

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse  
other names/site number Steele Farmhouse 089-095-95007

2. Location

street & number 4411 East 153rd Avenue N/A  not for publication  
city or town Hebron  vicinity  
state Indiana code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46341

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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

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:

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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse  
Name of Property

Lake \_\_\_\_\_ IN \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

### 5. Classification

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

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

N/A

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

0

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: METAL

### Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1860-1883

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Lake County Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	476060	4576220	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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 Erica Taylor; Kristi Hamilton

organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana date 09-11-2004

street & number 563 S. Lake St; 2400 W. White River Blvd., Apt. D5 telephone 219/ 938-2200; 765/

city or town Gary; Muncie state IN zip code 46403; 47303

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 Steele Partnership

street & number 4411 East 153rd Avenue telephone 219/ 996-6615

city or town Hebron state IN zip code 46341

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**Section Number   7   Page   1  Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse  
Lake County, Indiana**Narrative Description:**Summary Paragraph:

The Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse is located outside of the Town of Hebron in Lake County, Indiana. The farmhouse is a combination of two different styles; one being the original, smaller two-story house which is very simple and was built to meet the needs of the family living on the farm. This section is now the rear (west) part of the house (see Plans on pages 8 and 9.) The larger two-story addition, which was built 20 years later, exhibits details in keeping with the Italianate style, and boasts unique window pediments.

Exterior:

The Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse is a two-story T-plan in the Italianate style, which was added to an earlier residential one and a half story structure of simple massing and style. The entire farmstead consists of the farmhouse, and outbuildings consisting of a springhouse, several barns and several new buildings. The existing outbuildings are not considered to be contributing resources because the house is being nominated for its architecture and their inclusion would necessitate adding acreage of otherwise non-contributing farmland. The footprint of the Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse is approximately 70 feet by 36 feet. The entire foundation is made of fieldstone. The front porch, which measures 15 feet by 8 feet, has a brick foundation. The entire exterior of both the older portion of the house and the Italianate-style house is clad in wood clapboard siding. The roof is cross-gabled with a normal pitch and is covered in asphalt shingles. The eaves have an overhang of approximately two feet. Below the roofline, the decoration is simple with a wide fascia board and unadorned cornice mold.

The north façade of the house is oriented to East 153<sup>rd</sup> street, and, therefore, delivers the first impression to visitors (Photo #1.) As it is one of the more ornate facades, it contains numerous decorative elements. There are two main entrance doors to the house that are accessible from the porch-- at the center of the porch and at the right end of the north façade. The porches have evolved through a series of additions and removals, and today two porches remain. A porch on the northeast corner serves as the main point of access to the house with two separate entrances. These entrances lead into either the parlor or living room. A single chamfered wood pilaster is located at each of the two points where the porch meets the house, a chamfered wood post is on the porch's open corner, and an identical post is in the middle of the long side of the porch. The curved hip porch roof is supported on a frieze with recessed long oval panels with scroll brackets at corners and over post locations. The entrance door located at the center of the porch is a pine, four recessed panel door with a dark oak stain around the panels for accent coloring. Door hardware is iron and Victorian in styling. The entrance door at the right end of the façade is also a pine four panel recessed door with iron Victorian hardware and a centrally located tumkey doorbell. A double-hung wood window is located slightly off-center above the porch, as well as a second floor window that faces east overlooking the porch. All windows have wood louvered shutters, and the second floor windows on the 1880s addition have unique decorative pedimented hoods above them. The hoods rest on corbels and arrangement of the cut-out infill and central floral keystone ornament gives the viewer the impression of an owl from a distance.

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A square bay window with paired windows on front, narrow side windows, scroll sawn brackets and bell cast roof is located on the first floor of the 1880's addition. A pair of one-over-one double-hung wood windows is centered above it on the second floor. All of the larger double-hung windows measure seven feet three inches by three feet two inches. The west end is the original part of the house and is much simpler in massing and overall appearance. The first floor has two six-over-six, double-hung wood windows, which measure six feet by three feet six inches, and have many original panes of glass. These windows have wood louvered shutters. One six-over-six, double-hung wood window is located above these windows on the second floor at the east end of the 1860s house.

The east façade is the other primary façade (Photo #2.) The front porch comprises the north end of this façade. The gable end central portion of the façade has a three-sided two-story bay. Wood louvered shutters bank the windows on the chamfered sides of the bay. A small hood separates the first and second floor bay windows. Decorative inset panels are located above the first floor windows, as well as directly beneath the second floor windows. Scroll-sawn brackets frame the top of each window on the first and second floors, with a flared roof capping the second floor of the bay window. At the south end of the façade a double-hung wood window with wood louvered shutters is located on the first floor, with a matching window directly above it on the second floor. Each window is ornamented with the decorative owl pediment.

The south façade is much less decorative than those previously mentioned (Photo #3.) The east end of the first floor has a double-hung wood window with louvered shutters, simplified window hoods and an identical window is directly above it on the second floor. A small chimney is visible directly to the west of these windows. A larger chimney is centered on the gable of the 1880's addition, and is framed on either side by one double-hung wood window with an identical window directly above it. The first floor windows have louvered shutters only on the sides farthest from the chimney, while the second floor windows have pairs of louvered shutters. Each of the larger double-hung windows is adorned with a simple pediment. The western-most portion of the south façade is the 1860's part of the house. Main rear access to the house is gained through a porch on the southwest corner of the house. The southern entrance door is wooden with two vertical recessed panel lower section and four vertical rectangle glass panes in the upper section. Door hardware is brass and in the Art Deco style. This porch is wood infill construction with window screens. A pair of double-hung, wood windows, measuring six feet eight inches by three feet nine inches, is located on the first floor between the 1880's addition of the house and the corner porch. Directly above these windows, two similar double-hung, wood windows frame the brick chimney, which protrudes from the roof. Centered above the porch and rear entrance is a pair of smaller, double-hung wood windows.

The screened porch constitutes the south end of the house's west façade (Photo #4.) A small double-hung wood window, which measures approximately three feet four inches by three feet nine inches, is located on the left side of the porch. To the left of this window is a six-over-six double hung wood window centered on the house's façade. It measures three feet six inches by six feet. A smaller six-over-six double-hung wood window



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is located on the second floor directly above the larger window. A third, rarely used entrance is found on the west façade, and served as an original entrance to the 1860's portion of the house. The south facing door is red door with four lights in the upper section and two lower panels. The door hardware is brass and Art Deco in design. The entire façade is void of any ornamentation.

The Kingsbury-Doak house has three chimneys, all of which are visible on the south façade. The first is on the eastern end of the south façade. The center chimney serves the fireplace in the sitting room and was added to the house in the 1920's. The chimney near the west end is significantly larger and serves the kitchen and dining room. This chimney is also a later addition to the house.<sup>1</sup>

Interior:

The cellar underneath the original part of the house maintains its original entrance and stairway configuration.<sup>2</sup> The first stairway, located in the laundry room, connects the first floor and the cellar. The original hand-hewn oak beams used to support the structure are visible, along with the original ten by twelve oak beams, which are still intact. The walls of the cellar are constructed of fieldstone and have large mortar joints. Another cellar, added in 1882, adjoins the original cellar. The walls are also made of fieldstone with large mortar joints.

The first floor of the house contains formal rooms and five utilitarian/secondary rooms organized without any hallways (See Plans, Pages 8 and 9.) The formal rooms include the parlor and living room, and exhibit decorative and distinctive features that are characteristic of the Italianate style. In the parlor, the wood trim is more ornate than in the other first floor rooms, as guests would first enter this room from the front porch. A formal stairway, constructed during a 20<sup>th</sup> century remodeling, is located in the living room and connects the first floor and the front of the long hallway on the second floor. The parlor pocket doors have a decorative wood arched entry that opens directly into the living room, where the second main entrance into the house is located (Photo#7.) Entry to a sitting room is gained from the living room. The rear of the house, which is the oldest portion, is comprised of a kitchen, dining area, modern bathroom, and a smaller room utilized as a laundry area.

The third stairway is located in the rear of the house off of the dining area and leads up to the study. This stairway retains its original elements and configuration from the 1860's and connects the first and second floors.<sup>3</sup> The kitchen is accessible through the sitting room, while access to the dining room is gained from the living room. The kitchen contains a newer brick terraced fireplace, which was installed in 1948. The wood flooring throughout the first floor is made of oak, while the baseboards and trim are pine. Any difference between the 1860s and 1880s flooring throughout the house is indiscernible. The doors are pine and have their original hardware.

The second floor has four bedrooms, a bathroom, a study, and a long hall connecting the rear and front portions of the house. The study and one bedroom are located in the rear portion of the house, with direct access to the hallway from the bedroom. The fourth stairway consists of four steps leading from the rear bedroom to the rear of the long hallway, connecting the original second story to the addition. The remaining three bedrooms, bathroom, and long hall are located in the front portion. The wood flooring on the second floor

1 Jay, Joan, and Tim Steele, interview by Kristi Hamilton, 7 June 2004.

2 Jay, Joan, and Tim Steele, interview by Kristi Hamilton, 7 June 2004.

3 Jay, Joan, and Tim Steele, interview by Kristi Hamilton, 7 June 2004.

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Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse  
Lake County, Indiana

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is made of pine. The painted baseboards, trim, and doors are also pine and are much simpler in design compared to the elements of the first floor.

**SITE/LANDSCAPE**

The original 312-acre farm on which the house is located is bound by East 153<sup>rd</sup> Avenue to the north, agricultural land to the east, agricultural land to the south, and agricultural land to the west. The portion included in this application is less than 1 acre. One non-contributing building is located within the boundary, a 1950s one story, molded concrete block storage/well house, located at the southwest corner of the 1860s portion of the house. Woods provide a shaded location for the farmhouse and some of the outbuildings. A centuries-old burr oak tree is located at the southeast corner of the house. A garage is also near the southeast corner of the house, but it is not included in the boundary. Only the house and non-contributing well house are included.



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Lake County, Indiana**Statement of Significance:**Summary Paragraph:

The Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C and is rated as "Notable" in the 1996 Lake County Interim Report. The land on which the farmhouse is located was settled c.1860 with the construction of the original, smaller farmhouse, which was later moved from its original unknown location, to its current location. The larger addition to the house, built in 1882-1883, is an excellent example of the Italianate architectural style and boasts some unique features. While there are over nineteen examples of vernacular farmhouse dating from c. 1850 to c. 1885 found in Boone Township, Porter County and Eagle Township, Lake County, many of the buildings have been demolished or significantly altered. The Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse, is in equal if not wholly better condition and integrity when compared to these nineteen houses.

History:

Two brothers, Alonzo and Orson Starr owned the land on which the Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse is located. The first homestead was established on 157<sup>th</sup> Avenue and included a cabin used by settlers coming to the area or passing through. The original part of the farmhouse was constructed around 1860 when Alonzo's daughter, Fannie, married Hiram Kingsbury. The Kingsbury's eventually had a daughter, Pleiades, who married George S. Doak. When preparing to build his house, Doak moved the Kingsbury house north 100 yards to its current location. Doak then commissioned the construction of the rest of the farmhouse in 1882. The Kingsbury house was placed on logs and rolled to the desired location, where the two parts were joined together to create one large farmhouse. Many future generations of the Doak family would live there.<sup>4</sup>

George Doak was a highly esteemed man of the area and held numerous titles. Doak was a father, a farmer, and the first schoolteacher at the South East Grove School.<sup>5</sup> He and Pleiades had three children, Mary, Jay, and Alice (who died in infancy). George bought the Cochrane Farm to the west of his property in 1900, along with the Boyd Farm across the street. In 1902, Jay married Sarah May Davis and had two children, Joan and Kenneth. For several years, George, his sister, and Jay's family lived on the farm. Following George's death in 1924, Jay and his family ran the farm. It survived the Great Depression, but 80 acres to the east were lost and developed for housing.

Following Jay's death, his daughter, Joan Doak Steele, inherited the farm. In 1948, Joan, her husband, and their three children moved into what is now known as the Steele Farmhouse. They lived on the farm for two years, but moved to Indianapolis in 1950. The farm and the buildings were rented out during the 20 years the family was absent. The Steele family returned to the farm in the 1970's. Today, Joan and her son, Jay, reside on the farm. They are the only South East Grove descendants of Alonzo Starr who still live in the region.

4 Jay and Joan Steele, interview by Erica Smith, 10 July 2003.

5 Richard C. Schmal, "South East Grove," *Lowell Tribune*, 28 May 1980.

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Criterion C:

The Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse is eligible under Criterion C because of its architectural qualities. Nearly 145 years old, the combination vernacular and Italianate style farmhouse has maintained its architectural integrity and many of the original elements first incorporated into it by Hiram Kingsbury and George Doak. The original part of the house, which is two stories, was built c.1860 and is typical of an 1860's Midwest farmhouse. In keeping with the traditional construction of rural residential buildings of the time, the home is simple in massing with little attention given to aesthetics. Local craftsmen using resources plentiful in the area constructed it. The foundation is fieldstone, and the original hand-hewn log beams still exist. Both elements are visible in the cellar, which is accessible through the original entrance and stairway to the house. The original wood siding and windows are still in place.

The two-story 1882-1883 addition is an example of the Italianate style, which was popular in the Midwest, and has proven to be one of the most common architectural styles in Indiana. Originating in England in the early 1800's, the style made its way to the United States where it was readily popularized. It can be seen in public buildings, homes, and commercial buildings.<sup>6</sup> Prevailing architectural characteristics of the Italianate style being the massing of the buildings, and the ornate detailing found in the brackets, window hoods and door openings. The Italianate architecture is especially prevalent on the house's north and east exteriors, as these are the facades that first greet visitors. Perhaps the most unique decorative elements on the house are the pediments above the windows that resemble owls. Other exterior decoration includes scroll-sawn brackets that adorn the first and second floor bay windows, as well as the eaves of the porch. Inset panels are found beneath the hooded bay window of the first floor, as well as on the front porch's chamfered posts. On the home's interior, the more formal rooms contain some Italianate elements. The opening for the pocket doors between the parlor and living room is spanned with a decorative wood archway. Also, profiles of the wood trim around the windows and doors are elaborate.

There are 19 comparable farmhouse buildings in Boone Township, Porter County and Eagle Township, Lake County, but have had many exterior changes and additions that make the historic significance of the houses hard to discern, thus making the Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse the best example of Italianate architecture in the area and worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The first comparable house is located at 307 Casey Street in Hebron, was built in 1876 and was rated "Notable" in the 1990 Porter County Interim Report. Although the 1 ½ story house has replacement windows and has been sided with aluminum siding, the original porch, bay window and segmental pediments still exist. The second comparable house is located at 207 North Jeff Street, also in Hebron, built in 1884 and rated "Notable" in the 1990 Porter County Interim. This 2 story, multi-gabled wood clapboard house is a bit Victorian Gothic in form, but has an enclosed porch but still retains the pedimented hoods. The last comparable house is a farm located on East 173<sup>rd</sup> Street in Eagle Township, Lake County and rated "Contributing" in the 1997 Lake County Interim Report. The house is an I-house in form, with wood clapboard siding, pedimented hoods and a large barn.

<sup>6</sup> *Historic Indiana: Indiana Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places 2003-2004*, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, October 2002, p. 61.

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Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse  
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**Bibliography:**

*Lake County Interim Report*, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1996.

Richard C. Schmal, "South East Grove," *Lowell Tribune*, 28 May 1980.

Steele, Jay and Joan, residents of Steele Farm. Interview by Erica Smith, 10 July 2003, Hebron, Indiana.

Steele, Jay, Joan and Tim, residents of Steele Farm. Interview by Kristi Hamilton, 7 June 2004, Hebron, Indiana.

**Verbal Description:**

Beginning at the meeting point of the south right of way of 153<sup>rd</sup> Street and UTM Easting Line (16) 476000, follow the UTM line south to a point 7 feet south of the south wall of the well house, then turn east and follow to a point 10 feet east from the west wall of the well house, then turn north and follow to the south right of way of 153<sup>rd</sup> Street, then return to the point of origin along said right of way.

**Boundary Justification:**

The Boundary Description, as stated above is the property that is directly associated with the period of significance.

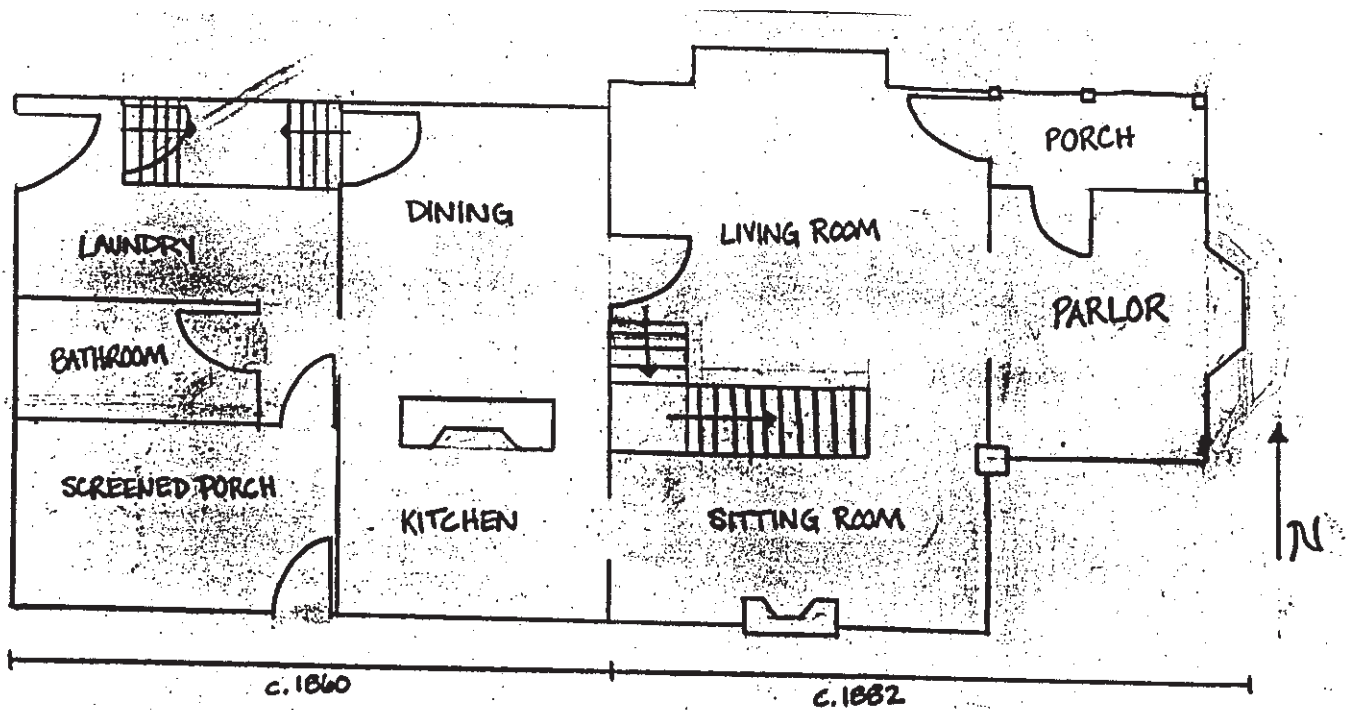
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Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse  
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EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN (not drawn to scale)



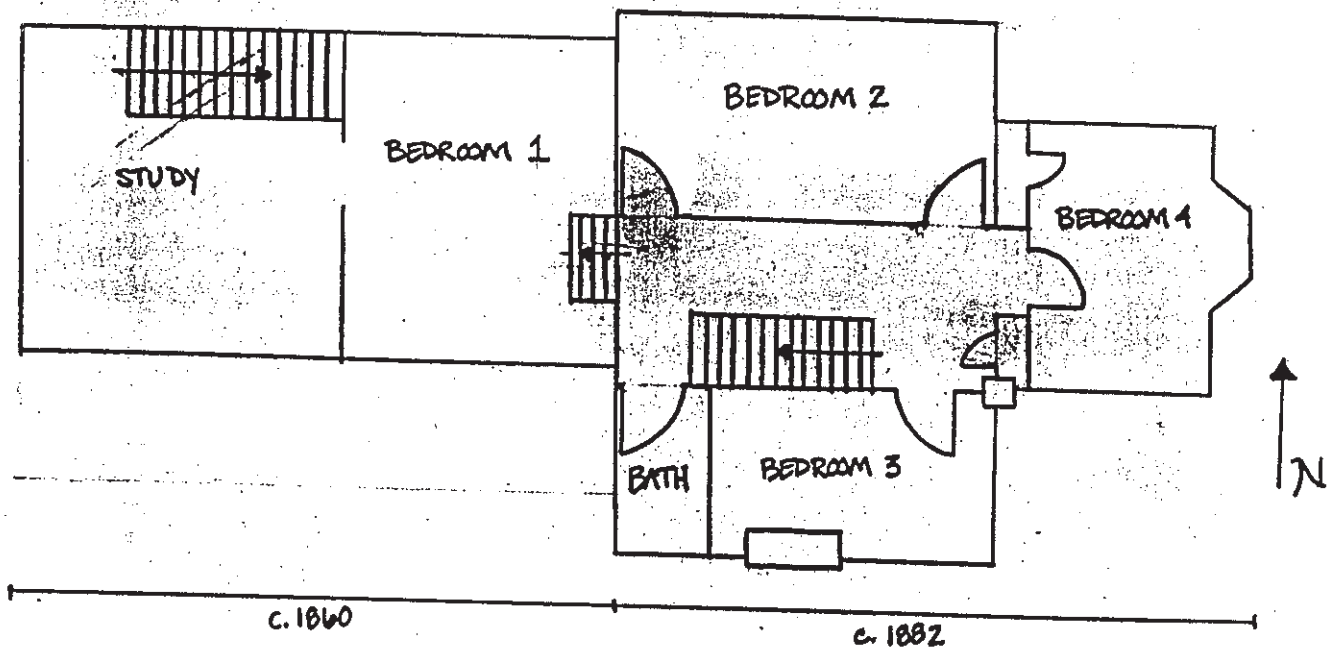
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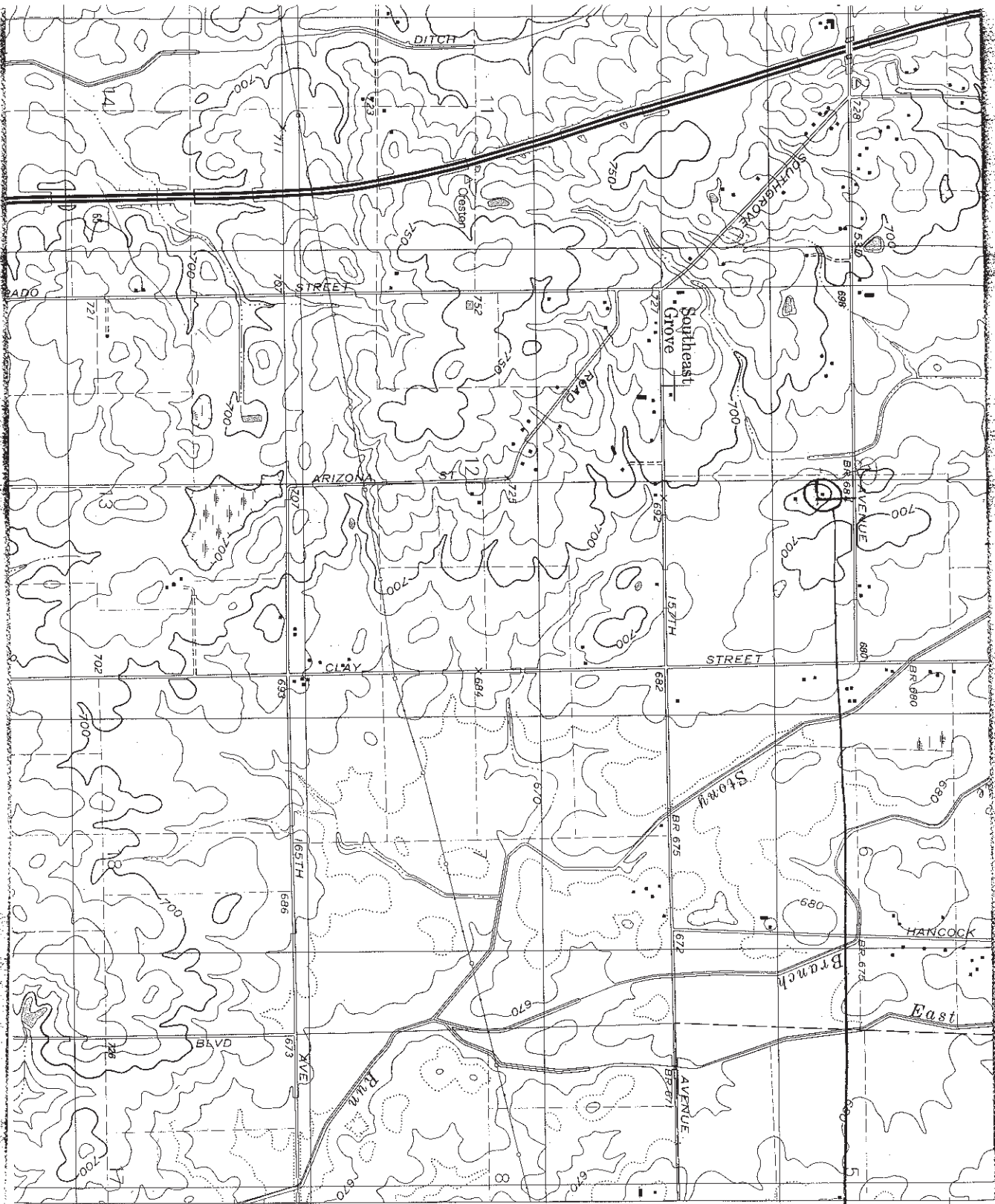
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Kingsbury-Doak Farmhouse  
Lake County, Indiana

EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN (*not drawn to scale*)







(HEBRON)  
3566 1 SW  
4573

4574

4575

20' W 476060 4576220

4576

Kingsbury - Dark  
Farmhouse  
Hebron, Lake County,  
Indiana

UM Reference: