch. The porch roof is a flat roof with exposed rafter tails.

The Hohman Avenue facade is divided into three major parts from north to south, each stepping back from the main facade at the north end. The entry is located at the south end of this northernmost part. The entry has a raised concrete porch covered with a flat roof. The roof is supported by wide, oversized stone Doric-like columns at its outside corners and wide pilasters at its inside corners. The roof has a wide, scrolled console bracket extending out from above each column capital. The entry has a pair of arched-top wood multi-paned doors with brick arched hood over the opening. North of the entry, centered in the remaining front facade's main level of this part is a pair of multi-paned wood French doors with wood side-lites, recalling a Palladian window. The pair of doors is covered by an arched, sunburst patterned transom window. The opening is covered by a tall brick hood with projecting rowlock course at its top. The base of the pair of French doors is surrounded by a square picket metal railing. Centered over the pair of French doors on the second level is a single, wide 10/1 window with its upper sash slightly shorter than the lower sash. Centered over the entry porch is a tall pair of French doors with a metal balcony square picket railing around their base.

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The next part of the Hohman facade, south of the entry part, has centered on its main level part a pair of multi-paned wood French doors with wood side-lites, again in a Palladian window configuration. The pair of doors is covered by an arched, sunburst patterned transom window. The opening is covered by a tall brick hood with projecting rowlock course at its top. The base of the pair of French doors is surrounded by a square picket metal railing. Centered over the pair of French doors on the second level is a single, wide 10/1 window with its upper sash slightly shorter than the lower sash. This window is flanked by brick piers followed by narrow 4/1 windows with upper sashes shorter than the lower sashes. The narrow windows, brick piers and 10/1 window are on a continuous stone sill. The southernmost part of the Hohman facade has a six-panel wood entry door at its north end with two 6/1 windows equally spaced on the remaining part of the main level. The second level has two 6/1 windows equally spaced across its facade. The 6/1 windows also have their upper sashes slightly shorter than the lower sashes. A simple shed roof attic dormer is also located on this part, near the roof's north end. It has a wood louver on its short face.

The Forest Avenue facade is divided into two parts with the northern part being symmetrically arranged around a center entry porch and the southern part stepping back from the main facade. The entry porch has pairs of wide columns supporting a balcony at its outside corners. The inside corners of the balcony are supported by wide pilasters. Long pairs of scrolled wood brackets extend out from the base of the balcony, from its tall fascia. Short walls enclose the perimeter of the balcony. The balcony covers an entry porch with a pair of French doors. To each side of the French doors, beneath the balcony, is a short, narrow wood window. Centered on the main level of the north and south halves of this northern part is a pair of multi-paned wood French doors with wood side-lites, in a Palladian window configuration. The opening is covered by a tall brick hood with projecting rowlock course at its top. The base of the pair of French doors is surrounded by a square picket metal railing. Centered over the pairs of French doors on the second level is a single, wide 10/1 window with its upper sash slightly shorter than the lower sash. This window is flanked by brick piers followed by narrow 4/1 windows with upper sashes shorter than the lower sashes. The narrow windows, brick piers and 10/1 window are on a continuous stone sill. Centered on the second level, at the balcony, is a pair of French doors.

The southern part of the Forest Avenue facade has three shorter 6/1 windows set near each other in the northern two-thirds of the main level. A shed roof extension with exposed rafter tails and metal roofing covers the three windows between the main and second levels. The second level has three 6/1 windows located directly over the windows on the main level.

6630 Hohman Ave. House, Contemporary, 1950. Non-Contributing

The single story house has its main roof ridge parallel with the street. The house is covered in vinyl

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siding with some stone ashlar on the main facade near the entry. An attached garage projects off of the north end of the front facade with its garage bay door facing the street. A projecting leg of the house also extends off the south end of the front facade with patio doors facing north. A grouping of three windows on a single sill is located on the main facade, surrounded by stone ashlar. The grouping has a large center picture window flanked by 1/1 windows. A large ashlar covered chimney extends through the roof near the south end of the main facade location. The low-sloped roof has aluminum fascia and soffit and is covered in fiberglass shingles. The house appears to have had significant renovations on the exterior.

6640 Hohman Ave. House, Tudor Revival, 1927. Contributing (photo 0027)

L. Cosby Bernard, Architect.

The large, stately two story house is constructed of split-face stone ashlar and tall, slate-covered gabled roofs. Windows are combinations of wood casement and double-hung windows set on stone sills. The roof has very narrow eaves with virtually no overhang on its gabled ends. Copper guttering extends around the house. The house has both a Hohman and Forest Avenue facade with the Hohman facade more formally organized. A carport is located on the south facade; it has a gabled roof facing south supported by large square stone covered pillars. The gable face of the carport roof is covered in wood weatherboard siding, irregularly cut. It has a tall, narrow arched-top wood vent centered in its upper part. Large stone chimneys are located on the south facade and near the middle part of the house, extending through the narrow eave line and turning to red brick just above the main roof ridge; it is capped with a narrow stone cap. A 1 ½ story garage, also covered in stone, is attached at the north facade projecting toward Forest Avenue. The garage has a single garage bay door facing Forest Avenue with a pair of gabled window dormers joined together and facing west with pairs of six-paned casement windows in each gable face.

The Hohman facade is divided into four primary parts with the northern two parts having their roof line stepping down as the facade steps back from the street. The northernmost part is the attached garage; it has an arched topped entry door centered on its main level, covered with a slate-clad shed roof. Stepping out from the garage facade is a covered porch with a single, arched topped opening facing the street, and low stone walls. On the second level of the garage is a pair of gabled roof dormers that extend from the facade through the eave line. These are joined together and have a pair of six-paned casement windows centered between them. The next part of the Hohman facade, south of the garage part, has a short pair of six-paned casement windows on its south half. Two hipped roof window dormers are centered over this part; these have pairs of six-paned windows in each face of the dormer, surrounded by wood casings.

The next part south on the Hohman facade has the entry on its south end. It is a wide, arched

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topped wood door with six panes of glass creating a window in its upper half. Small, narrow two-paned windows are located on each side of the entry door. The entry is covered with a flat-roofed metal canopy supported by long, decorative iron rods anchored to the facade above. The north half of this entry part has a grouping of four eight-paned casement windows centered on its main level with four-paned transoms over each casement window. Directly above this is a wide hipped roof window dormer with a grouping of four eight-paned casement windows in its face, surrounded by wood casings. Directly centered over the entry canopy is a pair of tall casement windows with transoms above, separated by smooth stone surrounds. The entry area, including around the windows above, has smooth, dressed stone construction versus the split-face stone ashlar on the rest of the house. The eave line is broken by a gabled roof face over the entry area. The southernmost part of the Hohman facade has a projecting gabled front, stepping out from the entry part. This part has centered on its main level a grouping of four eight-paned casement windows with four-paned transoms over each casement. A stone hood with narrow cornice that turns down at its outside ends covers the grouping of windows. Two pairs of eight-paned casement windows are equally spaced across the second level of this southernmost part of the Hohman facade.

The Forest Avenue facade is also divided into four parts, plus the attached garage at its north end already described. The southernmost part of the house's Forest facade has a large gable. This part has centered on its main level a grouping of four eight-paned casement windows with four-paned transoms over each casement. A continuous dressed stone label lintel covers the grouping of windows. Two pairs of six-paned casement windows are equally spaced across its second level and a tall, narrow wood attic louver is centered in the top of the gable face. North of this part the main roof of the house extends down to an open, deeply recessed entry at the main level, forming the second part. The entryway has a tall, gabled stone parapet with narrow dressed stone cap. The portico has openings on each its outside walls, with shorter openings facing north and south with low stone walls and an access opening facing west toward the drive. The access opening has dressed stone pilasters at each outside corner supporting a rough-faced stone arch.

The third part, north of the portico, also has a large gable matching in size, fenestration and detail to the southernmost part of the Forest facade. The northernmost part has a grouping of four eight-paned casement windows centered on its main level and a recessed entry porch at its north end. The entry has split-face ashlar covering its pilasters with dressed stone caps and keystone within its arch. A wide hipped roof window dormer is centered on the second level of this northernmost part. It has a grouping of four six-paned casement windows in its face, surrounded by wood casings.

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Hohman Avenue (East Side)

6519 Hohman Ave. House, American four-square, 1912. Contributing (photo 0036)

The light brown brick house is two stories tall with attic dormer windows out of each side of the hipped roof. A front porch extends across the entire front facade's main level; its hipped roof is supported by a brick pier with stone cap at each outside corner. A low brick wall with stone cap encloses the base of the porch with access steps at the north end of the front facade. Windows are predominantly 5/1 wood windows with aluminum storm windows set on stone sills. The roof has narrow wood fascia, wood soffit and is covered in fiberglass shingles.

The front facade has a wood entry door with flanking wood side-lites at the north end of its main level. The entry door has a window in its upper half and a wood storm door with a 10-paned wood window. A large picture window is centered on the remaining main level's front facade, south of the entry door. The front facade's second level has a 5/1 window centered on its north and south halves with a pair of shorter 3/1 windows set on a single stone sill centered between them. The attic window dormer has a hipped roof and its walls are covered in fiberglass shingles. Its front facade has a grouping of three-paned wood windows set on a continuous wood sill at the base of its wall, with its windows extending to just below the roof soffit.

6527 Hohman Ave. House, Contemporary, 1949. Contributing (photo 0035)

The house is constructed in orange/tan brick with a hipped roof covered in fiberglass shingles. The front facade has a grouping of five wood casement windows, each divided into five panes, centered on its south end. North of this grouping of windows the front facade steps out slightly and is covered in stone ashlar. Located on the south half of this area is a wide grouping of three windows sets on a continuous stone sill with a large picture window in its center with 2/3 wood windows flanking the picture window. North of this grouping of windows is the entry door; it is a wood door with three narrow windows staggered in its upper portion. A metal storm door is on its exterior. North of the entry door is a square masonry window opening filled with nine glass blocks set higher on the facade. North of the glass blocks the front facade steps back; the remaining front facade is covered in brick again with a large 2/2 window centered on its north end. A tall brick chimney projects through the roof, west of the main roof ridge, near the south end of the house at the approximate location the front facade steps out toward the street.

6531 Hohman Ave. House, Colonial Revival, 1937. Contributing (photo 0034)

The two story house is constructed with painted brick on its main level facades and wood shingles coursed with staggered butts over its upper level. A brick dentil course divides first and second stories. The house has a combination of wood casement windows and 8/8 and 6/6 replacement

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windows, most with vinyl shutters. The roof has aluminum fascia and is covered in fiberglass shingles; its main ridge is parallel with the street. Brick chimneys extend through the eaves on the center of both the north and south facades. The entry door is located on the north facade rather than the street (front) facade.

The front facade is asymmetrically arranged with the south half of the front facade stepping out to the street considerably and a continuation of the roof covering the extension. The main level of this area has two pairs of casement windows set on a single stone sill, centered on the facade. A hipped roof window dormer is located in the roof above the casement windows in this extension. The face of the dormer is covered in wood shingles and has two 6/6 windows without shutters equally spaced on its face. The north half of the front facade has a single 8/8 window with raised wood panel below, set on a stone sill centered on its face. A single 8/8 window is located directly above it, on the front facade's second level.

6543 Hohman Ave. House, Colonial Revival Cottage/Cape Cod, 1942. Contributing (photo 0033)
The 1 1/2 story frame house is covered in aluminum siding and has a fiberglass shingled roof with its main ridge parallel with the street. The front facade is symmetrically arranged with its entry door centered on its face. The entry has a wood fluted pilaster surround supporting a wood cornice. The entry door is a recessed paneled wood door with a single, narrow window in its upper center part. A metal storm door is on the exterior. Three sided window bays flank the entry with their front facing wall being wider than the angle walls. The bays extend from the base of the house to just below the eaves and have a segmented shed roof. The front (wide) wall of the bay has a wide 8/8 wood window; the angled walls have 4/4 wood windows. A single gabled window dormer is centered over each window bay in the front slope of the roof. Each dormer is covered in aluminum siding with a single 6/6 wood window. The roof of the house has narrow eaves with aluminum fascia, and is covered in fiberglass shingles. A brown brick chimney with stone cap is centered on the north facade and extends up above the roof ridge line.

6549 Hohman Ave. House, Colonial Revival/Mediterranean Revival, 1927.
Contributing (photo 0032)

The two story house is constructed of brown brick and has a very long symmetrically arranged front facade. It has a brick masonry stoop accessed by five steps centered at its front entry. It has predominantly 6/6 wood windows and wood storm windows set on stone sills. Most windows have wood shutters held back by "S" shaped shutter dogs. Brick rowlocks surround the openings and form a continuous band across the top of the second level windows. It has a low-sloped hipped roof covered in red Spanish clay tiles. It has wood fascia and soffit and copper guttering. A wide

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brick chimney with tall stone cap is located on the east facade, south of center. A single story, low-sloped hipped roof garage extends off the northeast corner of the house's north facade. It also is constructed in brick with a tile roof.

The front facade has centered on its main level a wide wood entry surround. The surround has pairs of pilasters on each side supporting a broken pediment with a pedestal and urn in the center and frieze with a swag design. The entry door is a wood door divided into fifteen individual window panes with a metal storm door on its exterior. To each side of the entry on the main level is two individual 6/6 windows followed by a pair of 6/6 windows on a single stone sill at the north and south ends of the front facade's main level. The pairs of windows do not have shutters. Directly above the pairs of windows, at each the north and south end of the front facade's second level is a single 6/6 window. Directly above the single windows on the main level are tall masonry window openings with 6/6 windows with a wood panel beneath them. A metal railing extends around the wood panels; these openings do not have shutters. Centered over the entry surround are two shorter 6/6 windows. Between these two windows is a square tile pattern in the masonry, in a similar color to the brick.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Forest-Southview Residential Historic District is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its representation of the broader pattern of suburban development in Lake County, Indiana and under Criterion C since the district's architecture embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. It is also representative of both the work of architect L. Cosby Bernard, Sr., and the work of the architectural firm of Hess and Greenwood. The district qualifies under the Areas of Significance for Community Planning and Development and Architecture. The period of significance is 1912 through 1949. The period represents the approximate construction dates of the first and last contributing properties in the district. A few properties post-date the period of significance and are considered non-contributing in this application due to their non-conformity to the dominant contributing styles found in the district. The year 1949 also marks the end of the district's importance as a suburb since post-war growth was beginning to lure home builders away from the area. The district maintains a high level of integrity and desirability as an exclusive neighborhood for the city's residents. The district also meets the requirements for inclusion under the "Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960" multiple property documentation form.

History of Hammond's Development

Located in the far northwestern corner of the state, on the south shore of Lake Michigan, Hammond became not only a critical crossroads but also an important industrial center. In 1869 the G. H. Hammond Company, a packing house, was established near the state line near the Grand Calumet River, beginning Hammond's industrial movement.¹ The area continued to develop and in 1883 the name Hammond was chosen when the community was incorporated.² As a shipping port with extensive railroad yards the industrial development of Hammond exploded along with its population, relative prosperity lasted well into the 1920's when the Forest Avenue residential areas developed with Forest-Southview being one of several residential suburbs in a string of neighborhoods developing south from the city's downtown.

Fueling a great deal of this growth was the city's proximity to Chicago, whose downtown was only thirty miles away. As Chicago rapidly grew and land became scarce and expensive, industry sought less expensive locations away from the city, but still connected. The web of rail lines through Hammond and the city's ability to annex land north to the Lake Michigan shore provided ample

¹ "Hammond, Indiana" villageprofile.com

² Ibid.

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land ripe for development. Shortly after the devastating fire at the Hammond Packing Plant, key businessmen organized in 1903 to form Gostlin, Meyn, & Co. to provide “panoply of inducements, land and loans for prospective industrial residents”.³ The company achieved great success and shaped both Hammond’s industrial and residential development for the following twenty-five years. Hammond’s realtors and developers organized in 1921 forming the Hammond Real Estate Board and were also actively involved in civic affairs and marketing the city.

Residential districts began developing south of Hammond’s downtown away from industrial development. Most notably was the Harrison Park area developed in 1898 as an early addition to the city straddling Hohman Avenue. In 1904 a special edition of the Hammond Daily News carried this comment: “as a suburban residence town Hammond will also have a great future. Citizens will learn to secure pleasant homes as they must leave city center and build homes to the south and east”.⁴

Residential development to the south was aided by the creation of a streetcar line that carried residents up Hohman Avenue to the downtown commercial areas. In 1892 the Hammond Electric Railway Co. formed and laid two miles of track along Hohman, but the cost of doing such and the panic of 1893 forced the operation into bankruptcy. The facilities were purchased a year later by a new consortium and renamed the Hammond, Whiting, and East Chicago Railway Co. In 1896 the South Chicago City Railway bought into the operation and it became known as the “Green Line”.⁵ Hammond enjoyed the steady growth the Green Line brought as thousands from Calumet City, East Chicago and the country towns of Highland and Munster, accessed from the Hohman Avenue line, were now connected to downtown Hammond and ultimately Chicago. The streetcar had stops along Hohman Avenue, providing easy transport to the residents in the suburban neighborhoods. With the advent of busses and the increasingly affordability of the automobile the streetcar used declined and the last ran on the Green Line in 1937.⁶

Understanding the need for additional land for development, the City of Hammond in 1911 annexed all remaining unincorporated areas in North Township. This included all of the land south to the Little Calumet River and west to the state line, an area known as Hessville and Saxony. These areas proved invaluable to the city’s residential development; however, the annexation was bound by litigation from residents of Hessville for a number of years until in 1923 when Hammond succeeded

³ Trusty, Lance. Page 71

⁴ *Hammond Daily News* 1906, reprint. Page 37

⁵ Trusty, Lance. Pg. 28

⁶ Hammond Indiana Bicentennial Yearbook. Page 136

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in its suit.⁷ The Saxony area would include the impressive Forest Avenue residential districts with the Forest-Ivanhoe District at its southernmost end. The litigation formed a temporary growth boundary at 165th Street, the northern boundary of the Forest-Southview District, until 1923. This no doubt aided the development of Forest-Moraine as the first home constructed in that neighborhood was built in 1913. Ninety-three of the 123 homes in Forest-Moraine were constructed through the year 1923. Twenty-two of Forest-Southview's 38 contributing houses date from between the resolution of the 1923 lawsuit and the full onset of the Depression (1931).

A few residential developers were active in the area, particularly following the 1923 decision to uphold Hammond's annexation of the land south to the Little Calumet River. Frank J. Wachewicz was a builder/realtor who created Glendale Park (immediately north of Forest-Moraine) and other similar developments in Calumet City, across the state line.⁸ Roscoe Woods formed a partnership with future mayor Frank Martin called Woods, Martin & Co. and began a development in the southwest corner of 165th Street and Calumet Avenue called Madison Terrace, with Jackson Terrace following. They also developed the exclusive Woodmar residential area in 1923 in the city's southeast side with their sales brochures showing the development as virgin wilderness. It is regarded as a "model of city planning". Hammond is said to owe much to Woods for being a pioneer of city planning.⁹ The real estate firm of Gostlin, Meyn & Weiss developed other parts of the Hessville area. Developments in the Saxony area followed down the west side of the city along the state line clear to the Little Calumet River.

These residential areas mark the City of Hammond in a unique way. A reflection during the city's centennial celebration in 1951 states that despite the city's serious industrial aspects "Hammond is a city of homes, at the south end of the city particularly in a place bounded by the Little Calumet River between Calumet Avenue and State Line there are scores of fine homes bordered by leisurely sweeps of lawn. Many of the streets are winding and the unfenced lawns and well preserved native trees lend a park-like effect (to the developments)".¹⁰ Construction of residential homes, which was one of the strongest factors of Hammond's growth, slowed after 1926 despite the need as the city continued to expand until the Great Depression. Hammond was regarded as a bedroom community for the thousands working in the heavy industrial plants of East Chicago, Whiting, and Gary. High prices for residential construction were pricing out the average home buyer.¹¹ Residential building did not resume in any measurable way again until after World War II.

⁷ Trusty, Lance. Page 72

⁸ Hammond Indiana American Bicentennial Yearbook. Page 110

⁹ Waywood, Mark. Page 112

¹⁰ Hammond Centennial

¹¹ Hammond Indiana American Bicentennial Yearbook. Page 120

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Forest-Southview Residential District

The Forest-Southview Residential Historic District was developed in a pattern that broke the more rectilinear urban street grid found north and south of the district along Forest Avenue and west and east of the district, east of Hohman. Special emphasis was given in platting Forest Avenue as a curvilinear street and in developing a more natural aesthetic with deeper front lawns and the preservation of natural vegetation. Sidewalks connecting residences to the street and introduced landscaping also in many cases was planned in a more organic form (see photos 0037 through 0044).

The area attracted some of Hammond's more affluent residents and leading businessmen to build their homes in the district, several using professional architectural services for their new home designs. Due to this, not only does the scale of the residences change from surrounding neighborhoods, but also the level of craftsmanship and detail that are evident also set the Forest-Southview area apart. A variety of well-executed period styles exist in the district, as well as a few smaller scaled variations of the high styles.

Many of the district's early residents were connected to the construction and development industry. The Paxtons, of the Paxton Lumber Company, built their homes at 6620 (photo 0028) and 6640 (photo 0027) Hohman. William Paxton (6620 Hohman) was the president of Paxton Lumber Company as well as the president of Hammond National Bank. William Beckman, president of Beckman Supply Company which sold masonry, plaster and cement products had his home at 6618 Forest (photo 0011). The president and vice-president of Home Builders Incorporated also made their homes in the district. Francis Wilson, 9 Locust (photo 0023), and William Duncan, 6537 Forest (photo 0023), were the president and vice-president of the home building company during the 1940's and 50's. "Bud" Clusserath built his home at 6531 Hohman (photo 0034) in 1937; he was the owner of "The Furnace Man & Sons" company. Sherman McEwen was a realtor who made his home at 6501 Moraine (photo 0026). Frank Martin was a prominent developer who partnered with Roscoe Woods for a period of time and later would become Mayor of Hammond. Martin was the president of Frank Martin Company, a real estate and development company of "high grade subdivisions" in the city since 1917; he made his home at 6546 Forest (photo 0014).

Two of the finest homes in the district were constructed by partners in Kaufman & Wolf Lion Store in downtown Hammond. Carl Kaufman, 6630 Forest (photo 0010), and Alfred Kaufman, 6608 Forest (photo 0012), were president and treasurer respectively of the Lion Store and built their homes near each other in the district. Carl Kaufman was one of the original founders with Leo Wolf at the turn of the century; the business flourished and expanded in 1929 to occupy a four-story

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block-long building. Several professionals including attorneys, physicians, and engineers also made their homes in Southview. Dr. George Cook (6607 Forest), Dr. Francis Fox (6516 Forest), and Dr. Stanley Brown (6550 Hohman) constructed their homes in the district as did engineers William Frazier (50 165th St.), Thomas Long (6534 Hohman), and Ervin Drake (6519 Forest). While most of the homes in the district belonged to the affluent, a few smaller scaled homes were constructed on Locust Street and belonged to families of more modest means. Charles Randall was listed as a "driver" in the 1931 city directory; he lived at 3 Locust (photo 0005). August Bakala constructed probably the most modest home in the district at 11 Locust Street (photo 0006). He was listed in the city directory as a fireman in 1931 and as a maintenance man for American Steel Foundries in 1952.

The residences in the district were built between 1912 and 1967. Those considered contributing were constructed between 1912 and 1949, the period of significance. Within that period of significance two waves of construction were experienced. The first, beginning with the platting of the Southview neighborhood and ending about the time of the economic collapse of 1929. The first house constructed in the district was an American Four-Square at 6519 Hohman Avenue in 1912 (photo 0036). Four years passed before the next home was constructed in 1916 at 6620 Hohman Avenue (photo 0028). This large home constructed in the Renaissance Revival style, named the Paxton-Diamond Mansion, would set the standard for new home construction through the 1920's in terms of scale, revival style, and quality of finish. This first wave of building included twenty-nine of the district's homes constructed between 1912 and 1931. No construction was seen again until 1937, when a Colonial Revival home was constructed at 6531 Hohman Avenue (photo 0034). This ushered in a second wave of home construction that included ten more homes, predominantly smaller houses in the Colonial Revival style, between 1937 and 1949. Nine more homes were constructed from about 1950 through 1967, completing construction in the district, with primarily ranch or contemporary homes.

Architectural Styles

Colonial Revival

The most dominant style found in the district is the Colonial Revival style, executed stylistically from high style to simpler, less stylized versions of the same. There are a total of seventeen examples of the Colonial Revival style, which include two cottage interpretations of the style. This represents nearly half of all contributing resources. The Paxtons set the trend to revivalism with their large, classically styled house at 6620 Hohman in 1916. One of the earliest Colonial Revival style houses dates to 1921 and is located at 6519 Forest. Nine other Colonial Revival styled homes would follow in the first wave of construction in the district from about 1920-1931. The style reappeared in 1937

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at 6531 Hohman Avenue (photo 0034) and continued with seven additional homes being constructed from 1938 through the completion of two final Colonial Revival styled homes being constructed in 1949 at 53 Vine Street (photo 0045) and 6636 Forest Avenue (photo 0046). Early 20th century architects and builders were inspired by 18th century houses of the eastern United States seaboard and emulated their massing, composition, architectural details, and plans. Common features of the style as found in the district include a symmetrically arranged facade with formalized entry with either an entry surround with pilasters or a columned entry porch that frame an entry with side-lites and/or transoms beside/over the entry door. Other features include return eaves at the corners of the gable faces and simple window mullion configurations in 6/6, 8/8, 6/1, 8/1 or other basic rectangular window pane patterns in sashes.

Several very well-executed examples of the Colonial Revival style are found in the district. The largest of these are located at 6618 Forest Avenue (photo 0011), 6620 Hohman Avenue (photo 0028) and 6549 Hohman Avenue (photo 0032). The builders of these three houses freely combined other stylistic influences with Colonial sources. For example, deep eaves and tile roofing show a Neoclassicism/Mediterranean influence. All three have low-sloped hipped roofs covered in clay tiles and well articulated entry porticos or surrounds. 6618 Forest Avenue has a highly carved stone entry portico with broken pediment, the most fanciful of any of the Colonial Revival style representations in the district. 6620 Hohman Avenue has large porches with massive columns on both its Hohman and Forest Avenue facades. 6549 Hohman Avenue has a well articulated entry surround with broken pediment.

Other more typical, but well executed, examples of the Colonial Revival style are located at 5 Vine Street (photo 0002), 6519 Forest Avenue (photo 0025), and side by side examples at 6542 and 6550 Hohman Avenue (photos 0030 and 0029, respectively). Each of these examples has a formal, symmetrically arranged front facade with sun porches off their side facades. The examples at 5 Vine Street and 6550 Hohman Avenue have columned porches; the side by side examples on Hohman Avenue have Federal-inspired sunburst patterned transoms and side-lites flanking their entry doors.

A few examples of the style are less formally organized with asymmetrical facades and incorporate the use of wood siding. The larger example of these is located at 6607 Forest Avenue (photo 0021) and a smaller example is located at 6531 Hohman Avenue (photo 0034). Both of these examples were constructed within a year of each other, in a later wave of development in the district, between 1937 and 1938. Another notable example is located at 6531 Forest Avenue (photo 0024). It has an asymmetrically arranged front facade with a front facing gable projecting from the main facade and a single level porch to its side. It has well detailed features including arched windows, carved stone finials at eave corners and a slate roof.

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The style is also found applied to the cottage form at 6615 State Line Avenue (photo 0008) and 6543 Hohman Avenue (photo 0033), both being constructed in 1942. These were also a part of a second wave of construction in the district. Both have simple, but articulated entry surrounds, multi-paned wood windows and gabled roofs. The Hohman Avenue example is a revitalization of the historic Cape Cod housing type. It is more formal with a symmetrically arranged facade and is 1 ½ stories versus the smaller, single story State Line Avenue example.

Tudor Revival Style

The Tudor Revival style is the second most common style found in the district being executed in varying levels of detail on seven residences. The style is loosely based on a variety of late medieval prototypes, ranging from thatch-roof cottages to grand manor houses. The first appearance of this style was in 1918 at 6528 Forest Avenue (photo 0016) with the last two homes being constructed in the style in 1927 at 50 165th Street (photo 0001) and the largest representation of the style at 6640 Hohman Avenue (photo 0027). Each example is characterized by typical Tudor elements including exposed timbers, or applied trim boards, in their gable faces segmenting either brick or stucco finish. The front facades are asymmetrically arranged with dominating gabled-fronts on their front facades. Both architects working in the district designed homes in the Tudor Revival style.

The highest examples of the style are found at 6630 Forest Avenue (photo 0010) and 6640 Hohman Avenue (photo 0027). 6630 Forest Avenue has the stylistically typical stucco finish in the upper levels, segmented by exposed timber framing, with the second level projecting over the main level. 6640 Hohman is the largest of the Tudor Revival style and is constructed entirely with stone on its facades. Both have massive chimneys and slate tiled roofs. The examples at 6528 Forest Avenue (photo 0016) and 6501 Moraine Avenue (photo 0026) have simpler front facade compositions with a single gabled front centered on the facade for an entry. 6528 Forest Avenue lacks any stucco finish, but has some application of wood shakes over certain facade features and is most distinguished by its shake roof that wraps its eaves. The Moraine example is more stereo-typical of the style with exposed timbers segmenting brick walls and stucco finished partial walls on the front facade. Smaller versions of the style are found at 50 165th Street (photo 0001), 6546 Forest Avenue (photo 0014) and 6512 Hohman Avenue (photo 0031). All three have cascading gabled fronts projecting from their front facades that incorporate entries to the houses in some fashion.

Representations of other styles-Renaissance Revival Style

A number of other styles are found in smaller numbers in the district that include the Renaissance Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, English Cottage, French and Eclectic Styles. Most of these are well executed representations of their respective styles. One example of the Renaissance Revival style is found in the district at 6534 Forest Avenue, constructed in 1925 (photo 0015). The formally

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organized facade features a low-sloped hipped roof covered in green clay tiles and a projecting two story entry area. High brick arched openings over the main level windows and entry door have stucco finish located within the arched openings. The style's origin is Renaissance period architecture of Europe, particularly Italy, that is speculated was emulated by returning servicemen from World War I.

Dutch Colonial Revival Style

As a subtype of the Colonial Revival Style, the Dutch Colonial Revival Style also borrows from colonial period origins but few closely follow the Dutch precedent. Only one example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style is found in the district, the Dr. Fox House at 6518 Forest Avenue, constructed about 1940 (photo 0017). Its most distinguishing feature is the gambrel roof and long shed window dormer on the front facade which is symmetrically arranged around a formal, central entry.

English Cottage

Another popular style in the district, with similar features and sources to the Tudor Revival style, is the English Cottage Style. There are three representations of this style in the district, each equally well executed, constructed between 1925 and 1928. These are located at 10 Vine Street (photo 0004), and side by side examples at 6508 and 6514 Forest Avenue (photos 0019 and 0018, respectively). The side by side examples on Forest Avenue have a very informal organization to their front facades with large gables projecting from side gabled main sections. Interesting features on these two homes include 6508 Forest Avenue's small entry turret on the inside front facade corner and 6514 Forest Avenue's massive stone chimney centered on its projecting gable. The example at 10 Vine Street has a more formal appearance with a large, central projecting gable with an additional gable extending forward, housing the front entry door.

French Eclectic

Two representations of the French Eclectic style exist in the district. The earlier representation is executed in greater stylistic features at 6608 Forest Avenue (photo 0012) and the later representation is located at 6646 Forest Avenue (photo 0009). A span of approximately twenty-three years separates the two residences constructed in 1926 and 1949, but both are constructed with slate covered mansard roofs with window dormers and formal facade treatment. The earlier example is 2 ½ stories while the more contemporary example is 1 ½ stories tall. The earlier example features a wonderfully detailed entry turret with conical roof while the later example has a simpler entry covered with an extension of the roof eave. The later example also features two wide, curved window bays dominating its front facade.

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Spanish Eclectic

Two examples of the Spanish Eclectic style also exist in the district, separated by only one home, on the east side of Forest Avenue. Approximately five years separate the construction dates of the houses at 6537 and 6555 Forest Avenues (1926 and 1931, photos 0023 and 0022 respectively). Both single story homes feature red clay Spanish tile roofs, large arched openings and the use of decorative iron railing work. 6537 Forest Avenue has stucco finish with a partial parapet front while the residence at 6555 Forest Avenue is constructed in beige brick with low-sloped gabled roofs. Both have interesting entry features; 6537 Forest Avenue has an enclosed terrace through which entry is gained to the house by walking under a decorative iron arch supporting a bell. The house at 6555 Forest Avenue has a corner entry turret with a low-sloped conical roof over a row of small square windows around the turret's upper perimeter.

American Movements-Craftsman Style

Residences that are identifiably American in style or form cover a range that includes the Craftsman style, Bungalow and American Four-Square forms; these occur in small numbers in the district. The Craftsman Style is represented by only one residence at 6552 Forest Avenue (photo 0013). The house was constructed in 1918, making it one of the earliest houses in the district. The gable-front home has exposed rafters supporting its eaves, detailed fascia tails, open wood brackets on its gable faces and a particularly unusual variation of the Flemish bond in its brick wall construction. The Craftsman Style was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period.

American Four-Square

The American Four-Square form, also called by many other names including the "Midwest Box", "Prairie Box" or "vernacular Prairie" was very popular due to its simple massing, construction and adaptable floor plan. The form also adapted to many applied architectural styles from Classical Revival to Prairie. The homes were often prefabricated and marketed through house pattern catalogues. Two American Four-Square homes are found in the district at 8 Vine Street and 6519 Hohman Avenue (photos 0003 and 0036, respectively). The Four-Square home was two stories in height, typically with a low-sloped hipped or pyramidal roof with attic window dormers. It was a particularly popular choice for new home construction for the middle and upper middle class. The earlier example, also the oldest house in the district (1912), is located at 6519 Hohman Avenue and is more typical of the Four-Square form which includes a front porch extending across the entire main level's front facade and attic dormer windows. The later example, constructed about thirteen years later, is true to the Four-Square pattern, but with a simple entry stoop. It also features a

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bracketed eave and sun porch on its west facade, features not normally found on Four-Squares, possibly the result of being influenced by Colonial Revival styled homes in the neighborhood.

Bungalow

Only one example of the popular bungalow style is found in the district at 11 Locust Street (photo 0006); this is in stark contrast to the Moraine District north of this neighborhood and the Indi-Illi Park District south of this neighborhood which boasts a majority of their homes constructed in the bungalow form. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again through the work of the Greene brothers of California. Again, marketed to more of the middle-class, the bungalow would not be a logical choice for home construction in the more affluent Southview neighborhood. The gabled front example constructed in 1929 is a modest representation of the style, but does feature brackets supporting the eaves over the gable face, exposed rafters and Craftsman-type wood windows.

Architects of the District

Architect, L. Cosby Bernard, Sr.

Having a profound influence in the physical appearance of the city was Hammond's leading architect of the time, L. Cosby Bernard, Sr. (1890-1963). While prolific in residential design, Bernard is only known to have designed four houses in the district, including 6640 Hohman Avenue¹², constructed in 1927 (photo 0027), in the Tudor Revival style. Bernard designed in both the Colonial Revival and Tudor Styles, but Tudor was his preferred style.¹³ The home is one of the largest of the district and incorporates extensive quality materials, being constructed entirely of split-face stone with slate roofs. Situated at the corner of Vine Street and Hohman Avenue, the house also has a commanding presence on Forest Avenue, but with a natural vegetative buffer the house is somewhat hidden from public view. Stone pillars with slate tile caps mark the entry drive off of Vine Street that accesses the Forest Avenue side of the house which features an attached garage, carport and covered entry porch. The Hohman Avenue facade, also the front facade, is more formally organized. The house is well balanced with a series of cascading gable projections from the main facade, each with good proportional qualities in their fenestration.

¹² Lake County Interim Report; also, see L. Cosby Bernard, Sr. reading file, Hammond Public Library, Suzanne G. Long Local History Room. Other Bernard houses in the district include 6607, 6608, and 6630 Forest, according to Stodola, who conducted research using materials from Bernard Sr.'s and Jr.'s office.

¹³ "L. Cosby Bernard Sr.: Famed Hammond architect" hammondindiana.com

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Bernard was born in Kentucky and moved to Dayton, OH at a young age. He attended the Cincinnati Institute of Art before studying architecture at the University of Illinois where he graduated in 1913. Bernard practiced in Dayton and Indianapolis before opening a firm in Michigan City in 1924. Three years later he moved to Hammond and opened his firm. He specialized in state prison work, but is best known in the Hammond area for his civic and residential design.¹⁴ He was a member of the AIA from 1928-1931 and 1945 until his death in 1963.¹⁵ Bernard designed several homes in the Forest Avenue neighborhoods with a high number, including his own residence, at the very south end of Forest Avenue in the Ivanhoe District.

Architects, Hess & Greenwood

Another architectural firm represented in the district is the Hess & Greenwood office, a Hammond design firm. The firm is known to be responsible for three residences in the Southview District, all concentrated near each other.¹⁶ Hess & Greenwood were responsible for the Tudor Revival home constructed in 1923 at 6501 Moraine Street (photo 0026) and the side by side homes across the street at 6514 and 6518 Forest Avenue (photos 0018 and 0017), designed in the English Cottage style and Dutch Colonial Revival style respectively. These three examples of their work represent the wide range of styles in which they were comfortable designing.

The Tudor Revival home has many of the attributes well representative of the style including attention to exposed timber framing in both the brick main level walls and stucco finish on the upper level. The English Cottage styled home is a beautifully executed residence with a timeless appearance often desired in the cottage style. Particularly striking is the home's split-face stone gabled front projecting toward the street off the front facade with its steeply pitched roof interrupted by a massive stone chimney. Also noteworthy on this design are the exposed heavy wood lintels over the main level windows with jack arches composed of individual stones above. The house adjacent to the English Cottage, on its south side, is the Dr. Francis Fox House designed in the Dutch Colonial Revival style and constructed about 1940. The Fox House has simple details and a formally arranged front facade. The house has the basic design details of the style with a gambrel roof with its gable ends facing north and south with quarter-round fan-lite windows on each side of the upper part of the gable face.

¹⁴ "L. Cosby Bernard Sr.: Famed Hammond architect" hammondindiana.com; also, see Stodola.

¹⁵ AIA Historical Directory of American Architects,
<http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/ahd1003278.aspx>

¹⁶ Lake County Interim Report

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Louis Hess, principal with Hess & Greenwood, was the grandson of Joseph Hess, the founder of Hessville, which was an early development south and east of the city that ultimately was incorporated into the boundaries of Hammond. Louis Hess was also named as the city's local representative for construction of a new city hall in 1929 and was the architect for Hammond's George Rogers Clark High School, constructed in 1932.

Non-contributing properties

Properties incorporated into the district that are non-contributing are done so because of their proximity to contributing properties or because of their location within the platted neighborhood of the Forest-Southview District. These properties are considered non-contributing due to one of two reasons. One of the contributing properties is within the period of significance but has been altered. It is the most altered contributing house in the district but retains its basic bungalow plan and later alteration. 3 Locust Street (photo 0005) was constructed in 1920 but renovated in 1949. The other reason for a non-contributing classification would be because they post-date the period of significance and do not adhere to the dominant type or style of residential building found in the district. These non-contributing properties are predominantly contemporary ranch style homes and range in construction dates from about 1949 through 1967. Examples of these contemporary homes are found at 6633 State Line Avenue (photo 0007), 6633 Forest Avenue (photo 0020) and 6527 Hohman Avenue (photo 0035).

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Forest-Southview Residential Historic District, Lake County, IN

10. Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of 165th Street and State Line Avenue, on the south side of 165th Street, continue along the south curb of 165th Street in a line east to the southwest corner of the intersection of 165th Street and Hohman Avenue. Turn south along the west curb line of Hohman and continue in a line south on the west side of Hohman Avenue to a point of intersection with a line continued westerly from the north property line of 6519 Hohman Avenue. Turn east and continue east on this line to the northeast property corner of 6519 Hohman Avenue. Turn south and continue a line south with the east property line of 6519 Hohman Avenue to the southeast property corner of 6549 Hohman Avenue. Turn west and continue in a line west with the south property line of 6549 Hohman Avenue, crossing Hohman Avenue to its west side. Turn south and continue in a line south on the west curb line of Hohman Avenue to its northwest intersection with Locust Street. Turn west and continue in a line west with the north curb line of Locust Street to the northeast corner of its intersection with State Line Avenue. Turn north and continue a line north with the east curb line of State Line Avenue to its intersection with 165th Street, or the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is justified because within this boundary are located some of the finest examples of a wide variety of period revival styles in the City of Hammond. The boundary also defines this specific neighborhood as being a change in the character of the typical urban street grid to a more natural aesthetically platted development. The Forest-Southview District is also recognized as a distinct neighborhood by the City of Hammond.

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Forest-Southview Residential Historic District, Lake County, IN

11. Photographs

The following is a log of photographs taken of the Forest-Southview Residential Historic District:

50 165th Street. Photo 0001. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing south

5 Vine Street. Photo 0002. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing north

8 Vine Street. Photo 0003. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing south

10 Vine Street. Photo 0004. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing south

3 Locust Street. Photo 0005. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing north

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11 Locust Street. Photo 0006. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing north

6633 State Line Avenue. Photo 0007. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing east

6615 State Line Avenue. Photo 0008. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing east

6646 Forest Avenue. Photo 0009. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing west

6630 Forest Avenue. Photo 0010. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing west

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Forest-Southview Residential Historic District, Lake County, IN

6618 Forest Avenue. Photo 0011. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing west

6608 Forest Avenue. Photo 0012. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing southwest

6552 Forest Avenue. Photo 0013. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing west

6546 Forest Avenue. Photo 0014. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing west

6534 Forest Avenue. Photo 0015. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing west

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Forest-Southview Residential Historic District, Lake County, IN

6528 Forest Avenue. Photo 0016. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing west

6518 Forest Avenue. Photo 0017. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing west

6514 Forest Avenue. Photo 0018. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing west

6508 Forest Avenue. Photo 0019. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing west

6633 Forest Avenue. Photo 0020. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing east

United States Department of the Interior
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Forest-Southview Residential Historic District, Lake County, IN

6607 Forest Avenue. Photo 0021. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing east

6555 Forest Avenue. Photo 0022. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing east

6537 Forest Avenue. Photo.0023. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing east

6531 Forest Avenue. Photo 0024. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing east

6519 Forest Avenue. Photo 0025. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing east

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Forest-Southview Residential Historic District, Lake County, IN

6501 Moraine Avenue. Photo 0026. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing southeast

6640 Hohman Avenue. Photo 0027. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing east

6620 Hohman Avenue. Photo 0028. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing west

6650 Hohman Avenue. Photo 0029. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing west

6542 Hohman Avenue. Photo 0030. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing west

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Forest-Southview Residential Historic District, Lake County, IN

6512 Hohman Avenue. Photo 0031. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing west

6549 Hohman Avenue. Photo 0032. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing east

6543 Hohman Avenue. Photo 0033. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing east

6531 Hohman Avenue. Photo 0034. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing east

6527 Hohman Avenue. Photo 0035. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing east

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Forest-Southview Residential Historic District, Lake County, IN

6519 Hohman Avenue. Photo 0036. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing east

Forest Avenue from Locust Street. Photo 0037. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing north

Forest Avenue from Vine Street. Photo 0038. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing north

Forest Avenue across Vine Street. Photo 0039. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing south

Split of Forest and Moraine Avenues. Photo 0040. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing north

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Forest-Southview Residential Historic District, Lake County, IN

East side of Hohman Avenue. Photo 0041. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing northeast

West side of Hohman Avenue. Photo 0042. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing north

Locust Street from Forest Avenue. Photo 0043. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing west

Vine Street from Hohman Avenue. Photo 0044. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing west

53 Vine Street. Photo 0045. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District
Lake County, IN
Kurt West Garner
April 16, 2009
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing north

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Forest-Southview Residential Historic District, Lake County, IN

6636 Forest Avenue. Photo 0046. Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

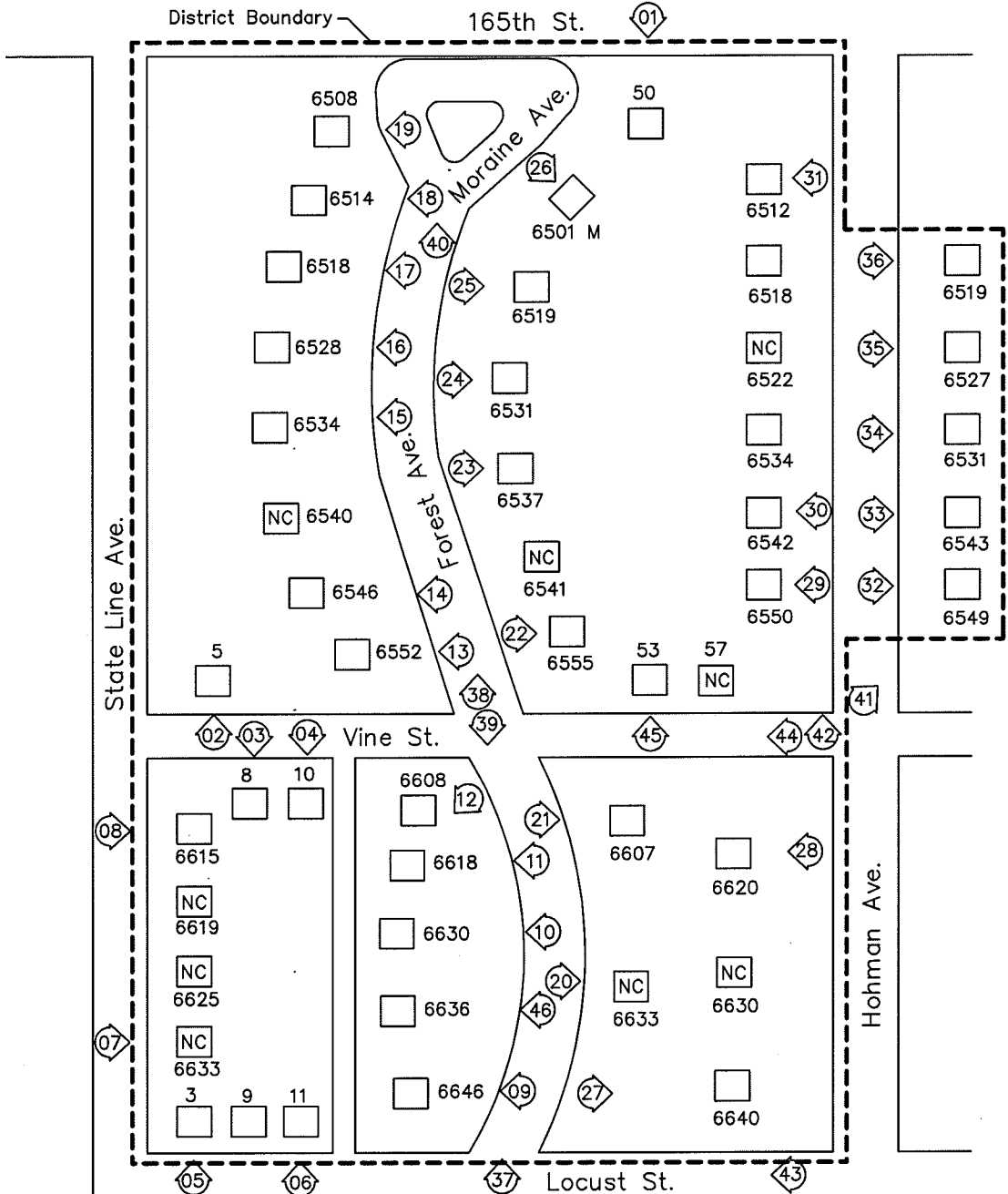
Lake County, IN

Kurt West Garner

April 16, 2009

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing west

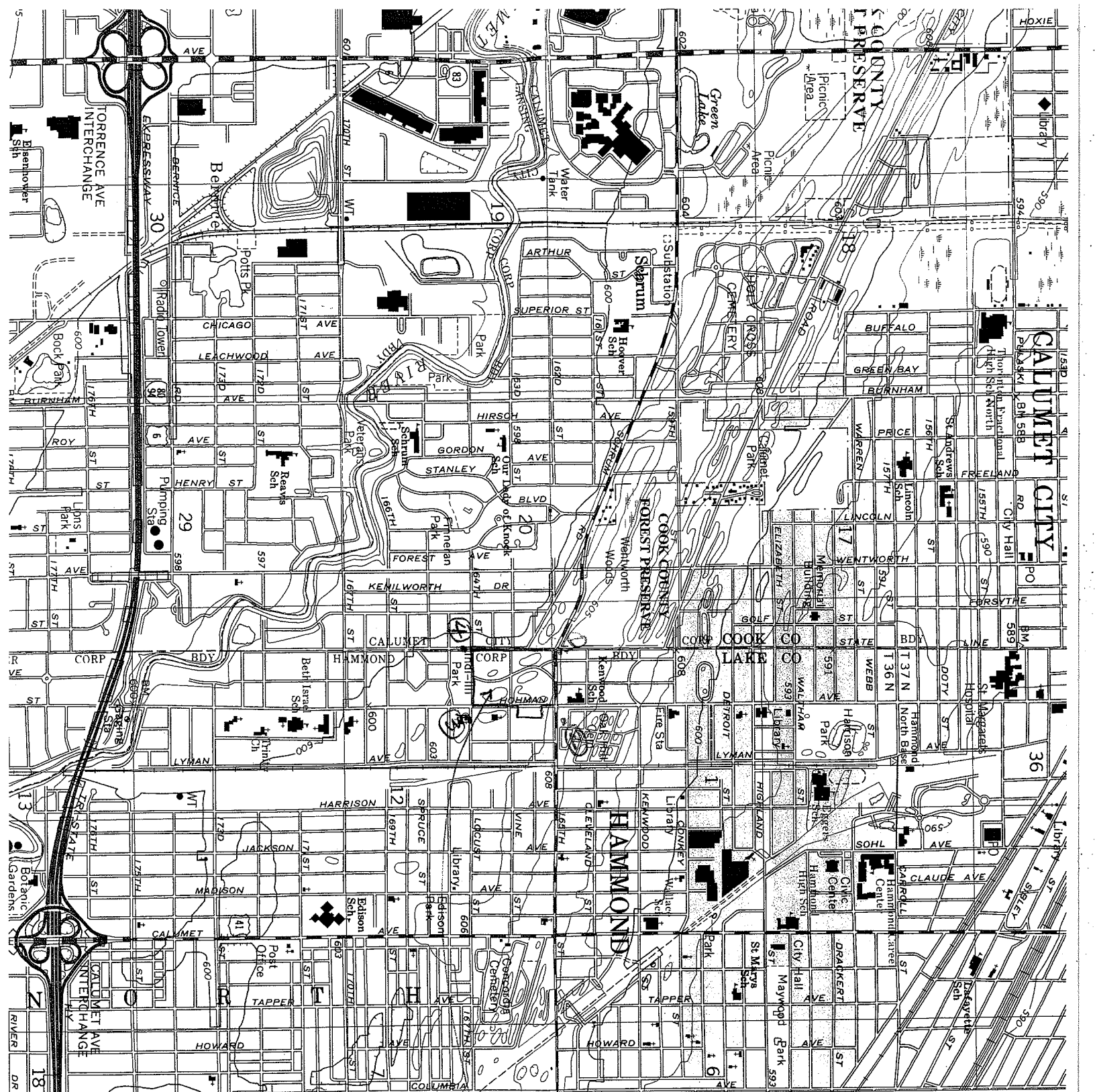


Forest-Southview Residential Historic District

NC = Non-Contributing

22 = Photographs





- ① 16450230 4605020
- ② 16456560 4605020
- ③ 16456540 4604600
- ④ 16456210 4604600

FOREST-SOUTHVIEW
 RESERVATION 1/2 MILE
 DISTRICT, LAKE COUNTY, ILL.

1 800 000 FEET
 T 37 N
 T 36 N