

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 McCallum, William, House

other names/site number 127-642-34163

2. Location

street & number 507 East Lincolnway N/A  not for publication

city or town Valparaiso N/A  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Porter code 127 zip code 46383

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] Signature of certifying official/Title Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
Date 11-1-06  
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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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 BRICK

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

**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**

1885 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Lemster, Henry \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

McCallum, William, House  
Name of Property

Porter IN  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

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

1	16	495480	4590500	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

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

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia L. Ogorek, public historian for  
organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana date 12-10-2005  
street & number 715 Memorial Drive telephone 708/ 862-8662  
city or town Calumet City state IL zip code 60409

## 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 Tom & Sharon Swihart  
street & number 507 East Lincolnway telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Valparaiso state IN zip code 46383

**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  

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The William McCallum House, constructed circa 1885, is a two-story, double brick, asymmetrical Italianate residence with a low hip-and-gable roof system. The exterior walls are English bond brick varying from 5 to 6 stretchers between the headers. It occupies a lot on the northwest corner of East Lincoln Way and North College Avenue in downtown Valparaiso, Indiana. The surrounding neighborhood comprises houses of a similar substantial nature situated on tree-filled, wide and deep lots. The spacious interior of the approximately 5000 square foot house is notable for its well-proportioned staircase to the second floor and its original windows and shutters, cornices, porch and doorways. It has been generally well-cared for over the years and is currently undergoing renovations to conserve its significant Italianate features while maintaining livability.

The predominant features of the south, or front, façade are the centered, Colonial Revival style porch and a two-story bay (photo 9) on the western end. The small, concrete-floored entry porch is single-story and approached with four concrete steps. Two wooden Tuscan columns support its roof. The exterior double screen doors are framed with wooden scrollwork. Above them is a rectangular glass transom. The transom light is beveled and leaded white glass with the house number backed in red. It is said that this glazing is not original to the house (photo 24). The double exterior doors, just beyond the screens, are made of paneled wood. To the west of the porch is a two-story bay, each facet having a full story window, with a flattened sash typical to the first floor of the house. Each of these one-over-one pane, double hung windows has a flattened arch, double-row, brick crown over it. The crowns are finished with a two-brick drop or pendant (photo 10). The sills are sandstone. The first floor windows have squared frames and the trim is painted white. The center window of the bay is wider than the rest. Two of these typical, narrower, windows appear to the east of the porch. Another is on the south façade of the ell on the east side of the house.

The three-window configuration is repeated on the second floor bay. However, the window frames there have flattened arch tops and the inside frames are painted a dark color while the outside frames are white. Above the porch is one of these typical windows (photo 9) and there is one more east of it.

The cornice is most apparent on this face, but is typical all around the house (photos 11, 6, 8, 9). The large eave brackets are original. Found in pairs, where practical, they are applied to a deep, wooden, paneled trim band.

From the east face, the original house and the north addition can be seen (photo 1,2,4). At the south end of the first floor, there is one typical first floor window. The center section has two. North of this ell is an entrance on the ground floor (photo 5). The door of this entrance is made of wood with 15 mullions and protected with a full-length glass panel storm door. All the trim is painted white. The door frame has the same flattened arch as the windows. Above it is a small "lean-to" roof supported by wooden brackets.

From south to north, the layout of the first floor windows is repeated on the second floor with the typical second floor windows except that the far north window is placed within a small gabled through the cornice dormer.

Continuing north, we come to the one-story, 1950s addition to the house. At its south end is a door flanked by molded wood panels and protected by another bracketed lean-to roof (photo 7). The door itself is molded paneling inset with a small fanlight, brass hardware

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number   7   Page   2  

---

and mail slot. North of this section is the garage. It is entered through a four-panel overhead door, each panel having a 4-light window on the top (photo 3).

The north façade of the building shows the 1950s addition (photos 19, 20). The garage has one small, flat-arched window with the eyebrow worked in brick, but flush with the wall.

On the west, the addition has a paired double-hung, six-over-six window in the center of the wall. Above the addition, the north face of the second story of the original building can be seen with one window, similar to the rest on the second floor, but shorter.

The north end of the west façade shows the 1950s addition which includes the raised outline of the fireplace chimney. South of it is a framed section with a triple double-paned window, an entry door, and a modern patio in front of it. The addition is surmounted with a railing which guards a roof-top deck. Beyond that is a small gabled through the cornice dormer that is part of the original second floor (photo 13, 14). The eyebrow of this window is a flattened arch, worked in brick, but it does not protrude like the street-facing arches and does not have the two-brick drop. The eave is sympathetic to the others, but less elaborate. On the south wall of the north addition section there is a double-hung, six-over-six window with screens (photo 17,18).

The west façade of the original building is similar to the east side with a smaller, rectangular bay directly across from the east one. A tree obscures much of the details (photos 15, 16). The bay has four, narrower double-hung windows with the same flattened arch treatment in the frame and brick work. The two west-facing windows are paired. South of the bay are single windows typical to their respective floors. Below them is a simple basement window of three panes with white trim. (photo 12). The same brackets appear on the cornice. The eaves of the bay, however, are decorated with dentils (photo 11).

The interior of the McCallum Houses is arranged around a hallway running from the south to the north. Upon entering the house from the front porch, the visitor steps into a small vestibule. The upper panels of the double interior doors are glazed with frosted and etched glass (photo 21). It is said that this glazing is not original to the house. The hall, as is the case with the rest of the house, has 10-foot ceilings and flooring throughout is oak. Walls are constructed of plaster and lath. Baseboards and crown moldings are white-painted wood. The baseboards are typically approximately 10 inches high throughout the ground floor. Moldings around the windows and doors typically have carved rosette corner pieces. Each is unique. Brass hardware for the doors is also original (photos 22, 23). One original, converted gas fixture is located at each end of the hall (photos 25, 28).

On the west side of the hall is a pocket door entrance to the double parlor. The parlors are approximately 15 feet wide. The front parlor is 20 feet long, approximately. Its bay, which faces the street, has three windows with their original interior shutters. The windows and shutters are typical of those throughout the house in this section upstairs and down (photo 37, 38). There is one window on the west wall. The back parlor is also approximately 15 feet long. It has a four-window bay on the west side and one window on the north side. A converted gas fixture is present in the back parlor (photo 29).

On the east side of the hallway is a library. It has three windows, two on the south wall

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number   7   Page   3  

---

and one on the east. It has the same baseboards as the parlors, but no crown moldings (photo 30). The dining room, which can be reached through the hall or the library, is north of the library and measures approximately 17' x 11.25'. Two double-hung windows are on the east wall and one on the south wall. The baseboards are typical. Although there is molding around the three doorways and the windows, no corner rosettes are present. The crown molding at the ceiling is typical for the parlors and the hall. The walls are wainscoted. An interesting, although probably not original, feature is the built-in shelving on the north wall (photos 31, 33) A converted gas ceiling lamp is also present in the room.

To the north of the dining room is the kitchen (photo 32) which is combined with the later additions. It has been expanded and remodeled. Beyond this are the back stairs and an office.

From the south end of the hallway, a straight stair leads to the second floor (photos 25, 26, 27). The broad, molded wood handrail makes a graceful turn at the top of the stairs as it becomes the balustrade for the upstairs hall. The staircase has a robust quality, which is characteristic of the era and underscored by an octagonal newel with a spiral cap at its foot.

Throughout the second floor, the floors are hardwood and the moldings around the windows, ceilings and doors are plain. In the upstairs hall there are four doors and one built-in cupboard in the southeast corner (photo 35). There is plain molding at the ceiling with the typical baseboard. There is a typical double-hung window at the south end and a small door at the north end, which leads to a rooftop deck (photo 34).

To enter the first bedroom (northwest) one steps up slightly. The bedroom has two windows, one on the west, one on the north wall. Bedroom two (southwest) has a slight step up at the entry as well. This room has a bath. It has one window on the west wall and the second story of the bay described on the south face of the exterior (photo 38). The third bedroom (east side) is a suite with a newly-installed hot tub and shower system in the bath (photo 36). There are two linen closets, two windows in the front sitting area, one on the south and one on the east wall. Two more windows are on the east wall in the sleeping area. The back stairway enters in this room.

In 1884, William McCallum and his wife Susan purchased the property on the northwest corner of Main and College Avenue which was part of the Woodhull Addition. The following year, construction began on his house which was designed and built by Henry Lemster and cost the McCallums about \$10,500.

Lemster, a native of Rimmels, Holstein, Germany, had by 1866 set up a masonry contracting business in Valparaiso, which employed his brother Thomas. Among their notable projects were the Ben Urbahn Hotel, the Woolworth's building, the Christian Hospital, the Immanuel Lutheran Church (National Register of Historic Places 1982) and the Valparaiso University Medical Building. They were also involved in the construction of the South Bend Post Office and St. Patrick's Church in Chesterton and built many private homes in Valparaiso, their own among them: Henry's at 407 Indiana and Thomas's at 410 Lincolnway in Valparaiso.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number   7   Page   4  

---

In the 1885-86 Valparaiso City Directory, the McCallum house address was given as "the corner of Main and College Avenue." In the 1893 directory, it was "81 East Main." By 1898, the number had changed to "99 East Main" and in 1902, it was "507 East Main." By the time of the 1930 census, Main Street in Valparaiso had been designated as the Lincoln Highway and the McCallum's address had changed, once and for all, to "507 Lincolnway."

Over the years, the McCallums saw fit to take in boarders. In the 1920 census, the couple lists five, single male lodgers in their household. By 1930, that had been reduced to two.

Sometime between 1930 and 1938, Glen and Clara Dean purchased the McCallum House. Dean was the son of the founder of Valparaiso Plumbing Company, Lyman Dean. The company was formed in 1890 and soon became a partnership with George Salyer. When Salyer died, Dean's sons came into the business and the name became Valparaiso Plumbing. The company was located at 210 East Lincolnway in the mid-twentieth century. The Lyman Deans lived at 502 College Avenue, not far from the McCallum House. The Dean plumbing and heating firm is credited with installing the first indoor plumbing for the McCallum House. A 1989 newspaper interview with the then-current owner of the house, Harriet Troxler, reported that Lyman Dean's grandson, Leon Dean, remembered that the bathroom had been located on the second floor and had had a tin tub framed in oak, a marble sink with china bowl and a toilet tank which was mounted high on the wall. The bathroom replaced a brick privy on the property.

The Deans removed this bathroom in order to put in a kitchen for the apartment they created on the second floor. They also added another bathroom on the second floor between two bedrooms and another in a former pantry on the first floor. Access to this second floor apartment was via the back stairs. Another apartment was made by combining the dining room, library and part of the kitchen on the ground floor. A third apartment comprised the parlors, part of the kitchen and, by the 1950s, the back room. The Deans claimed also to have taken out all the poplar flooring in the house and replaced it with oak. They also said they found the original interior shutters, stained them and reinstalled them throughout the house.

In 1947, the Deans sold the house to William and Ray Von Doehren. When Mr. Von Doehren died in the 1950s, his wife added a family room with a fireplace and the double garage at the rear of the house. Later, a white clapboard "bump-out" was put on the west side of the kitchen. Outside there is a raised patio and on the roof is a deck, accessed through the upstairs hall. The house remained divided into three apartments.

Upon her death, Mrs. Von Doehren left the house to her friend Harriet Troxler who moved into the building around 1980. She, in turn, willed the house to her daughter, Sharon Swihart, who had held her wedding ceremony in the parlor. Swihart and her husband moved in in 2001. Since that time, as the tenants have moved out, the Swiharts have reconverted the building to a single-family residence—the only one remaining on Lincolnway in Valparaiso at this time. Since the reversion to a single-family dwelling, the kitchen has been completely redone with a breakfast area on the west side facing the patio. In 2005, they remodeled the upstairs kitchen into a bathroom with a hot tub and the small tenant bathroom has become a dressing room. The 1950s garage addition features a room with a fireplace that is currently used as a home office and TV room.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number   8   Page   1  

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Summary Paragraph:

The William McCallum House, built in 1885, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because it is a notable example of Midwestern late Victorian Italianate domestic architecture.

Historical Context:

With the arrival of national transportation connections and the growth of commerce in Valparaiso, the local architecture changed from the log and frame buildings of the 1830s to 1860s era to fine brick and stone construction. By 1885, for instance, the county courthouse in Valparaiso had been rebuilt of limestone with a mansard roof and clock tower. It set the tone for the more elaborate commercial structures on the streets radiating from the courthouse. Among the styles of architecture appearing in these neighborhoods were the romantic revivals popular throughout the country in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, for example Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Romanesque and Italianate.

There are about 75 existing examples of Italianate buildings in Center Township and by far the majority of them are within the limits of Valparaiso. A few are of wood construction, most are brick. Many on the list are commercial establishments. In the 1860s and 70s, residential neighborhoods burgeoned in areas within walking distance of the business district. Bankers, attorneys, merchants, pharmacists, doctors and educators among other professionals, built their houses close to their offices. Although the primary residential neighborhood of that era was located north of the commercial district, it wasn't long before another such neighborhood began growing east of it on Main Street (today Lincolnway), not far from the Northern Indiana Normal School (today Valparaiso University). The McCallum House was part of this later trend.

William McCallum, his wife Susan and their two children emigrated to the United States from Canada in 1878. After 1884, the Valparaiso city directories list him as a "dry goods merchant" with an establishment at 13 East Main, a few blocks west of his home. In 1899-1900, the firm of Specht-Finney-Skinner opened a department store at 11 East Main and, thereafter, McCallum was no longer listed as self-employed. Specht-Finney-Skinner was a very well-known store in Valparaiso for much of the twentieth Century—sort of a miniature Marshall Field's. Local lore says that McCallum went to work for Specht-Finney and if that is the case, he probably sold his commercial property to them as well. In the rest of the records available, he is described as a "dry goods salesman," a "buyer for a dry goods store," or a "clerk."

In 1900, McCallum was 54 years old and his son, Fred, was attending college, eventually becoming a doctor. At age 84, according to the census of 1930, McCallum was still working as a dry goods salesman. In that year, the house was valued at \$12,000.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number   8   Page   2  

---

Criterion C:

The McCallum House fits the basic Italianate requirements: it is a two-story house with a low-pitched roof and deep overhangs. Its facade features tall, narrow windows that are curved on the top and decorated with elaborate crowns. Due to the richness of its eave brackets, the McCallum House falls into the architectural category of "High Victorian Italianate." It also shares many of the exterior and interior characteristics of other Italianate houses in the neighborhood, some of which are attributed to Henry Lemster. Three of these houses, including the one known to have been owned by Lemster, are used for comparison.

503 Lincolnway, two doors west of the McCallum House, was built around 1886. It is also an asymmetrical, brick, two-story Italianate with double brackets and an elaborate cornice similar to McCallum. The windows are also the same with raised brick crowns and pendants and curved window frames. Although in very good condition, the building has been renovated for commercial purposes. In the 1980s it was painted gray and white. At this time it is violet and burgundy.

A private residence, the brick Italianate at 505 Jefferson, north of the McCallum House, is believed to have been built in the 1860s. It is simpler in scope than the McCallum House with no two-story bays and a less prominent front porch. But it is asymmetrical in plan with a hip roof and the same window treatments except the crowns are flush with the wall and do not have pendants. The eaves are treated in the same decorative fashion. Number 505 has double front doors and, like the McCallum residence, it originally had interior window shutters. Although the shutters are missing, the building has been nicely maintained.

The house at 407 Indiana was built shortly before the McCallum House around 1882 and the Lemster family lived in it well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Of any of the Italianate houses in the McCallum neighborhood, this is the one most similar. It has an asymmetrical plan, the hip and gable roof combination, elaborate double brackets and molded cornice. The Lemster house has similar windows, but the corbelled crowns and pendants are missing. The front door has a highly ornate bracketed roof over it and a big porch with columns and railings across the east side of its north wing. Like the McCallum it is still a private residence and in good condition, although at one time it, too, had apartments upstairs.

The McCallum House compares very well to other Valparaiso Italianates. It is all the more remarkable because given its age, its size and its location on heavily commercial Lincoln Way, it has reverted to a private residence that has no unsympathetic remodeling on the exterior and careful renovations inside which were reversed with no apparent harm to the architectural integrity. It also remains as an outstanding example of the work of a local, 19<sup>th</sup> century builder.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number   9   Page   1  

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"Building Looks Good a Century Later," Vidette-Messenger, April 17, 1987.

Bumstead's Valparaiso City and Porter County Business Directory, Chicago, 1905.

Death/Obituary Index, Vidette-Messenger

Decker, Joseph. Joseph Decker's Souvenir Book of Valparaiso, Indiana. 1911, no page numbers.

Field Guide to American Houses, Virginia and Lee McAlester. (Alfred Knopf, 1994)

"Formerly on Mechanic Street," Vidette-Messenger, May 20, 1975.

Graceland Cemetery, Valparaiso, Indiana, Row by Row Index.

Historic Homes, Harriet Van Ness tour, June 19, 1979.

"House to Become Home to History," The Times, November 9, 2003, no page.

"House Maintaining Authentic Victorian Style," Vidette-Messenger, July 14, 1989.

"House Considered to be a Landmark," Vidette-Messenger, October 27, 1989.

"Lyman Dean, Wife Observe 70<sup>th</sup> Wedding Anniversary," Vidette-Messenger, September 22, 1960.

Maplewood Cemetery Headstone Inventory, Porter County Public Library, Valparaiso, IN.

Neeley, George E. Valparaiso, A Pictorial History.

Norton, Mary Beth, et alia. A People & a Nation, A History of the United States. Vol 2, Since 1865.

"Once House for Fraternity Sorority," Vidette-Messenger, February 11, 1976.

Ordinance No. 11-2004 which establishes the McCallum House as a single-site historic district within the city of Valparaiso, IN.

Overmyer, Beverly. "House Was Like a Dream," Vidette-Messenger, July 28, 1989.

Porter County Interim Report, Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1991.

Skinner, Hubert M. History of Valparaiso from the Earliest Times to the Present, Valparaiso: Normal Publishing House, 1876.

U.S. Census for 1900, 1920, 1930.

"Von Doehren Home at 507 Lincolnway," Vidette-Messenger, February 7, 1975.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number   10   Page   1  

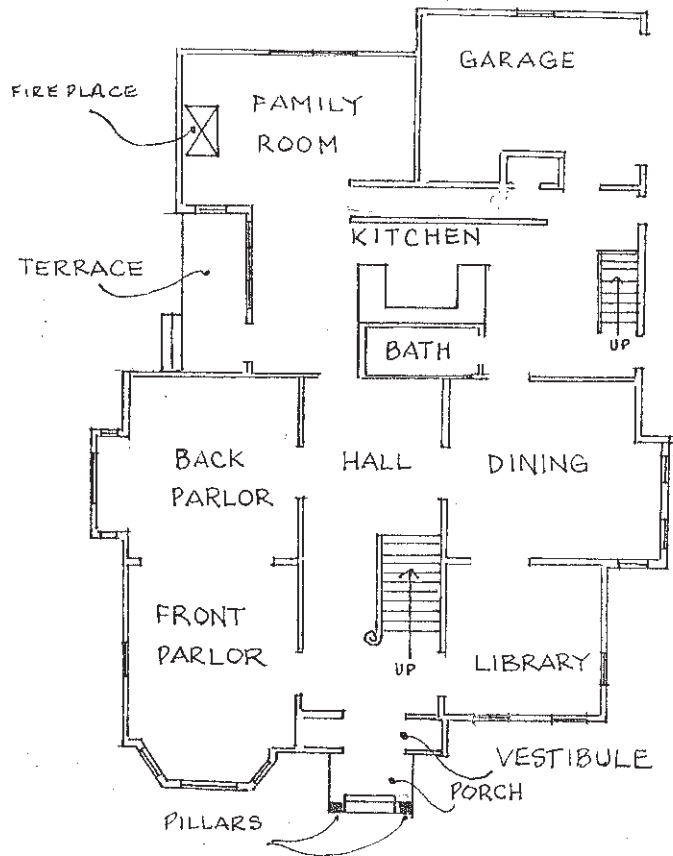
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**Verbal boundary description**

507 Lincolnway, City of Valparaiso. Lot 4, Block 13 in Woodhull's Addition to the Town, now the City of Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana.

**Boundary justification**

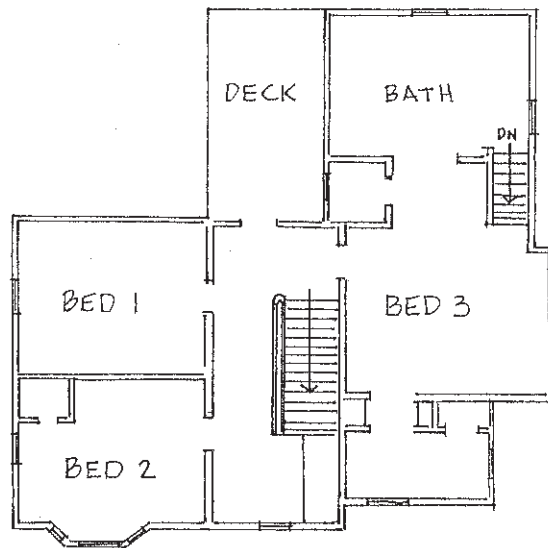
This is the historic boundary.



NORTH



**GROUND FLOOR PLAN**



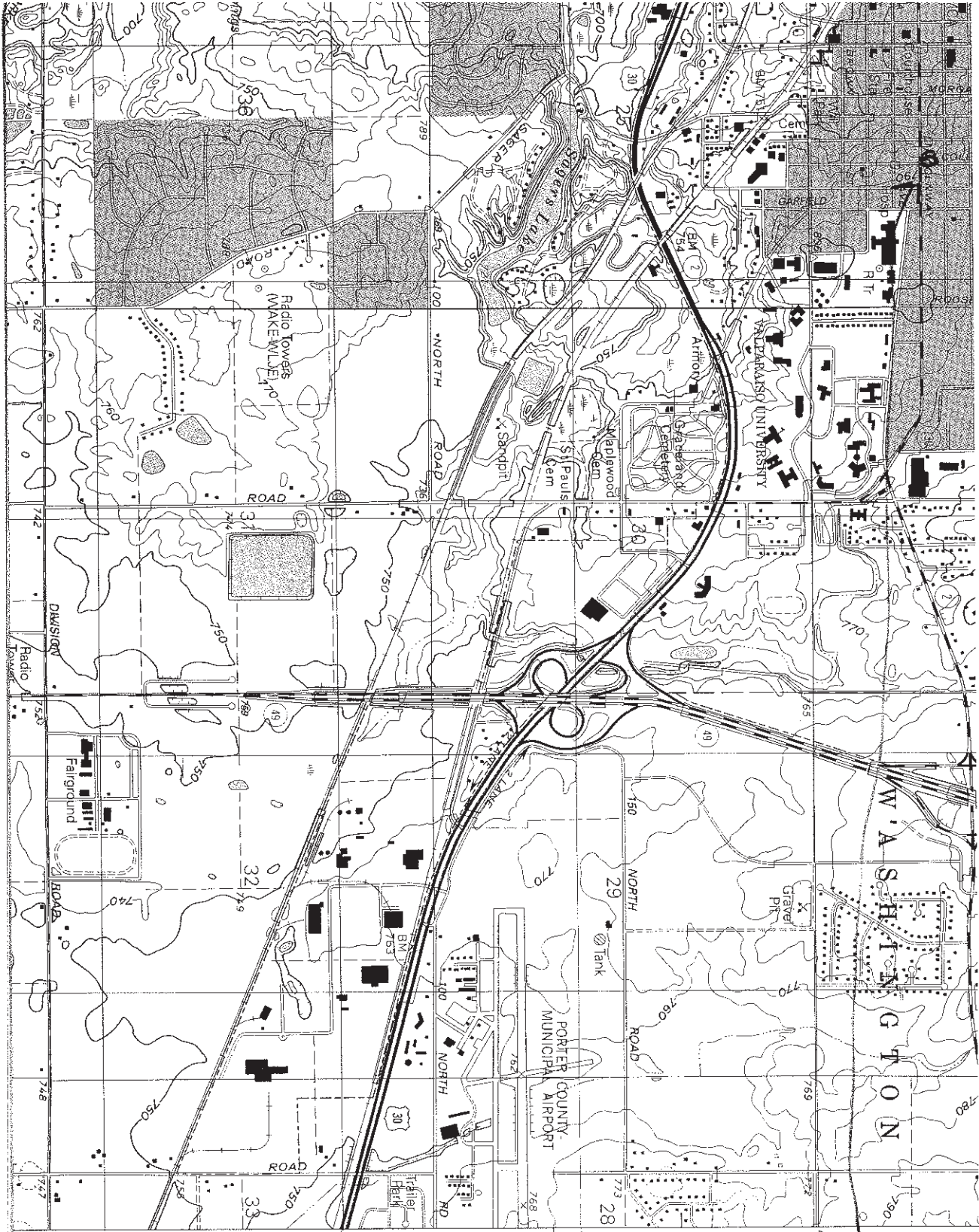
**SECOND FLOOR PLAN**

**DRAWN BY: CYNTHIA L. OGOREK**

- NOT TO SCALE -

REVISED JUNE 2006

**MCCALLUM HOUSE  
507 EAST LINCOLNWAY  
VALPARAISO, PORTER CO., IN**



(WANATAH)  
3666 IV NW  
T 35 N  
T 34 N

WANATAH 5 MI.  
PLYMOUTH 37 MI.

WILLIAM McCALLUM  
HOUSE  
PORTER CO, IN  
10 495480 4590500