

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Jackson, Lowell E. and Paula G., House

other names/site number House of Tile

2. Location

street & number 2935 Ridge Road

not for publication

city or town Long Beach

vicinity

state Indiana code IN county LaPorte code 091 zip code 46360

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

6-14-13

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation &

Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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 Name of Property

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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	district
1	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
2	0	Total

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

John Lloyd Wright in Northwest Indiana

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.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: TERRA COTTA

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: SYNTHETICS: Rubber

other:

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Lowell Jackson House is one of the finest residential examples of the International Style created by John Lloyd Wright during his career in Long Beach, Indiana. The son of famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright came to design prominence in his own right as he developed his own design philosophy in the exclusive lake community of northwest Indiana. Created in 1938, the house sometimes referred to as the "House of Tile" exhibits the architect's skill and creativity in creating spaces and the use of materials. The house is remarkably well-preserved and combined with Wright's treatment of the site, also considered a contributing resource to the property, is a wonderfully intact example of this architect's work.

Narrative Description

In 1938 Lowell E. Jackson, a division manager for Sears, Roebuck & Co., contracted with John Lloyd Wright to design a vacation home in Long Beach. The Jackson House is located on a sand dune ridge inland from Lake Michigan and faces northwest on Ridge Road. It is a modest size home carved carefully into the terrain with mature, mostly native, landscaping surrounding it. The grade has a slight rise between the lower level of the house and the road which creates the front lawn. The house is nestled into the ridge to allow the upper level to access the rear (south part) of the property at grade, which creates a rear patio space. An asphalt drive leads from the road to a carport in the west end of the house.

The house's site contributes to its significance as an example of John Lloyd Wright's work. Wright shaped the house into the site's dune ridge. The home's connection to the site is strengthened by the wing walls and staircases that are extensions of the house carved into the dune. This interplay between the house and site makes the house lot a contributing site.

Exterior (photos 0001-0003)

The house is constructed with 12" square clay tiles in a buff color and horizontal clapboard siding that has been painted olive green. The tiled walls are a feature on both the interior and exterior of the house, giving the house its nickname. The facades are arranged fairly simply forming a boxy appearance to the house, particularly when viewed from its front façade. Windows are mostly new casement windows that are metal clad on their exterior, but they fit the original openings and style of the original windows; the windows are framed with simple wood casings that are original. The roof is a mono-slope plane with a gradual fall to the rear of the house. A tall wood trim board is located just below the eaves at the top of the walls around the perimeter of the house.

The front (north) façade (photo 0001) is divided into layers and parts mostly by the architect's use of materials. The east half of the façade has a two story window bay framed by tiled wing walls. The bay has a base with wood siding and a flat roof set just below the height of the main roof. The bay is divided into three tall original windows in wood frames. The outside two windows have a pair of casement windows in their bottom thirds. West of the window bay's tiled wing wall tiles cover the lower level wall; a group of three casement windows are centered in this part of the façade. A carport is located in the west half of this lower level; its interior walls are also composed of tiles. The carport's rear wall has a pair of metal clad patio doors and the main door of the house is located on the carport's east wall. The main door is a two-panel wood door with a window in its top half. A tiled pilaster forms the west end of the front façade and supports the northwest corner of the house and a balcony above. The balcony separates the lower level and upper level of the front façade's west half. The balcony's walls are solid and are covered with wood clapboards and a wood cap. The balcony extends north from the front façade approximately four feet and wraps around the west side of the house.

The upper level of the west half of the front façade is also covered in wood clapboards. A tall wood trim board is located at the top of the front façade wall and continues above the window bay at the roof eave line. A narrow original wood window separates the west tiled wing wall of the two story window bay from the wood clapboards which gives the appearance the bay is separated from the remaining front façade. A pair of metal clad patio doors is located in the east half of the upper level's wall to provide access to the balcony.

The west façade (photo 0002) has the south portion of its lower level partially covered by earth. The façade's lower level walls are covered in tiles and its upper level walls are covered in clapboards. The north half of the lower level is open to

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the carport and has a tiled retaining wall that forms a space for concrete steps to access the rear of the property. The balcony also returns onto the west façade from the front; its western edge is supported underneath by narrow steel posts. The upper level of the west façade has three pairs of casement windows and two individual casement windows. The two individual casement windows are located between the middle and north pairs of casement windows.

The south façade (photo 0003) has a similar arrangement to the front façade, but is mostly one story above grade. The east half of the façade has tiled wing walls that frame a wood wall divided into three main openings. The middle opening is a wide wood patio door that is original with a metal storm door on the exterior of the opening. On each side of the door is a vertical opening divided by a lower wood window (original) in its lower half and a pair of casement windows in its upper half. This half of the façade is covered by a flat roof supported by the tiled wing walls; the roof is slightly below the main roof of the house and projects southward from the façade. The west half of the south façade has a partially exposed lower level whose walls are covered in tiles. A Chicago style window with a center picture window and side casement windows is located in the west half of the lower level's wall. The upper level is covered with clapboards. A tall wood window separates the clapboard wall from the tiled west wing wall. A pair of casement windows is centered in the clapboard wall. A concrete patio is located in front of the east half of the façade with a concrete sidewalk connecting the steps on the west façade with the patio.

The east façade also has a partially exposed lower level at its north end. The east façade is entirely covered in tiles. The south third of the façade has tiled wing walls that frame a five panel wood door at the south end and a large wood picture window in the remaining area between the wing walls. A tiled wall is located under the picture window and a metal storm door is on the exterior of the patio door. A flat roof projecting eastward from the façade is supported by the tiled wing walls, similar to the south façade. A concrete patio is located in front of the south third of the façade.

Interior (photos 0004-0012)

The interior of the house is divided into three levels: the lower and upper levels, and a small mid-level. From the main public space all three levels can be viewed at the same time (see photos 0009-0011). The entry foyer of the house is located off the carport; it has a lower ceiling and a tiled floor. A kitchen is located off the north wall of the foyer and a large study is located off the southwest corner of the foyer (to the south of the carport). A closet is located in the south half of the east wall; the north half of the east wall is open to the main public area that is two stories tall. The south and east walls of the foyer are tiled. The tiled floor extends into the main living area as a path that leads to three steps that access the mid level (photo 0004).

The main public living area is a two story volume divided into three parts. There is a sitting area in the northern third of the space at the main level (background of photo 0009 and middle of photo 0004), a dining area with fireplace and bookshelves centered in the space at the mid level (mid-ground of photo 0009 and lower half of photo 0011), and another sitting area in the southern third of the space at the second level (background of photo 0008 and foreground of photo 0009). All of the interior walls of the main living area are covered in tiles. The north wall has the two story window bay; it has plaster finish on the wall below the windows. The south wall has the patio door and windows at the second level sitting area (middle of photo 0008). The east wall has the exterior door at the second level sitting room with large picture windows high in the wall above a set of steps from the mid level to the second level (left side of photo 0008).

A half wall, also tiled, separates the main level from the mid level and the mid level from the second level (seen in photo 0009). A tiled half wall also forms the outside wall of the staircase, which has nine steps, to the second level (photo 0010). The tops of the tiled half walls are formed without caps, but have bull-nosed tiles that form the top course of the wall. The west wall of the main living area is a half wall that forms a balcony separating the public space from the private bedroom area. The balcony wall is solid and is composed of wood panels (upper left hand corner of photo 0009). The northern end of the balcony has a large window above its wall to separate a bedroom from the sitting area below (upper left hand corner of photo 0009). The mid level dining space has maybe the most architectural features in the space. A fireplace is located in the west wall at its intersection with the dining space's south wall. The fireplace has a tiled hearth and its chimney is also tiled in the same tiles the walls are constructed from (photo 0011). The south wall of the dining space has built-in wood book shelves that are framed with a wide piece of wood trim. The built in shelving extends to the south wall's intersection with the dining space's east wall (seen on right side of photo 0010). The floors throughout the main living area are covered with new wood flooring. Ceilings throughout the house are covered in plaster.

The kitchen is a narrow room with tiles walls and new wood flooring. The original metal cabinets are located along the east wall of the kitchen (photo 0005). The study, located south of the carport, has tiled exterior walls and built-in closets and bookshelves all trimmed in wood on its east wall. A modern bathroom is located off the southeast corner of the study and the flooring throughout the study and bath is porcelain tile. See photo 0006.

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A single step leads from the upper level sitting area in the main living space to the balcony and bedroom area. A closet is located off the south wall of the balcony. The balcony's west wall has a bedroom door at its south end, followed by another bedroom door, then a bathroom door near its north end. The balcony's north wall has a door to a large bedroom located on the front of the house (photo 0012). The balcony slightly wraps the tiled chimney from the fireplace below to form a small sitting area (foreground of photo 0008). The balcony's north, south, and west walls and its ceiling have plaster finish. The flooring throughout the second level balcony and bedrooms is original southern yellow pine planks. The second level bathroom has plaster walls, ceilings, and newer flooring. A single casement window is located on each side of the lavatory in the exterior wall. Original cabinets are located on the west half of the south wall (left side of photo 0007). The bathtub appears to be original, with a modern shower enclosure; it is located on the east half of the south wall.

Other original interior features include wide wood casings around doors, windows, and other openings. Interior doors are five panel wood doors except for closet doors which are louvered wood bi-fold doors. Most door hardware is original and includes disc-shaped brass knobs. Plastered walls have simple wood baseboards. Ceilings have simple flat cove moldings laid flat against the ceiling plane in two layers. A louvered chase is located along the north side of the chimney and is constructed out of wood (right side of photo 0008). Recessed can lighting is used throughout the house.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Wright, John Lloyd

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is the year of construction, 1938. Since the property is architecturally significant and had no architecturally significant changes, its period of significance ends in 1938. The Jackson House has continued to serve its function as a vacation home from the time it was constructed to this present time.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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

The Jackson House is eligible under National Register Criterion C. Architecturally the house represents the work of an accomplished and nationally known architect, John Lloyd Wright. It retains its architectural design features and integrity. As the work of a master, John Lloyd Wright, it qualifies under Criterion C. The house derives its importance under Architecture for area of significance as a locally exceptional example of the International Style. The property meets the associative and physical qualities specified in the registration requirements of the John Lloyd Wright in Northwest Indiana Multiple Properties Documentation Form.

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

ARCHITECTURE

John Lloyd Wright & the International Style

When John Lloyd Wright struck out on his own architectural career and moved from his Oak Park, Illinois residence to Long Beach, Indiana the lakeside community was only a few years old. The only son of Frank Lloyd Wright who chose to work for his father was well-equipped with his own talent to begin a successful career as an architect to the affluent. Long Beach, Indiana had developed as a lakeside resort community for affluent business and community leaders of Chicago and Indianapolis. John Lloyd Wright established his studio in the heart of Long Beach and became the recipient of several commissions to design homes at first influenced by popular styles of the day but eventually conforming to his own style. The first half of his career was spent at Long Beach developing himself as an architect.

Lowell E. and Paula G. Jackson no doubt were well aware of the work Wright had created in Long Beach when they contacted him to design his own retreat. The Jacksons purchased the lot in 1938. Lowell Jackson was a division manager for Sears, Roebuck & Co. Jacksons owned the home only a few years before they sold it to Earl St. Pere and his wife in 1942. The Jackson House became Wright's eighth home designed in Long Beach and it was just two doors east of one of his better known works "Shangri-La" completed just a year prior. Wright's residential work leading up to the Jackson House had shown the Prairie Style as an over-riding influence in his design. Wright received a commission to design the Long Beach Town Hall and Coolspring School near Michigan City in 1931 and 1938 respectively. Both of these designs reflected Wright's desire to apply the International Style. In the Jackson House Wright was able to embrace the International Style fully and the result was genius.

Having grown up at the feet of the father of the Prairie Style, it is understandable that the Prairie Style would influence John Lloyd Wright so deeply. When John Lloyd Wright and his wife Hazel traveled to Europe in 1930 he was able to view first hand the work of Le Corbusier and other proponents of the International Style and it developed into a desire to produce work of this emerging style when he returned to Long Beach. The Long Beach Town Hall was his first use of the principles of the style. By the time the Jackson House was designed Wright was in full practice of the guiding principles of the International Style. This is evident not only in his arrangement of exterior features creating planes and volumes, but probably most evident in his organization of interior space.

Wright's use of 12" square clay tiles for wall construction both inside and out and his expansive use of glass as it relates to certain volumes of the house also convey the modern principle of a blurred line between the inside and outside. This is enhanced by his decision to create wing walls that frame large areas of glazing. The wing walls pull the house apart with large tiled planes intersecting wall planes covered with wood siding, emphasized by narrow windows creating a distinct gap between the planes. The exterior balcony also creates that plane separation between the levels as it pulls the upper level floor plane out of the house. It should be noted further that the Jackson House, also called the House of Tile, is the only creation of Wright's known specifically for the material from which it is constructed. While in either the upper or lower level sitting spaces of the main living area, the occupant experiences the outdoors so immediately and close-up that Wright's principle of the blurred line is achieved with great success. Because of the treatment of the tiled wing walls entering the house from the outside and enveloping the main living area, and forming half walls to create separation between levels,

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even when the occupant is at the mid level dining space they feel a kinship with the exterior, particularly given that the two story volume is framed by glass walls to its north and south. The interior balcony emphasizes the upper level plane, as the window between the front bedroom and the living area helps to de-emphasize the vertical wall plane separating the spaces.

Wright became particularly well-known for his ability to design sensitively into the topography of the sand dunes that characterized the Long Beach community. His designs often straddled dune ridges, or played to their scale with varying interior levels. Carefully wedged into the north face of a sand dune ridge, Wright designed the Jackson House to take advantage of its location for a view toward the lake (north side) while providing outdoor living space on the south side of the house. This was accomplished by locating the primary interior rooms with views out to Lake Michigan from the north side of the house; the main level is slightly elevated from the road providing the necessary view. At the same time, Wright backed the south side of the house to the top of the ridge to allow the upper level grade access to outdoor living space on the south and part of the east sides of the house. The house's careful placement into the landscape and the natural features that were retained, including native vegetation, create the Jackson House as a hallmark of John Lloyd Wright's integration of house and topography.

Registration Requirements

The Jackson House meets the registration requirements of the John Lloyd Wright in Northwest Indiana Multiple Properties Documentation Form because it is a documented John Lloyd Wright work and it retains good physical integrity. The house is featured in a book on John Lloyd Wright based on research of Wright's archives held at the Chicago Historical Society. Very little of the house has been modified from Wright's 1938 design and changes that were made do not negatively affect the overall significance of the property. Primary changes to the house include new flooring in a majority of the spaces, a modern bathroom in a former utility space on the main level (off the study), and new casement windows and storm doors installed. The installation of new casement windows did not alter the original window opening and the windows matched the configuration of the historic windows. Not all windows have been replaced. Metal storm doors were installed over historic wood patio or exterior doors.

Important exterior features that remain intact include the general composition of architectural features on the house that include the wing walls and their flat roofs, window bay, carport, balcony, wood siding and trim, and unpainted tiled walls. Important interior features that remain intact include the uncompromised large living area, wall and ceiling finishes, interior tiled walls, door hardware, kitchen cabinetry, built-in book shelves, the fireplace and staircases. It does not appear any new wall construction has occurred in the house. The unchanged nature of the site is also an important feature. The landscaping, patios, steps, and general topography appear to be as designed by the architect. The site also has not been subdivided and the views out of the site have remained largely intact, particularly to the north (lake) side.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Refer to *John Lloyd Wright in Northwest Indiana Multiple Properties Document* for additional contextual information on John Lloyd Wright and the Lake Michigan resort community of Long Beach, Indiana.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Caron's Michigan City Directories. Caron Publishing Company, Chicago.

John Lloyd Wright Archives of the Chicago Historical Society, 1601 North Clark St., Chicago

LaPorte County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, 1989. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, publisher.

Stodola, Barbara. Michigan City Beach Communities, 2003. Arcadia Publishing, Chicago.

Van Zanten, Ann & Chappell, Sally. Barry Byrne & John Lloyd Wright Architecture & Design, 1982. Chicago Historical Society, publisher

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Wright, John Lloyd. My Father Who is on Earth, 1946. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, publishers

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Primary location of additional data:

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

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 091-405-23005

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. .25 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>513327</u>	<u>4622244</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Beginning at the northwest property corner of 2935 Ridge Road, on the south side of Ridge Road, continue in a line east approximately 100 feet to the northeast property corner of 2935 Ridge Road, on the south side of Ridge Road. Turn south and continue in a line south approximately 140' to the southeast property corner of 2935 Ridge Road. Turn west and continue in a line west approximately 100 feet to the southwest property corner of 2935 Ridge Road. Turn north and continue in a line north to the northwest property corner of 2935 Ridge Road, at the south side of Ridge Road, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above boundary describes the property known as the Jackson House, or House of Tile, including its landscaped lot, as designed by John Lloyd Wright. The boundaries of the property remain intact from the time of construction of the house in 1938.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner

organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date May 31, 2011

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

city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563

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e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 Front façade, facing south

1 of 12.

Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 West façade, facing northeast

2 of 12.

Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

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County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 South façade, facing northwest
3 of 12.

Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 Foyer, facing northeast to living area
4 of 12.

Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 East wall of kitchen, facing northeast
5 of 12.

Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 Study, facing northeast
6 of 12.

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Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 Bathroom, facing west

7 of 12.

Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 Sitting area in balcony, facing southeast

8 of 12.

Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 Main living area from upper level sitting area, facing northwest

9 of 12.

Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 Staircase from mid level, facing south

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Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 Upper level sitting area to fireplace, facing south

11 of 12.

Name of Property: Jackson House

City or Vicinity: Long Beach

County: LaPorte State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 Interior balcony, facing north

12 of 12.

Property Owner:

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

name Lawrence & Sharon Porter

street & number 2147 Scotch Pine Lane

telephone _____

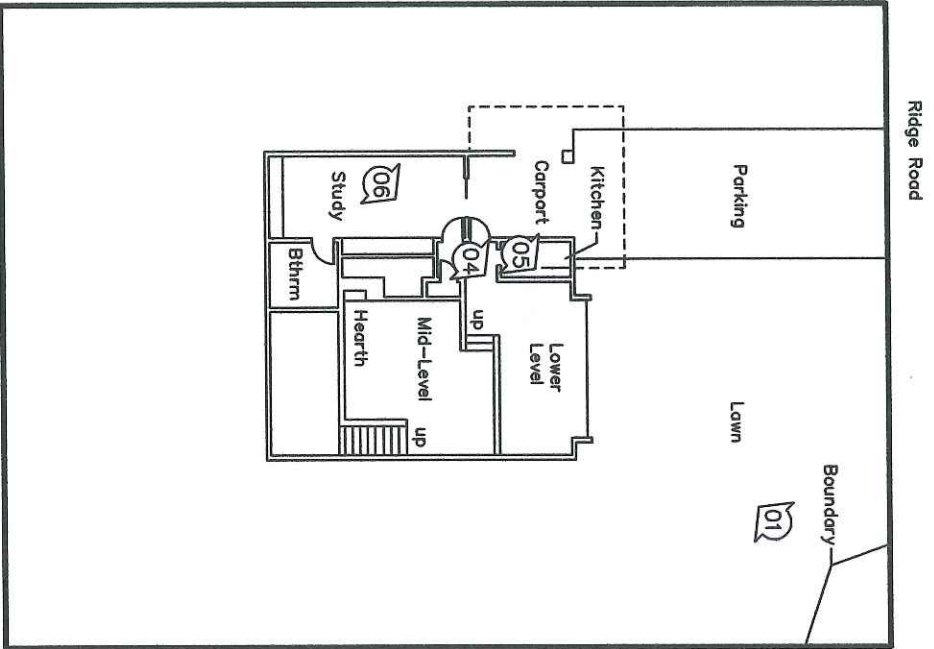
city or town Northbrook

state IL

zip code 60062

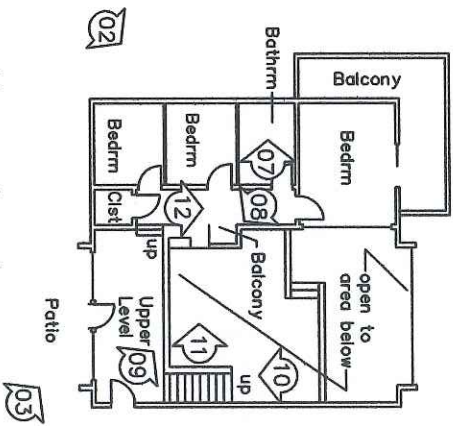
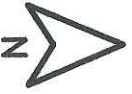
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

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



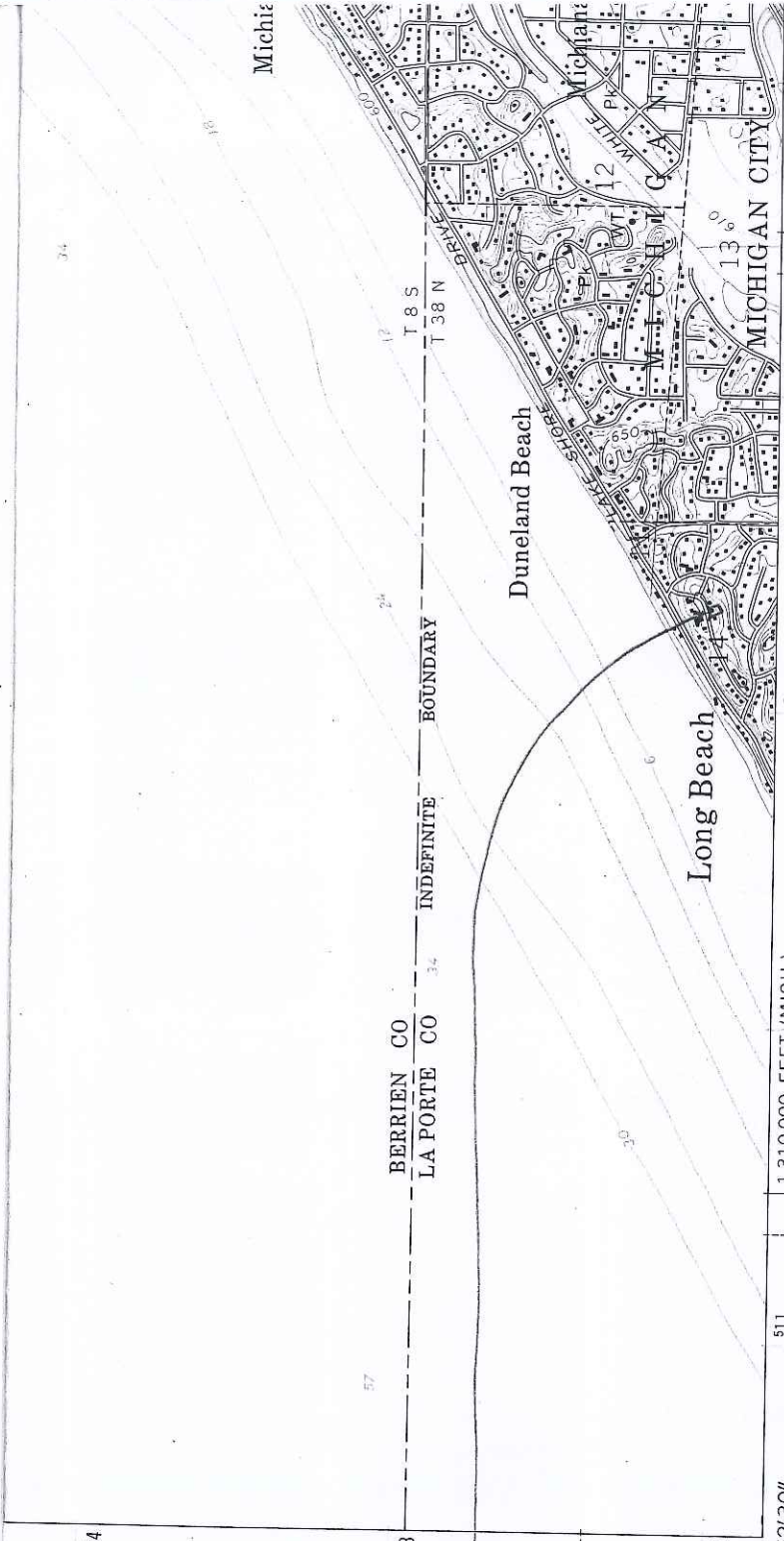
Main Level/Site Plan

Jackson House
 Long Beach, LaPorte County, IN



Upper Level

(00) = Photograph



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with State of Michigan agencies

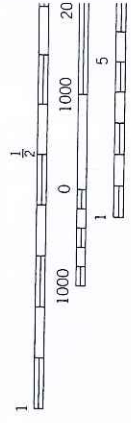
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970

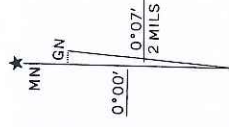
Selected hydrographic data compiled from U. S. Lake Survey Chart 75 (1969)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Michigan coordinate system, south zone
and Indiana coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTO
DATU
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDII



UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES W
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOL
AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF N
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPH

JACKSON HOUSE
LONG BEACH, LA PORTE CO.
IN

NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES

NAD 83 UTM
16 E13327
4622244

(MICHIGAN CITY WEST)
3687 III NW

4624

4623

4622

41° 45'

86° 52' 30"

1:310,000 FEET (MICH.)

511

513

50'

514 R. 4 W. BEVERLY SHORES 12 MI.
GARY 31 MI.

Michigan

BERRIEN CO
LA PORTE CO
INDEFINITE BOUNDARY

T 8 S
T 38 N

Duneland Beach

Long Beach

MICHIGAN CITY

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