

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 Eli Sigler House

other names/site number John Sigler House

127-271-56034

#### 2. Location

street & number 104 W. Church Street

N/A  not for publication

city or town Hebron

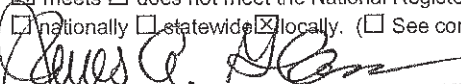
N/A  vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Porter

code 127 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 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

  
Signature of certifying official/Title

1/31/2011  
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

Eli Sigler House  
Name of Property

Porter County, 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(s)
- 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)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival  
OTHER Gabled-ell  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
walls WOOD/Weatherboard  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof ASPHALT  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

See section 7 continuation sheet.

Eli Sigler House  
Name of Property

Porter 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.)

See section 8 continuation sheet.

**Areas of significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

**Period of Significance**

c. 1867-1935

**Significant Dates**

c.1867

1935

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Eli Sigler

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Dunn, Lyman

**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
- # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Eli Sigler House  
Name of Property

Porter County, IN  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property .25 acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	6
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4	8	3	2	5	0
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4	5	7	3	8	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3 

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Zone Easting Northing

2 

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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4 

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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Gregg Abell

organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date January 28, 2010

street & number 8167 Patterson Rd. telephone 813-312-3483

city or town Dyer state IN zip code 46311

**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 Alexander and Erma Galvin

street & number 104 W. Church St. telephone 219-996-3443

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 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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*Eli Sigler House, Porter County, IN*

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The Eli Sigler House, c.1867, is a vernacular, two story, gabled ell, single family dwelling with Greek Revival and Italianate attributes. (Photos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7,8,) A large two story addition and garage were added at a later date, c. 1935, to the west, or rear, elevation of the structure. The house is located in a residential neighborhood one block south of Hebron's commercial district, sitting on the southwest corner of the intersection of Church and Main Streets. Though the structure has a Church Street address (an east/west running street) it is oriented on a north/south axis and faces Main Street, the principle highway running through Hebron. The structure is centered on the lot and is setback approximately thirty feet from the road. From Church Street a modern brick sidewalk leads to the rear entry porch located on the north side of the 1935 addition. The sidewalk also curves around to access the front porch at both its north and east sides providing access to the main entrance of the house; there is no sidewalk leading from Main Street to the front of the house. Several trees and bushes are placed in an informal manner around the lot and house. A small circular flower garden, located near the northeast corner of the lot, has a modern sign reading, 1867, representing the year the original structure was built.

The house was constructed at two different times. The original Main Street facing "ell" house was constructed c. 1867 with the base, or foot, of the "ell" extending eastward at the south end of the structure. This portion of the house was constructed in a three rooms over three room layout. The older "ell" portion of the house is linear in its construction being just one room in depth; on a mode similar to a two room over two room "I" house. The house was constructed without fireplaces and its earliest residents used iron stoves for heating. Today only one of the original four chimneys is visible from the exterior. The c. 1935 massed floor plan addition is centered on the rear elevation of the original structure. The wood framed one car garage, probably added in 1935, is historic and attaches to the southwest corner of this addition. Both portions of the house were constructed with a full two stories; the older gabled ell portion having an accessible attic. All walls in the house, except for where closets or bathrooms have been built, are the original plaster. There are five evenly spaced bays across the main façade of the structure; the second story openings sit directly above those on the first story. The structure has a brick foundation and full basement with its walls covered with a parge coat of cement. The house was built using balloon frame construction and is covered with a wood lap siding; the original remains intact. The "ell" shaped roof of the earlier structure has three gables; two gables on the south end covering the base, or foot, of the "ell" and the third gable on the north end of the "ell" stem. The roof over the addition is gabled, attaching to the older structure a couple of feet below the ridgeline of the older portion of the house. The garage, oriented on a north/south axis, also has a gabled roof. All of the roofs of the structure have a moderate pitch and are covered with modern asphalt shingles.



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**Exterior description.**

The main façade of the structure faces east (Photo 1). The south end of the elevation, approximately one third the width of the structure, extends forward about ten feet to form the foot, or base, of the "ell" shape. The structure's balloon frame and wood lap covered walls sit atop the brick foundation which rises above ground level approximately eighteen inches. At the south end of the main façade is the front gabled extended portion of the façade, the foot of the "ell". It has two symmetrically placed windows on each floor; these are the original wood framed, double hung 4/4 windows as are all windows on this section of the house. Each window is covered by an historic four light, wood framed, storm window. The window frame uses a simple molded header board and a decorative molded bull's-eye corner block supported by a cyma reversa-molded corbel block at each of the frame's upper corners as the window's only ornamentation, thus creating a simple window hood. All windows on the house are original to its period of construction unless otherwise stated. On both the first and second story level of the north end of the main facade, in the stem of the "ell", are three evenly placed bays. The south bays, on both the first and second floors are doors and the rest are windows. The first floor door opens onto the front porch and is the main entrance into the house. This door's enframing has a simple hood and is finished the same as the windows. (Photo 11) The opening has a full width, fixed transom with four lights and is flanked on both sides with a three quarters length sidelight of four lights each; the lower one quarter of the sidelight opening is filled with a recessed and framed panel. The door is the original wood, four panel door retaining its original bronze hardware. This main door is protected by a historic wood storm door with a panel of eight lights, 2x4, set into the upper two thirds of the frame. The hardware on this door, except for the two center hinges, is original. The second story door frame is finished identical to the windows and retains its original wood door and hardware. The door has four equal size vertical panels; the two upper panels are filled with glass. A modern metal storm door protects the entrance. To the south of the entrance, on the north wall of the extended portion of the house, is a window that is placed where it opens out onto the porch; this is duplicated on the second story. The other two bays on each floor north of the doors are windows. On the front gabled section, along each corner of the façade, are a set of vertical boards that give the abstract appearance of a corner pilaster, giving the gabled portion of the main façade a faux temple front appearance, enhancing the structure's Greek Revival style.

On the northern end of the main façade in the recessed area formed by the leg and the stem of the "ell" is a covered, open air, one story porch with classic columns and entablature. The porch extends forward from the façade wall about six feet and extends across the full length of the recess. Three round Tuscan order columns, each sitting on top of a square pedestal base, and a square full height pilaster (attached to the wall at the south end of the porch) support the

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entablature. A photo from the March 5, 1980 Valparaiso *Vidette Messenger* shows that these pillars did not originally sit on top of the pedestals.<sup>1</sup> The porch deck is constructed of wood tongue and groove planking. The Tuscan columns and the pilaster are symmetrically placed across the porch opening creating three equal arch-like openings. The porch is accessed by a set of three wood steps placed in front of the center opening; they are as wide as the opening. The pillars and pilaster support the porch entablature which is divided into three sections by a set of unique "S" shaped brackets that support the cornice of the porch roof. (Photo 10) Centered in each of the three sections of the entablature, between the columns and brackets is a rectangular framed frieze panel. The balustrade along the top of the entablature is a modern replacement. It is constructed of wood with and has four square posts each topped with a large decorative round knob; these uprights create four openings that are connected with two square rails and filled with square balusters (these are modern replacements). The highly decorative brackets, the balustered rail, and frieze line enhances the porches Italianate styling.

Directly below the eave at the roof line, running around the entire structure, is a wide molded cornice in the Greek Revival style. At the apex of the gable over the extended section of the house, attached to the bottom of the raking eave on either side of the peak, is a set of decorative ornamentation. These are constructed with a cut out volute at each end and connected to each other with two small rails, five small turned pegs are evenly spaced between the rails providing a balustrade type appearance. A round tapered pendant extends downward from the center of eave at the roof's peak separating the two decorative elements (Photo 9). This decorative element is not original to the house and per the present owner it was placed there by the previous owner circa 2000.

The structure's northern elevation (Photo 5) faces Church Street. The eastern half of the elevation is the original "ell" house and the western half is the 1935 addition. The home's Greek Revival attributes continue on this elevation as on the main façade. The gabled end of the original portion of the house is identical to the gabled end described on the main façade. Three wood steps access the north end of front porch. The 1935 addition is centered on the rear of the older structure and is approximately one half the width of the west elevation of the older portion. This crates recessed areas on both the north and south sides of the addition. Porches have been constructed in both of these recessed areas. A small open air porch is tucked into the corner on the addition's north side where it attaches to the rear elevation of the older structure. This small porch is covered with a shed roof and the deck is poured concrete. The porch architrave is supported by a square pilaster attached to the wall of the 1867 section and a

<sup>1</sup> The present owner of the structure placed these pedestals. The base of one of the columns had rotted away. To repair it, the bad section of the column was removed and the pedestal was used to replace the removed section. To keep the balance and symmetry intact the owner placed a pedestal around the base of the remaining columns. These columns are likely from c. 1930, originally the porch was more than likely supported by square posts.

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square vernacular Doric column on the western end. A door exiting through the west wall of the older structure opens directly onto this porch; it is identical to the one described on the second story level of the porch on the main façade. It is protected by a wood storm door identical to the one placed on the main door of the structure. There are three evenly spaced bays on the first story level of the addition; the eastern opening is a door and the two western bays are windows. This door is identical in construction to the other door opening onto the same porch; its original hardware, including a hand-crank, cast bronze doorbell, remains. The two windows on this elevation are finished in the same manner as the others on the house. The second story has two bays with windows constructed in the same manner as those on the first floor except for being slightly shorter; the cornice has been notched to allow them to fit. This is due to the addition's roof attaching below the older structure's roof ridgeline, therefore shortening the height of the elevation wall. The east bay of the second story contains a set of paired windows that are placed directly above the first floor door on this elevation. The single window on the west end of this elevation sits directly above the window on the first floor. The only remaining chimney on the house is located on the north slope of the addition's roof near where it intersects the roof of the older structure; it is constructed of brick.

The west, or rear, elevation of the addition has a gabled roofline with the cornice line continuing. (Photo 6) There are two evenly spaced bays on each floor of this elevation. The second story windows, though shorter, are constructed the same as those on the north elevation of the addition. Centered between the windows at the foundation level is the exterior bulkhead entry into the cellar; this has been sealed and no longer opens.

Attached to the southwest corner of the addition is a gable roofed one car garage. The garage opens on the south end onto the alley. It has a modern roll up garage door. This structure does not contain any of the Greek Revival attributes used on the house. It attaches to the house at approximately one third of the way across its north elevation, creating a recessed area.

Filling the recessed area created on the south elevation by the addition to the older structure and the garage is a two story porch. (Photo 7) The first story porch is open to the air and the second story is a fully enclosed and screened sleeping porch. The first story porch is about three quarters the width of the second story porch due to the garage being attached to the southwest corner of the addition. The first floor porch is accessed by three wood steps offset just to the east of center. The decking is wood tongue and groove. At each end of the porch is a square wood post with a knee brace supporting the upper porch. Along each side of the steps are a set of turned wood newel posts with upper and lower rails. At the porch deck level these rails turn and follow the edge of the porch; between the rails are turned wood spool balusters. Running across the top of the porch opening is decorative spindle work element that is in the Eastlake tradition rather than Greek Revival. Three doors access these porches. One is located on the second floor at the south end of the west elevation of the older structure and two doors



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placed near center on the south elevation of the addition, mounted directly above each other. These are identical in construction to the doors described on the north side except for some decorative elements used on the storm door that covers the first floor door on the additions south elevation. The second story sleeping porch is boxed in two thirds of the way up. The porch roof is supported with vertical posts to which screen is attached. This porch has three openings. There are two doors, one placed directly above the first floor door and one placed in the southern bay on the west elevation of the older structure. To the west of the door exiting the addition onto the porch is a window finished identical to those described on the rest of the house. The east end of the south elevation is the base, or foot, of the "ell" of the older portion of the structure. There are two evenly spaced windows on each floor that are constructed in the same manner as are all windows in the 1867 portion of the house. (Photo 8)

**Interior description.**

The floor plan of the original 1867 "ell" house was constructed in a linear three room over three room layout; two rooms on each floor in the base of the "ell" and one room and a central hall on each floor in the stem of the "ell". The large room in the stem of the "ell" was the original parlor; its size, decoration and the second exterior entrance indicate this. The room in the east end of the base of the "ell" was used as a second parlor, and or, a dining room; again the high degree of detail indicates this. Also, the second room, in the west end of the base of the "ell" does not have the detail of the other rooms on the first floor and was the kitchen area of the original house. The 1935 addition was constructed with a massed plan layout with two rooms on the first floor, one used as a kitchen and the other as a walk in pantry with three rooms and a bathroom on the second.

The entire house sits on top of a full brick basement, laid in a common bond. The floor is now of poured concrete and was probably originally dirt. The basement was at one time accessible only from the exterior bulkhead entry located in the west elevation of the 1867. After the addition was made the bulkhead was relocated to where it is now on the addition's west elevation. Today it is accessible also from the interior by a set of enclosed stairs located in the entry hall under the stairway leading to the second floor; these were probably installed when the addition was made to the structure in the 1930s. In the southwest corner of the basement is an old brick cistern. (Photo 12) A modern furnace uses the only remaining and functional chimney in the structure.

The most stunning interior feature of the house is the central entrance hall and stairs of the original structure. This central hall traverses the width of the original house from east to west. The ceilings in this section of the house are ten feet in height and is open up to the second floor ceiling directly above the stairway opening. (Photo 13) The open string staircase on the north wall of the hall, raises eighteen steps, gently curving near the top where it turns south to

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connect to the second floor landing handrail. (Photo 14) The stairs were originally constructed as a free standing element and at a later date, probably during the 1935 remodeling, the open area beneath them was enclosed so that an interior access into the basement could be installed. The turned newel post and balusters and molded multi-curved hand rail are beautifully finished demonstrating a great degree of craftsmanship in the joining. (Photo 15) This degree of craftsmanship is demonstrated throughout the older section of the house with its wide, molded baseboards and window trim. (Photo 16)

Of the seven doors that open into the central hall five are from the 1867 construction; one at each the east and west end of the hall (both originally exterior doors), the outer two on the south wall (the center door on the south wall is a modern entry into the laundry room installed by the current owner) and one in east end of the north wall directly adjacent to the main the entry door. The basement door underneath the stairs is a modern addition placed there when the DeKocks added the rear addition to the house. When the present basement stairwell was added the area beneath the stairs leading to the second floor was enclosed and this door put into place.

The main entry is covered by a wood four panel door with a fixed transom and side lights each with four lights of glass, as described in the section pertaining to the main facade. (Photo 17) The door retains its original hinges but not its doorknob and locking hardware. The two doors immediately to the north and south of the main entrance open up into the original parlor and dining rooms. The north doorway no longer has its door attached, while the south door retains its original four panel door, which is identical to the front door. The western most door opening in the south wall has a modern door and frame that has been placed in the original door opening. (Photo 18) This door was re-opened by the present owner and originally opened into the kitchen of the 1867 structure and was probably enclosed when the house was divided into three apartments (c. 1940s-1960s). Today it opens into the utility/bath room built into the northwest corner of the kitchen. The middle door on the south wall of the entrance hall enters into a hall created between the utility room and the east wall of the old kitchen. The basement door underneath the stairs is smaller than the others in the hallway and is not original to the house. The opening is covered by a small four panel door and has its original hardware including an iron box lock with a porcelain door knob. It is also very plainly trimmed compared to the other doorways in the hall. The door at the west end of the hall, originally the rear entrance into the house, now enters into the 1935 addition. This doorway retains its original trim but the opening is now covered by a modern wood four panel door. The original pine wood floors are visible only in the two rooms currently being remodeled, in all other rooms the original floor has been retained but has been covered with carpet or linoleum.

The 1867 parlor has four windows; two located in the east wall of the room and two on the north wall. Centered on the north wall between the windows is one of the original chimneys where one the iron heating stoves was vented. The room has three doors; one in the east end of the south

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wall opening into the main entry hall, one in the south end of the west wall opening into the 1935 addition and one placed near the center of the west wall exiting the house onto north porch.

The dining room, in the southeast corner of the older structure, has four windows; one in the south wall, two in the east wall and one in the north wall. There are two doors in the room; one in the west end of the north wall opens into the entry hall and one in the west wall, just to the north of center, opens into the old kitchen area. A small closet has been placed in the southwest corner of this room, it extends along the west wall of the room to the door opening leading to the kitchen. (Photo 19) This door opens into a small hallway running perpendicular to the central hall, providing access to a modern restroom, the laundry room and old kitchen.

In the old kitchen, located in the southwest corner of the 1867 house, a curtain wall has been placed across the north end of the room by later owners creating an area for a laundry room and restroom. The laundry room has three entries; one in the west wall leading into the 1935 addition, one in the north wall opening into the entry hall, and one in the east wall opening into the small hallway. Centered in the south wall of the kitchen is a window, another is located on the west wall; both are original to the structure. In the east wall of the room, set near the south corner, is a door that opens into the back side of the closet constructed along the west wall of the dining room; the doorway is finished in the same manner as the other closet door. The molded baseboard, door and window enframements used in the other parts of the house continue in the kitchen. The laundry room, a recent addition, has no trim installed.

The first floor of the 1935 addition to the house has two rooms. The modern kitchen occupies three quarters of the depth and the full width of the addition. A walk in pantry, also the full width of the addition, occupies the western one quarter of the floor plan. The kitchen has been modernized. The molded baseboard, door and window enframements used in the addition are very similar in design as those in the 1867 house though they are narrower in width. The ceilings are ten feet high but have been covered with modern acoustical ceiling tiles. Three doors are grouped near the center of the east wall of this room; this wall would have been the 1867 structure's rear elevation. The center opening is original rear entry into the older structure and the other two were opened at some point after or at the time the addition was added. Centered on this wall between the center and northern door opening is the only remaining and functioning chimney shaft in the house. There are two openings evenly placed into both the north and south walls of this addition. The east opening on each wall is a door and the west openings are windows, all of which are original to the 1935 addition. The wood door in the south wall, which exits onto the south porch of the addition, has one horizontal and two vertical recessed panels in its lower half while the door in the north wall, exiting onto the north porch has three horizontal panels; both have a single light of glass filling the upper half and retain their original hardware. A single door sits near the north end of the west wall and accesses the rear

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pantry. This room has three windows; one in its north wall and two evenly spaced in its west wall. The room is trimmed and finished in the same manner as used in the kitchen.

On the second floor of the 1867 portion of the structure the stairs open onto the landing near the south end of the hall. The stair rail gracefully curves around, creating a banister that encloses the stairwell opening, terminating on the north wall of the hall. (Photo 20) The floor plan of this floor is identical to that of the first floor (not including closet and laundry room changes on the first floor). There are four doors in the hall each placed directly above one on the first floor; one at each end of the hall, one on the hall's north wall and two on the hall's south wall, all of which enter into the bedrooms of the original structure. The door at the east end of the hall opens out onto the veranda on top of the roof of the porch on the main façade while the one at the west end opens into the 1935 addition. The second floor hall demonstrates the same balance and quality craftsmanship used on the first floor. Each of the rooms has been modified over time to modernize and make them more convenient to use by either the addition of a closet area or a bathroom, but they retain the majority of their historic attributes.

The master bedroom, located on the north side of the hall directly above the first floor parlor, has a modern closet tucked into the northwest corner of the room and a modern decorative crown molding encircles the ten foot ceiling. (Photo 21) The room has four windows, two on the north wall and two on the east wall directly above those on in the first floor. Centered on the north wall between the windows is one of the chimneys for the iron heating stoves. The room has two doors. The original entry door is in the east end of the south wall and opens into the landing hall and another, near the south end of the room's west wall that opens into the 1935 addition. Directly across the landing hall from the door into the master bedroom is a door that enters into a bedroom located in the southeast corner of the house. This room has had a closet built onto its west wall near its south corner; this closet is constructed in the same manner as the one placed in the first floor dining room directly below it. The room has four windows, each located directly above those in the first floor dining room. Besides the hall door there is a door located in the room's west wall that enters into the third bedroom located in the southwest corner of the second floor. This room is accessible from the hall through the western most door in the south wall of the landing. A modern bathroom has been installed into the northern half of the room. The room has two windows, one centered in the south wall and one in the west wall; these sit directly above their first floor counterparts in the old kitchen below. A door, identical in construction to the door exiting the south side of the kitchen, is located near the south end of the west wall and allows access to the exterior sleeping porch located on the south side of the addition.

The second floor of the 1935 addition has three rooms; a large room the size of the kitchen located directly below and two equal sized smaller bedrooms in the west end directly above the walk-in pantry on the first floor. A bathroom has been installed in the large room's southeast



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corner along the south wall stopping just before it reaches the exterior door that opens onto the sleeping porch. Two doorways provide access into the addition from the older section of the house; they open near the center of the room; one into the landing hall and one into the master bedroom. They are placed about five feet apart. Centered between them is the shaft of the only functioning chimney remaining in the house. A set of paired windows are set into the east end of the room's north wall. On the west wall, centered and immediately adjacent to one another, are a set of doors accessing the two bedrooms located in the west end of the addition. The north bedroom has a window centered on both its north and west walls and the south bedroom has a window centered on each its west and south walls. The window, door and baseboard trimming are not as elaborate as in the first floor of the addition, being more utilitarian in appearance. The original wood floors remain intact in both upstairs sections of the house, but have been covered in either carpet or linoleum.

The attic of the 1867 house is accessible through a small ceiling hatch in the rear bedroom on the second floor; its small size makes the area very inaccessible and unusable. An attic area exists above the addition but is inaccessible.

In summary, the condition of the exterior and interior of the entire house is very good, having been well maintained throughout its existence. The house retains the majority of its historic attributes that it would easily be recognized by any of its early occupants, including its builder and first owner.



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The Eli Sigler House meets National Register Criteria, B and C. It qualifies under Criterion C as an outstanding example of vernacular architecture. The house was built at the end of Hebron's pioneer period for a prominent Hebron businessman, Eli Sigler, by a local carpenter, Lyman Dunn. The house demonstrates the skilled application of contemporary Greek Revival and Italianate attributes to a once common vernacular house type, the gabled ell. The degree of finish of the house demonstrated the owner's growing position within the community as well as the talents and skills of its builder. The house also qualifies under Criterion B as being the residence of one of Hebron's early merchants and real-estate developers, Eli Sigler, who resided in the home from 1867 until his death in 1908.<sup>2</sup> Eli's influence as a business man in Hebron aided in the town and the surrounding area's growth and development; today within Hebron a street and several subdivisions bear the Sigler name. The house was altered in the 1930s, by John DeKock, a Hebron grocer, who placed a complimentary two story addition onto the rear of the older structure. There are few residential houses remaining in Hebron from this era and none retain their historic integrity as this home has.

<sup>2</sup> Chain of Title:

June 2, 2005 Alexander Galvin from Robert Minto, June 3, 2003 Robert Minto from Alan and Judy Stockus (Hebron Deed Transfer Book, Records Office, Valparaiso, IN), July 7, 1988 Alan Stockus from Don and Phyllis Thomas (Hebron Deed Transfer Book, Records Office, Valparaiso, IN), 1957 (exact date unknown) Don and Phyllis Thomas purchase house from Mrs. Hazel Dell, no deed record located (information from Valparaiso Vidette Messenger "Carpenter's Descendant Once Lived Here" 5 March 1980), 1941 John DeKock traded Dell's the house for a farm (information from Hebron Homes: Where we lived in the Twentieth Century, Evelyn Wilson, Copy in Hebron Library 977.298WIL), February 9, 1937 John DeKock purchases from Preachers Aid Society (Hebron Deed Transfer Book 1930 p.16, Records Office, Valparaiso, IN), June 18, 1934 Preachers Aid Society Purchased from Allie M. Sigler, wife of John A. Sigler, Eli's adopted brother also the John Sigler after which name the house is also known, (Hebron Deed Transfer Book 1930 p.60, Records Office, Valparaiso, IN), March 1, 1917 Allie M. Sigler purchases house from Hebron Methodist Episcopal Church (Hebron Deed Transfer Book 1915-1919 p.43, Records Office, Valparaiso, IN), September 26, 1908 Hebron Methodist Episcopal Church purchases from Edward A. Sigler, Eli's ninth child, acting as guardian for estate of Mary Lucinda [Sigler] Nichols, Eli's eleventh child, who died in 1908 (Hebron Deed Transfer Book 1903-1907 p.42, Records Office, Valparaiso, IN, family information from Sigler Genealogy File at Hebron Historical Society), on this same date the title was transferred by Francis Sigler, Eli's oldest living son residing in Hebron (Hebron Deed Transfer Book 1903-1907 p.58, Records Office, Valparaiso, IN, family information from Sigler Genealogy File at Hebron Historical Society), on December 29, 1904 Eli Sigler dies and property passes to heirs, no will was probated, in 1867 Eli builds house on Lot 1 Block 2 in Sigler's South or Second Addition to Hebron (information from Valparaiso Vidette Messenger "Carpenter's Descendant Once Lived Here" 5 March 1980), November 15, 1859 Daniel and Eli Sigler record Sigler's South or Second Addition to Hebron, (Plat File 3-E-2, Records Office, Valparaiso, IN), William Sigler sells his interest in Sigler Mercantile and Real Estate business to Eli and another brother Daniel T. Sigler (no deed record found for this, information came from Sigler Genealogy File at Hebron Historical Society), in 1853 William and Eli Sigler begin buying property in Section 15 Township 33 in Hebron (1853 Deed Transfer Book, Records Office, Valparaiso, IN)

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**Criterion B**

The town of Hebron is located in Boone Township in the southwest corner of Porter County, Indiana. The town sits on the southern rim of the Valparaiso Moraine where it begins to slope towards the Kankakee River.<sup>3</sup> The region's historic topography was wetlands to the south and rolling prairie with intermittent groves of trees to the north.<sup>4</sup> Modern Hebron is located in one of these prairie groves. Prior to European settlement in the early 1830s, this grove was home to a Potawatomi village, known as Indian Town; the Indians remained in the area until about 1842.<sup>5</sup> The Sigler House fronts on modern U.S. Highway 231/Indiana S.R. 2. In the pre-European settlement era this road had been an Indian trail connecting Lake Michigan to the Kankakee River basin.<sup>6</sup> The trail became a stage coach route in the pioneer period and Hebron became one of the stops on this route. The first permanent pioneer settlers in the Hebron area arrived in 1836.<sup>7</sup> Hebron would develop along the old Indian trail where it was intersected by an east/west road, today's Sigler Street; this intersection was locally known as "The Corners".<sup>8</sup>

The town's first residential structure, a log cabin, was erected in 1845 by a man named Bagley.<sup>9</sup> A hotel and stagecoach stop built by James McCune in 1849 was the town's first frame structure (this structure still stands).<sup>10</sup> Hebron was officially platted on August 3, 1855.<sup>11</sup> The town would not be incorporated until 1886.<sup>12</sup> The Sigler House is located on the west side of Main Street, U.S. Route 231/S.R. 2, less than an eighth mile south of Hebron's historic commercial district. It sits on the southwest corner of the intersection of Main Street and Church Streets in Lot 1 of Block 2 of Sigler's South, or Second Addition, to Hebron, platted on November 15, 1859.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Kenneth J. Schoon, Calumet Beginnings: Ancient Shorelines and Settlements at the South End of Lake Michigan (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2003), end sheet map. (hereafter referred to as Schoon)

<sup>4</sup> History of Porter County Indiana: A Narrative Account of its Historical Progress, its People and its Principal Interests, Boone Township (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1912), p. 130. (hereafter referred to as History of Porter County)

<sup>5</sup> Schoon, p. 191.

<sup>6</sup> Schoon, p. 49-50.

<sup>7</sup> History of Porter County, p. 130.

<sup>8</sup> Goodspeed, p.172.

<sup>9</sup> History of Porter County, p. 133.

<sup>10</sup> Schoon, p. 192.

<sup>11</sup> Goodspeed, p.174.

<sup>12</sup> History of Porter County, p. 135

<sup>13</sup> *Porter County Plat File 3-E-2*. Porter County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana.

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The Siglers were one of the early pioneer families to settle in Hebron. According to a genealogy file in the Hebron Historical Society, the Sigler family, lead by the family patriarch Samuel, migrated from Virginia to northwest Indiana in 1834.<sup>14</sup> Samuel had eight children; four sons and four daughters. Each of the four sons engaged in the mercantile trade within the region. Two, Eli and Daniel, had settled in Hebron in by 1852, partnering together to establish the second mercantile store in the town.<sup>15</sup> The brothers began purchasing and selling real estate shortly after their arrival. The Siglers along with their real-estate partner William Young platted four separate additions to the town between 1857 and 1868; these four additions, each named for the Siglers, equaled almost three quarters of the land area contained within Hebron's city limits in 1876.<sup>16</sup> In 1873 William Young filed a Quit Claim and Release turning all unsold property in these additions over to Eli and Daniel.<sup>17</sup>

In 1860 the Sigler brothers built their store on the southwest lot of "The Corners," today's Sigler and Main Streets.<sup>18</sup> The store provided room for their mercantile and real estate businesses as well as living quarters. In 1864, the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway was built through Hebron and gave the town a new spurt of growth.<sup>19</sup> The railroad passed through property owned by Sigler and Young who platted the adjacent land in 1865, becoming Sigler's Third Addition to Hebron. Although hard evidence has not been uncovered to support this it is easy to suspect that the Sigler's profited nicely from the coming of the railroad; they would have received compensation for their land used for the railroad right-of-way, as well as by the growth in population the railroad brought to Hebron and through the sales of their property within the town. This prosperity is evidenced by the fact that both the Sigler brothers built new homes in Hebron in 1867. Daniel's brick home, to the north of the commercial district on Main Street, still remains but has been altered significantly over the years. Eli would build his new house one block south of where their store stood. Both of these homes, when built, reflected the position and growing importance the brothers held within the community. Eli continued operating the store until 1892 when at seventy-four years of age he sold the store to the Blanchard Brothers.<sup>20</sup> Eli retired to his home where he passed away in 1904. Eli's obituary remembered him as an early pioneer and businessman residing in the town for over fifty years and who was responsible for laying out the town of Hebron.<sup>21</sup> He was a man of significant local importance.

<sup>14</sup> Genealogy, p.4.

<sup>15</sup> Genealogy, p.5.

<sup>16</sup> This information is derived from an 1876 Hebron Plat map reprinted in Hebron Charter Centennial p60. Copy in Hebron Public Library Indiana Room.

<sup>17</sup> Porter County Deed Record Book 29C, p. 517. Porter County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana.

<sup>18</sup> Looking Back-Original Sigler Store Torn Down, Valparaiso (Indiana) Vidette Messenger, 15 March 1937, p. 4 col. 6. Also Goodspeed, p.169.

<sup>19</sup> Schoon, p.192.

<sup>20</sup> Genealogy, p.14. This statement is from the Valparaiso Vidette Messenger from 21 April 1892.

<sup>21</sup> Obituary, Valparaiso Vidette Messenger, 12 December 1904.

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**Criterion C**

The Eli Sigler House was constructed at two different times; the gabled ell portion that faces Main Street was constructed c.1867 and the large two story addition was placed on the rear, or west, elevation of the older structure in 1935. The gabled ell has its origins in the British folk, or vernacular, building traditions brought by the English colonists when they came to America in the seventeenth century.<sup>22</sup> The gabled ell is sometimes alternately identified as a gable front and wing,<sup>23</sup> or upright and wing.<sup>24</sup> Architectural historian, John A. Jakle explains that the upright and wing house originated in upstate New York and spread westward across the upper Midwest and was derived by combining the traditional forms of the New England classic double pile cottage with either the two or one-and-a-half story gable front cottage.<sup>25</sup> Jakle further refers to the upright and wing as "a vernacular simplification of the formal Greek Revival Temple and Wing house."<sup>26</sup>

Though these two house forms share similarities in appearance and origin there are subtle differences between them. The first is in the floor plan and the second is in the roof gable height.<sup>27</sup> In the upright and wing the floor plan of each section, either the leg or foot of the ell, are quite separate of each other and if separated either section could function as a separate entity,<sup>28</sup> while in the gabled ell the rooms integrate from one of the ell sections into the other. Though not dramatic this interspatial integration can be seen in the Sigler House floor plans within the two rooms that are formed within the protruding foot of the ell.<sup>29</sup> The intersecting gable roof lines are another identifying difference between a true upright and wing and the gabled ell. In the upright and wing the intersecting gable roof ridgeline intersects at a level below the height of the structures primary section, while on a gabled ell the roof ridge lines intersect at the same height.

The Sigler family emigrated to Indiana from Loudoun County Virginia via Fort Cumberland, Maryland into northwest Indiana in 1834 right at the time that the region was opening up to

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<sup>22</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003), p.96 (hereafter referred to as McAlester)

<sup>23</sup> McAlester, p.92

<sup>24</sup> Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick and Stone (Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), p. 109. (hereafter referred to as Noble)

<sup>25</sup> Jakle, p. 157.

<sup>26</sup> Jakle, p. 157.

<sup>27</sup> John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastian and Douglas K. Meyer, Common Houses in America's Small Towns, the Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley, (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1989), p. 161.(hereafter referred to as Jakle)

<sup>28</sup> Jakle, p. 159.

<sup>29</sup> Jakle, p. 161. Note: In particular, the staircase and the hall in the wing are essential to the use of space in both the upright and wing sections.



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settlement.<sup>30</sup> The Sigler's would have been exposed to the building traditions of at least one and possibly two other English cultural hearth building traditions but not the New England traditions. Why then did Eli Sigler build a house that was constructed in an unfamiliar tradition? The gabled ell form was more than likely the choice of the chosen carpenter/builder who was more familiar with this construction style than Eli was.

Lyman Dunn, the carpenter/builder of the house, was born in southeast Ohio's Athens County to Ezra and Lydia Dunn in 1835 soon after they had emigrated from Rhode Island. Though listed on the 1850 census as a farmer, Ezra's biography in Goodspeed indicates that he had some carpentry and builder skills to pass on to his son. It states that while living in Ohio he was seriously injured while trying to launch a canal boat indicating that he was involved in the construction of the boat. The biography also states that Eli constructed his first log structure in Porter County and later built a good frame one.<sup>31</sup> This may have been where Lyman picked up his carpentry skills, working with his father, and with Ezra's migration from Rhode Island westward he brought with him the construction knowledge from the New England cultural hearth which he would pass onto his son.

Vernacular structures were often enhanced with the current architectural styling. The builder of the Eli Sigler House used two contemporary styles to enhance the structures appearance; Greek Revival and Italianate. The gabled ell with its front facing gabled ends, providing a faux temple front façade, could adapt easily to the application of the Greek Revival style.<sup>32</sup> The Greek Revival attributes were rather simple and easily reproduced by skilled carpenters and builders. Tradition states that this house was built by a skilled local carpenter by the name of Lyman Dunn.<sup>33</sup> The high degree of craftsmanship demonstrated in the older section of the house, on both the interior and exterior, reflects that a carpenter of some considerable skill applied his trade to this structure. The Sigler house still reflects this craftsmanship one hundred and fifty years after its construction.

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<sup>30</sup> Family History File (three ring binder), *Descendants of Jacob Sigler*, Hebron Historical Society, Hebron, Indiana., p.4.(hereafter referred to as Genealogy)

<sup>31</sup> A. Goodspeed and Charles Blanchard, *The Counties of Porter and Lake* (Chicago: F.A. Battery, 1882), p.381. (hereafter referred to as Goodspeed)

<sup>32</sup> McAlester, pgs. 74, 90, and 184.

<sup>33</sup> Note: The term tradition is used here because there is no primary document that confirms this information. Lyman Dunn has been listed as the carpenter builder in a newspaper article (*The Valparaiso Vidette Messenger*, *Carpenter's Descendant Once Lived Here*, dated 5 March 1980 page 25, a walking tour brochure, *Walking Tour of Hebron Centennial Homes* from 1990 (a copy is in the Hebron Library) and an undated and unpublished manuscript by Evelyn Wilson titled *Hebron Homes: Were We Lived in the Twentieth Century* also in the Hebron Public Library. It can be confirmed by entries in the 1860 and 1870 United States Census that a man by the name of Lyman Dunn, who listed his occupation first as a home laborer (equal to today's construction laborer) and then as a carpenter respectively, who lived in Hebron during the period of the house's construction which makes it highly probable that he could have been its carpenter/builder.



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The Greek Revival period of influence on American architecture was from approximately 1825 to 1860. The style was spread in America by carpenter's guides and pattern books written by men such as Asher Benjamin.<sup>34</sup> The style's simple beauty was easily imitated and the romantically idealized concept that the Greek culture as being ancestral to American democracy helped it gain popularity in the early years of the American Republic.<sup>35</sup> The original Greek construction methods were based on the column and lintel and these attributes and could easily be imitated and produced by a carpenter.<sup>36</sup> The principal areas of elaboration in Greek Revival houses are its cornice lines, doorway and window surrounds and the use of columns (sometimes replaced by pilasters) that support the entablature of a porch or roof.<sup>37</sup> Although the Eli Sigler House was constructed outside of the style's most popular period it incorporates many of these attributes. Their application to this structure may have been the personal choice of the owner or the limited stylistic knowledge of the carpenter/builder.<sup>38</sup> The entire house, both the 1867 and 1935 portions, has a wide cornice line circling the entire structure. Vertical boards at the corners of the elevations mimic a pilaster giving the gable-front portion a temple like appearance. The windows are finished with strong simple lintels and the door surrounds that provide a simple entablature appearance to all of the structure's elevations. The Greek Revival influence continues inside the house and it is in here where the craftsmanship and skill of the carpenter/builder is best seen.

The wide, milled two part baseboards in the interior of the 1867 structure are joined perfectly as are the window frame and door surrounds. The most stunning feature is the multi-curved stairway in the entrance hall. All the interior attributes show the Greek Revival influence and was continued into the 1935 addition to the rear of the structure.

Greek Revival attributes were not the only contemporary architectural elements used to enhance the home's appearance. The Italianate style came to America in the early 1840s and began to gain popularity almost immediately.<sup>39</sup> The style is based on Italian medieval and Renaissance architecture and was part of the picturesque movement. The Picturesque Movement, c.1840-1900, came out of England and was an expression against the formal classical ideals about art.<sup>40</sup> The Italianate and Gothic styles were the first of this movement to be adapted to American architecture. The style strayed away from the simple artistic enhancements applied in the Greek style and created a more complex picturesque decorative

<sup>34</sup> McAlester, p. 184.

<sup>35</sup> Gerald Foster, American Houses; a Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home, (Boston; Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004), p. 221.

<sup>36</sup> Wilbur Peat, Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century (Chicago:R.R. Donnelley and Sons Company, 1962), p. 39. (Hereafter referred to as Peat)

<sup>37</sup> McAlester, p. 179-182.

<sup>38</sup> Peat, p. 6.

<sup>39</sup> McAlester, p. 184.

<sup>40</sup> McAlester, p. 212

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adornment. It was not uncommon for builders to combine two or more concurrent styles in the design and construction of vernacular structures.<sup>41</sup> The Sigler House front porch has Italianate attributes that enhance its appearance. The porch entablature is supported by three Doric columns and a square pilaster. These columns appear to be later replacements; the original supports were likely square posts. The low arched openings of the porch have a framed, rectangular panel centered in each of its three sections between the pillars creating a frieze line effect. Rising above the capital of each column and along the frieze are sculptured brackets in the Italianate style; they rise to support the eave of the porch roof. The "S" brackets are unique and demonstrate the skill of the structure's carpenter. These elements are indeed picturesque.

Within Hebron and the surrounding Boone Township several examples of the gabled ell house can be found; of these none have retained their historic integrity as has the Eli Sigler House. Of the ones that remain within the town of Hebron none are from an earlier period within the city's history.

The Sigler House in Hebron has a historic context that links the home to one of Hebron's significant pioneers, Eli Sigler. He was a man who resided in the structure for over fifty years while helping to develop the town whose influence can be easily seen in an historic review of Hebron's first half century. The Sigler family name appears on one of the main streets in town as well as on four of the platted additions to the city. With his success in Hebron he was able to build a fine home not far from the city's business center. This vernacular structure demonstrates some of the finest craftsmanship in its construction and application of the Greek Revival and Italianate attributes and has no equal in the Hebron area. The home retains all of its historic attributes and Eli Sigler would easily recognize it today. For these reasons the house qualifies for the National Register on Criteria B and C.

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<sup>41</sup> Clifford Edward Clark, Jr., The American Family Home (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), p. 48

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

For the purpose of this nomination the boundary description for the Eli Sigler House, located at 104 W. Church Street, Hebron, Porter County, Indiana, will be the same as the legal boundaries as described in the Porter County Tax Records:

Lot One and Two except for the south forty and east one hundred feet of Lot Two in Block Two of Sigler's Fourth Addition, Section Fifteen.

**Boundary Justification**

These boundaries were chosen because they include all structures associated with the Eli Sigler House. The excluded forty by one hundred feet of lot two contains a house built at a much later period and does not belong to the present owners of the property.

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Photo Position Map

Property Name: <u>ELI SIGLER HOUSE</u>	Room: <u>EXTERIOR</u>
Address: <u>104 W. CHURCH ST</u> <u>HEBRON, PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA</u>	Floor: _____
Date: _____	

Notes

MAP NOT TO SCALE  
DRAWN BY: G. ABELL

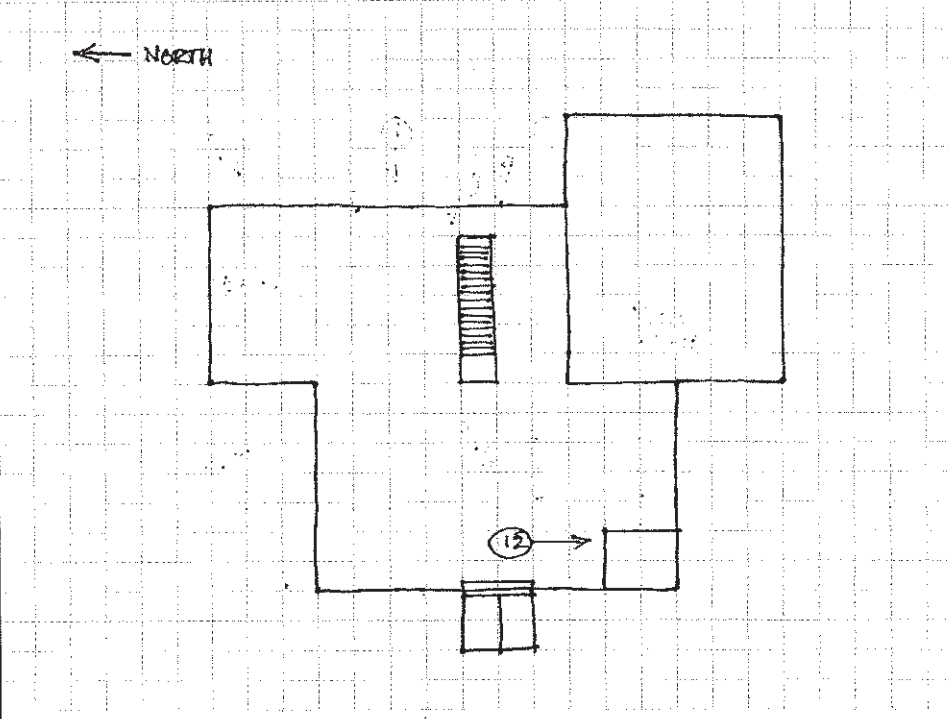


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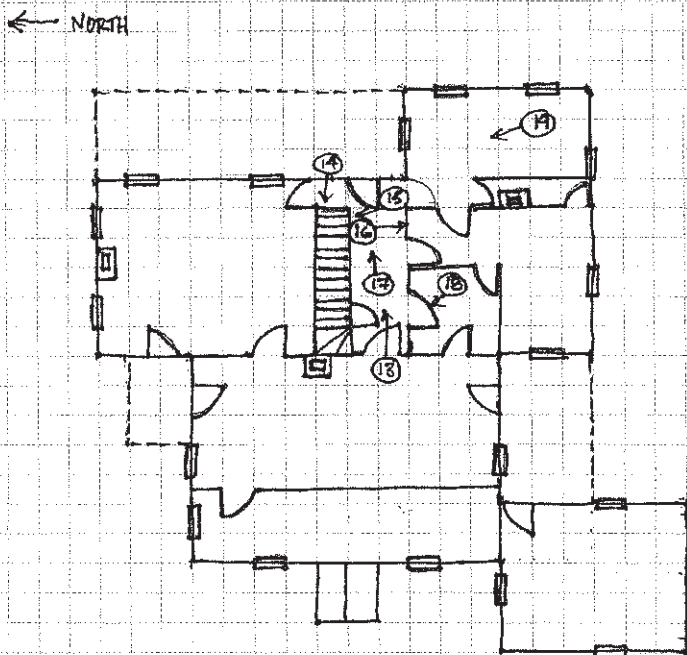
Photo Position Map	
Property Name: <u>ELI SIGLER HOUSE</u>	Room: _____
Address: <u>104 N. CHURCH ST</u> <u>HEBRON, PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA</u>	Floor: <u>BASEMENT</u>
Date: _____	
	
Notes	
MAP NOT TO SCALE	
DRAWN BY: G. ABELL	

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*Eli Sigler House, Porter County, IN*

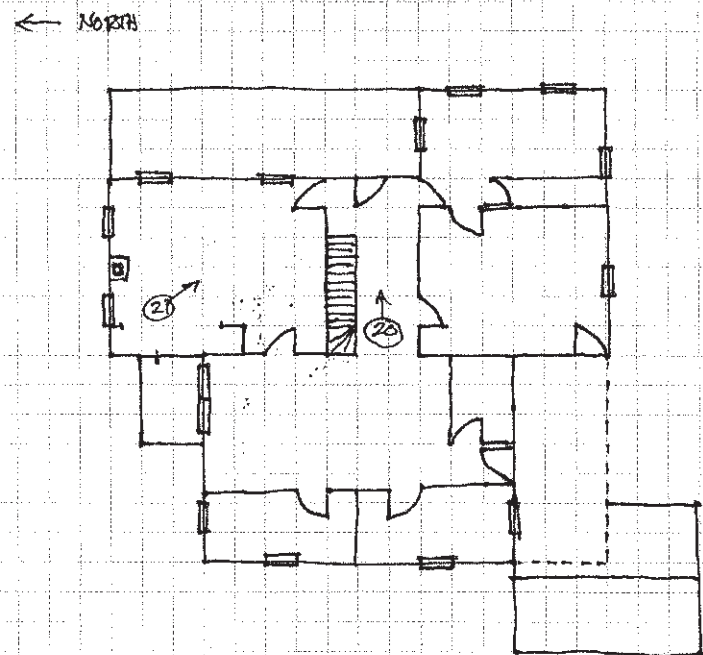
Photo Position Map	
Property Name <u>ELI SIGLER HOUSE</u>	Room _____
Address <u>107 W. CHURCH ST</u> <u>HEBRON, PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA</u>	Floor <u>FIRST FLOOR</u>
Date _____	
<p>← NORTH</p> 	
Notes	
MAP NOT TO SCALE	
DRAWN BY: G. ABELL	

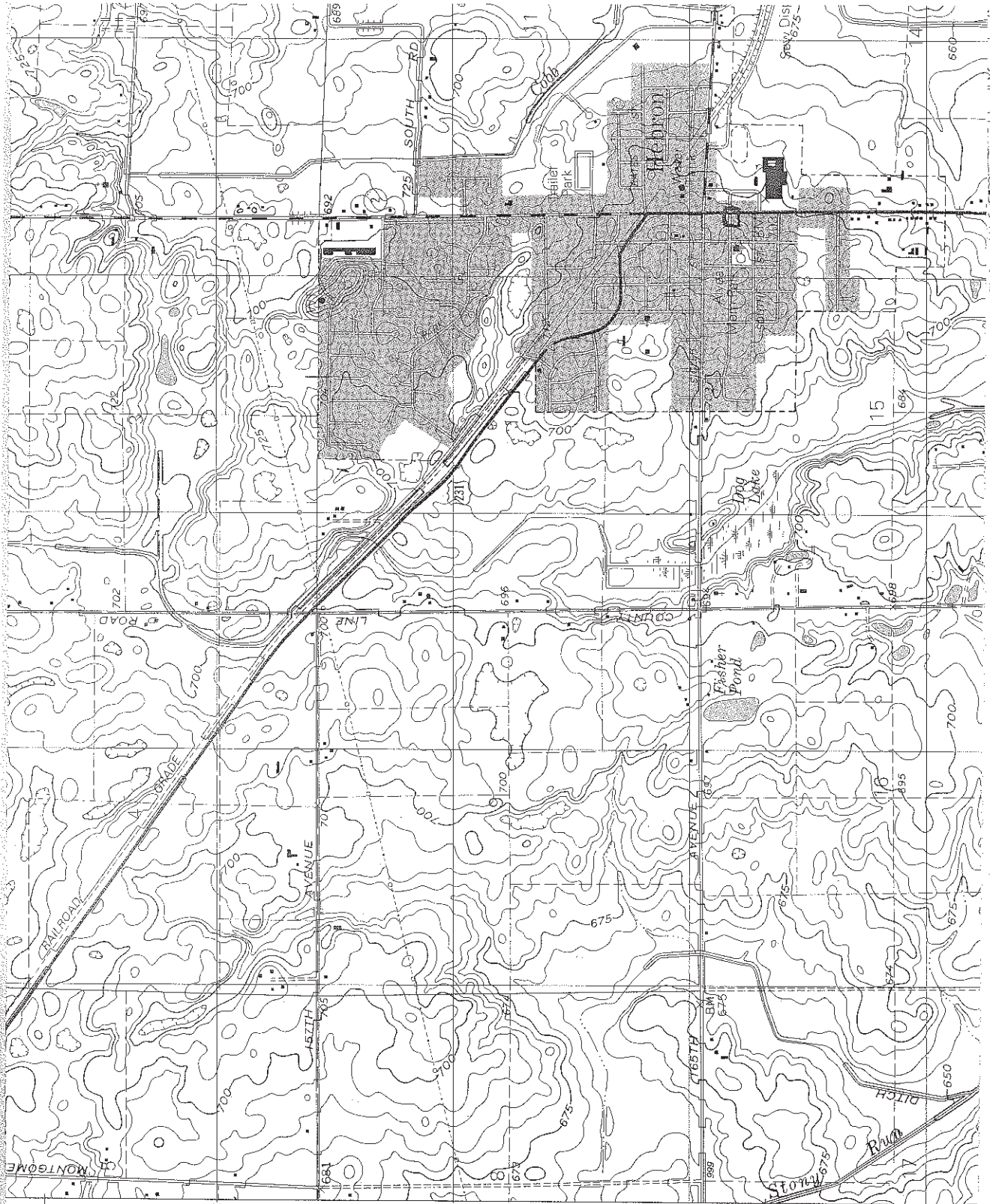
**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Photo Location  
Section number Maps Page 4

*Eli Sigler House, Porter County, IN*

Photo Position Map	
Property Name <u>ELI SIGLER HOUSE</u>	Room _____
Address <u>104 N. CHURCH ST</u> <u>HEBRON, PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA</u>	Floor <u>SECOND FLOOR</u>
Date _____	
<p>← NORTH</p> 	
Notes	
MAP NOT TO SCALE DRAWN BY: G. ABELL	



HEBRON ROAD

ELI SAGER HOUSE  
 104 W. CHURCH ST. 4574  
 HEBRON, PORTER CO,  
 IN  
 VTM 6

16 483250 4573810

3566 IV SE  
 (LEROY)