

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 Glendale Park Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 17-64 Glendale Parkway not for publication

city or town Hammond vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46320

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

7/26/2013
Date

Signature of certifying official/Title

INDR
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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5. Classification

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

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
13	3	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
14	3	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State,
 1830-1960

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings
LANDSCAPE/park

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings
LANDSCAPE/park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
 walls: BRICK
WOOD/Weatherboard
STUCCO
STONE/Limestone
 roof: ASPHALT
STONE/Slate
 other: METAL/Copper

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Narrative Description

(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

Glendale Park is located on the west side of Hohman Avenue in the southwest section of the city of Hammond, Indiana. The district is a rectangle plat consisting of almost twelve acres. A single entry road, Glendale Park, enters into the addition off of Hohman just north of where Conkey Street intersects Hohman. At the entry the street splits immediately forming an oval parkway. Houses have been constructed on lots that ring the outside of this parkway while in the center of the parkway is a large two-and-a-half acre park; creating in effect a wide boulevard. The central park/plaza has been landscaped with small manmade mounds and ridges. The park has matured over the years and today is interspersed with many large trees, flower gardens as well as having open spaces providing a rural like setting and a pleasing atmosphere secluded from industrial Hammond.

The historic architecture of the district employs only four styles, all very popular in the first three decades of the twentieth century, they are; Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Prairie and Tudor Revival. The two non-contributing structures utilize variations of contemporary styling. The houses in the district are set upon eighteen rectangular lots. This rectangular configuration with the oval of the parkway leaves four triangular shaped wedges, two at the east end and two at the west that are part of the park and have also been landscaped. A concrete sidewalk runs across the front of the residential lots going around the entire addition. Fourteen of the eighteen lots are seventy-five feet in width and one hundred and fifty feet in depth. The two lots in the northeast and southeast corners of the addition are a bit larger being one hundred feet wide and of the same depth. The two lots at the west end of the addition are the largest in the district at two hundred fifty feet wide and two hundred feet deep. All other houses along the north and south sides of the park are built on a common setback of approximately fifty feet. The wide setbacks, spacious lots and central park, create a wide open effect giving the district a rural or pastoral appearance. The Glendale Park Addition is very different from the surrounding neighborhoods that utilize a linear grid plan with narrow-width lots to maximize land usage.¹ The properties have been very well maintained by the residents of the district and though there have been minor improvements over the years the district appears today much as it did during its period of significance.

Narrative Description

Glendale Park (North Side)

63 Glendale Park. (Photo 1) Apartment Building, Contemporary, 1968. Non-contributing.

This boxy building is constructed of dark reddish brown brick. The brick has been laid in a couple of different bonds to provide some texture and contrast. The structure is designed by placing several rectangular sections together; two outer sections connected to a central rectangular section that extends forward from the façade and contains the entry; directly above the door on the second floor level is a window. A window is located on each floor of the façade immediately adjacent to the extended center section of the building. The windows and door are all metal-framed. The divided windows slide horizontally with each half having a single large light. The door has a single full-length panel of glass as does its narrow sidelight.

¹ Note: A review of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps in Appendix B will demonstrate the differences in the density of the neighborhoods surrounding Glendale Park

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57 Glendale Park. (Photo 2) House, Foursquare, 1907. Contributing.

This house is an American Foursquare constructed using brown brick laid in a common bond. A large one-story wrap around porch covers the main, or south, façade and east elevation of the house. The roof of the porch is supported by five square brick columns each evenly spaced around the porch perimeter. The porch deck is constructed of wood, is open underneath and is accessed by seven steps; the bottom one is limestone and the other six are wood. These steps enter the porch at approximately the center of its width; however they lead directly up to the entry door of the house which is offset to the east side of the structure. Lining each side of the steps, coming off square newel posts located on each side of the first step, is a wood hand rail. At the porch deck level the handrail on the west side of the stairs attaches to one of the brick columns while the handrail on the east side terminates at another square newel post identical to those on the first step. The open edge of the porch is protected by a screen of narrow wood slats that extend vertically downward from the hand rail to ground level and in that manner encloses the open area under the porch. This screen work extends around the entire perimeter of the porch. The entry door to the house is located near the east end of the elevation. An Ionic column flanks each side of the door supporting a short architrave. The historic wood storm door has a full-length panel that is divided into multiple-sized small lights around its perimeter and a large single light in its center; it protects a four-panel wood door. Immediately to the west of the door is a square, wood casement window with multiple leaded, diamond-shaped lights; it has a limestone sill. Centered on the first floor elevation to the west of this window is a large picture window with a limestone sill. The shed roof of the porch is covered with asphalt shingles. Three windows are evenly spaced across the second floor elevation. The outer two are wood, double-hung, with a 2/2 configuration and they rest on a limestone stringcourse that crosses the entire façade. The middle window is smaller with two wood casement windows with a single light in each. The hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has a wide boxed in eave. Centered on all four slopes of the roof is a dormer that is covered in cedar shingles. A set of paired, wood, double-hung windows is centered in the dormer. A brick utility chimney on the west elevation of the house rises above the roof line. (Historic photo, Appendix A photo 1, far right)

51 Glendale Park. (Photo 3) House, c.1907. Contributing.

This two-and-a-half story house is a variation of the Foursquare type with Arts and Crafts features, is built over a full basement with the wall of the foundation above ground level constructed of cut limestone blocks. The house is constructed of red brick laid in a common bond. The main façade faces south. A wide, one-story porch covers the entire width of the first story of the house and is accessed at its center by seven limestone steps flanked on each side by a low brick wall with a limestone coping. A sidewalk leading straight from the public sidewalk leads to these steps. The east side of the porch is open while the west side has been enclosed. Two brick columns support the porch roof on the east side, one at the porch corner and one adjacent to the access steps; each column is capped with limestone. A short brick wall with a limestone coping encloses the east, or open, end of the porch. The west side of the porch is enclosed with a grouping of four wood, double-hung, 1/1 windows. Each is protected by a wood-framed storm window with 2/2 lights. The windows rest on a limestone sill. This is not the original construction of the porch, when constructed it was open the entire width of the façade and had round columns coming off square concrete block piers. At some point between 1910 and 1915 the original porch was altered to its current configuration (a comparison can be made by viewing historic photos 1 and 2 in Appendix A). The entry is centered on the façade directly in line with the porch steps. The door is framed with a wide wood door molding and has a fixed transom above it. The original wood door has two vertical panels in the lower three-quarters of its length and eight square lights (4X2) in its upper section. It is protected by a wood storm door with a large single light. Centered between the door and the east edge of the elevation is a grouping of three wood framed, 1/1, double-hung windows. The outer two are about one-quarter the width of the center section and all are the same height. The window opening has a limestone sill and lintel. A large beam sits across the four porch columns supporting its hipped roof. The porch roof has a wide eave typical of the Arts and Crafts style. Centered on the second story level, directly above the entry, a section of the façade extends forward from the wall; it is covered with modern siding. Three small windows are located in the upper half of this area. The outer two windows are set

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vertically, each with louvered, metal-framed, jalousie window. The fixed, metal-framed, center window sits horizontal connecting to the upper half of the two outer windows. These windows have wood sills. Centered on the brick façade, on both sides of the extended section, is a wood, double-hung, 1/1 window. Each one is covered with a modern metal-framed storm window. The roof over the main structure is pyramidal and covered with asphalt shingles; its eaves are wide and boxed. Two brick chimneys, one on the east elevation of the structure and one on the west, rise above the eaves. Centered on each the east, south, and west slopes of the roof is a large gabled dormer. These dormers each have a steeply-pitched roof and returned cornices. The dormer's façade over the street elevation of the house is recessed under a wide eave and is covered with patterned wood shingles, much like those found on Queen Anne houses. Centered in the gable of the dormer is a wood-framed, 1/1 double-hung window. Immediately adjacent to this window on both sides is narrow single light window. The dormers with their steep roofs, returned cornices and window configuration have a Colonial Revival appearance to them. (see Appendix A photo 1, second from right also photo 2 second from right)

45 Glendale Park. (Photo 4) House, Colonial Revival, c.1907. Contributing.

Constructed of red brick this is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, hipped roof Colonial Revival house with a one-story flat roof wing attached to its west elevation; the structure faces south. The main portion of the home sits over a full basement. The brick on the façade starts at ground level and is laid in a common bond. Seven concrete steps rise to a small porch set before the main entry. A short wall flanks each side of the steps and each wall has a limestone coping. A one-story, square, flat roof portico covers the porch protecting the entry. Four Ionic columns support the architrave of the portico; the two rear ones are constructed as pilasters. The flat roof features a wood balustrade that runs between four square wood, ball-topped newel posts set at each of its corners. The bays are evenly and symmetrically placed on the elevation. The center bays on the first and second floors contain doors. The main entry door is wood with two vertical lights in the upper two-thirds of its height and two recessed wood panels in its lower one-third. The door is protected by a modern metal storm door with one large light. The entrance is flanked by sidelights; the upper half has glass and the lower half a raised wood panel. The glass section has multiple leaded, diamond-shaped lights in the upper and lower quarters of the window with long vertical stretched hexagon-shaped lights connecting the upper and lower diamond-shaped sections. A large fanlight sits above the door and sidelights; it is also filled with multiple leaded, diamond-shaped lights. The porch is lighted by a metal and glass lantern that is suspended from the center of the portico ceiling. Opening onto the roof of the portico is a wood door with eight (2X4) lights that fill its full-length. The door is flanked on each side by a four-light sidelight and directly over the door is a rayed, half-round window. The sidelights are four-light flanked by a full-length, four-panel shutter. All combined this door opening is Palladian in its design. The other bays across this level are paired double-hung, wood windows each with a 4/1 light configuration. All windows on the main section of the house are the same size and construction. All have wood sills and the window openings are trimmed with wood molding and are flanked by three-panel shutters. Each of the two windows on the first floor is capped with a decorative crenellated wood lintel and the second story window frames rise to the fascia board just below the eave. A wide fascia board runs the full width of the façade just below the wide roof eave; the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The eaves are covered with a modern siding material and the modillion blocks visible along the eave line in the historic photo have been removed (see photo 2, Appendix A). There are two hipped roof dormers evenly spaced and centered on the roof, each containing a modern metal-framed, 1/1 double-hung window. The fireplace chimney rises above the roofline on the west elevation of the house. A one-story brick sunroom wing is attached to the west elevation of the house. There is a square brick column at each of the two outer corners. The area between the column and the west elevation wall is filled with a pair of fixed, wood-framed windows, each with four long horizontal lights in the lower portion and four square lights in the upper portion. Originally this was an open air porch (see historic photo 2 in Appendix A) and the date of its enclosure is undetermined.

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41 Glendale Park. (Photo 5) House, Craftsman/Colonial Revival, c.1915. Contributing.

This two-story house has been turned sideways on the lot with the main entrance centered on the west elevation underneath a one-story, flat roof porte-cochere. The house contains both Craftsman and Colonial Revival features. The south elevation faces the street. The structure sits on a full basement and the walls of the structure are covered with stucco to ground level. The street side elevation has a brick exterior chimney centered on it. There are four windows, two on each floor, that are evenly and symmetrically placed between the chimney and the edges of the elevation. The windows in the main section of the house are 8/1, wood-framed, double-hung and are original to construction. The windows are framed with wood molding and have wood sills; the two windows on the second story have decorative wedge-shaped wood keys centered on the upper frame while the bottom windows do not. The exterior brick chimney rises above the narrow roof eave and is capped with three square ceramic pots. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Centered on the east and west slopes of the roof is a gabled dormer. On the west elevation the architrave of the porte-cochere is supported at its outer corners by a grouping of three Doric columns. The east elevation of the house has a two-story sunroom wing attached. The street side of the first story has a group of four wood-framed casement windows in the upper half of the elevation. A narrow eave overhang separates the first story from the second story level. There is a grouping of three modern metal-framed, double-hung windows, fit into the historic openings filling the entire width of the second story of the sunroom. The sunroom's roof is flat with open eaves that rest on rafters whose exposed tails have been shaped with an ogee curve. (Historic photo, Appendix A photo 1, far left)

33 Glendale Park. (Photo 6) House, Tudor Revival, c.1926. Contributing.

This large, light red brick and limestone, "L" shaped, three-story house with exposed timbers faces south. The foot of the "L" is the east end of the structure with the three-story, front-facing, half-timbered gable that extends forward from the main elevation and the stem of the "L" is the east/west running, hipped roof section of the house. The first floor of the extended section is brick set in a decorative corbelled diaper pattern. Centered on the first floor of this elevation is a group of three round-arched windows that are separated from each other by columns of brick runners with an arch of soldier bricks framing each arch. The lower sections of the windows contain a wood casement window with multiple leaded, diamond-shaped lights. The upper round-arched section is fixed and also filled with leaded, diamond-shaped lights. The second story of this extended section has exposed timber beams with stucco filling the void between the timbers. A rectangular oriel window with a group of three wood, double-hung, 12/16 windows is centered on the elevation at the second story. It is supported underneath by four wood knees and covered by a copper, concave sloped roof. Centered in the gable above this, between two exposed timbers, is a small 6/6 double-hung, wood window. The eave of the steeply-pitched roof is covered with a decoratively carved bargeboard. The main section of the house, or the shaft of the "L", runs west from the front gable section. A three-faceted, castellated, limestone covered tower has been placed in the junction of the shaft and foot of the "L" and contains the main entry of the house. A Tudor-arched doorway with the original solid wood batten door is located in the center facet of the tower wall. The door opening is surrounded by stone. Two small, fixed, Tudor-arched windows, filled with multiple leaded, diamond-shaped lights are centered in the two outer facets of the tower immediately adjacent to the door. An identical window is centered on each facet, but at a progressive height, on the second story level of the tower. The crenellated battlement of the turret is separated from the lower tower by a dripstone with a carved stone gargoyle placed at the corner of each facet. The west end of the structure's main façade is the shaft of the "L" shaped house. At the west end of this section of the house is a two-story section that extends forward approximately ten inches towards the street. Centered on the first floor of this section of the facade, between the extended section on the west and the entry tower, is a grouping of six wood-framed, casement windows, each with twenty-one lights (3X7). The window opening is surrounded by limestone quoins and the windows are separated by limestone mullions. At the second story level directly above these windows the wall between the west gable and the tower extends forward creating an overhang. This overhang is half-timbered and is supported by several wood brackets. The timbers divide the overhanging wall into ten sections. Two of these sections at each end each hold a wood-framed, leaded, diamond-pane, casement window. The voids between

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the other remaining timbers along this elevation are filled with brick laid in a herringbone pattern. On the first floor of the extended west end of the elevation is a set of paired round-arched doors; they are separated by a column of runner bricks and the arches are constructed using soldier brick. The outer side of each arch comes off a square limestone springer mounted into the brick wall on the outer sides of the door openings. The wood doors are rounded at the top to fit the opening trimmed with wood molding. Each door has a full-length window and is filled with multiple leaded, diamond-shaped lights; the doors are each covered by a wood storm door. Located on the wall above the doors and below the second floor windows are a set of limestone brackets built into the wall to support a planter; no planter box is in place. Centered in this section at the second floor level is a group of three windows identical in construction, except on a smaller scale, to the six window grouping in the center section on the first floor. The steeply-pitched, east-west running roof covers the entire third floor; it is hipped on its west end and gabled on the east and is covered in slate tiles. The roof ridges and seams are covered with copper flashing. There are two dormers on the south slope of the roof; each with a diamond-pane, wood casement window and a hipped, slate tile roof. Two large, brick chimneys rise above the roof. The first near where the eastern front-facing gable intersects the main house and the other on the north slope of the east-west running section of the house, near the center. Each chimney has two decorative ceramic pots capping them off.

21 Glendale Park. (photo 7) House, Prairie, 1910. Contributing.

This structure appears much the same as it did when the historic photograph was taken almost a century ago (see historic photo, Appendix A, photo 3). The horizontal lines, grouped windows with leaded glass set in geometric patterns and the wide eaves of the roof of this two-and-a-half story, three-bay, red brick house are all attributes of the Prairie style. The house faces south and is constructed over a full basement that has a plinth course of limestone covering its outer walls with the red brick walls of the structure rising off of it. A one-story porte-cochere is attached to the east elevation of the structure; it is covered with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof and finished with green barrel tiles. All roof areas on the structure are covered with this barrel tile. A string course of limestone encompasses the house on the first floor level; on the west end of the main façade it also acts as the window sill. Another string course crosses the façade at the sill level of the windows on the second floor, and another string course that is interrupted by a window grouping forms the lintels of the windows on the second floor of the house. A one-story porch and sunroom extends southward from the western two-thirds of the façade. The west end of this extension is enclosed and the east end, centered on the façade, is an open porch. The one-story hipped roof over this area is supported by three evenly-spaced square brick columns. The porch landing is accessed by six limestone steps at its center; two low brick walls with a limestone coping enclose the sides of the porch steps and the edges of the open air porch. The main entry door is centered on the elevation directly in line with the steps. Its original wood door has three narrow vertical lights that are evenly spaced across it; the center light extends higher up the door than do the two outer lights. Separated by a column of brick, on both sides of the door is a narrow sidelight that is three-quarters the length of the door height and each has a limestone sill. These fixed sidelights contain leaded glass finished with geometric designs. A bronze, or copper, porch light is mounted on each side of the door; they are placed at about head height on the narrow brick column that separates the door opening from the sidelights. The façade of the sunroom section of the porch has a grouping of five double-hung, wood-framed windows. These have two horizontal and two vertical muntins near the outer perimeter of the windows that divide the glass into nine lights; the center three lights being longer than the upper and lower three lights. The east end of the façade on both the first and second floors extends forward enclosing the east side of the open porch. On the first floor level of this extended section is a grouping of three windows. The center window is a wood, 1/1, double-hung window that is covered by a modern metal frame storm window and is separated from the outer two windows by a narrow brick column. The outer two windows are narrow and fixed in place and contain geometric designs constructed using leaded, colored glass. These windows share a limestone sill and lintel. Directly above this window on the second story is an identical window grouping. This is also duplicated on the west end of the second story elevation directly above the sunroom. As previously mentioned, two limestone string courses act as sills and lintels for these two second floor window groupings. The brick between these stringers has been projected forward at evenly-spaced intervals creating a brick stringcourse

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across the façade enhancing the horizontal appearance of the façade. The roof of the extended section is hipped with a wide eave overhang. Directly above the first floor entrance and centered on the second story elevation is a set of paired wood, double-hung, 1/1 windows. Two solid panels, each the width of the 1/1 window opening below separates the lower windows from a fixed set of transom lights set above the panels in the peak of the gable. The transom lights are cut at an angle to match the pitch of the roof.

The roof over the main section of the house is hipped with a large hip roof dormer centered on both its east and west slopes. Two exterior chimneys, one on the east and one on west elevations of the house rise above the roof line; these are decoratively coped with limestone. The house was designed by the Hammond architect, Joseph Tristan Hutton.

17 Glendale Park. (photo 8) House, Colonial Revival, 1907. Contributing.

This two-and-a-half story, three-bay house has a full-width, one-story, enclosed porch attached to the main, or east, façade. In recent years (c.2000) there have been some alterations to the porch and second story center window of the house but it is still easily recognizable when compared to its historic photo (see historic photo, Appendix A photo 4). It was constructed using a reddish brown brick that has been laid using a common bond which starts at ground level covering the foundation. The one-story porch is divided into three sections by four square columns with the lower half of the opening between the columns being connected by a short brick wall. Each of the three areas above these walls has a group of three wood, double-hung, 1/1 windows each with an operable transom above. These windows are modern replacements made to fit the historic openings. A beam rests on the top of the brick columns, enclosing the windows and supporting the porch roof. The porch is accessed on its south elevation by six limestone steps and each side of the steps has a short protective wall capped with a limestone coping. The porch has a shed-type roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The second story of the main façade is covered in wood, probably cedar, shingles; the rest of the house is brick. The second story of the façade has a slight rake outward, about sixteen inches, at the bottom of the elevation. This creates a dormer of sorts when the elevation is extended forward to make a perpendicular and plumb wall in which to place the window. This extended area is only wide enough to hold a set of paired wood, 1/1, double-hung windows. At one time all three openings were the same height, see historic photo, but at some time the center one was changed to a single modern 1/1 window. The raking angle of the elevation creates a wide overhanging boxed in eave at the second story roofline. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a single hip roof dormer centered on its east slope. The facade of the gabled dormer is filled with a three-window grouping. The eave of the roof is pierced on the south end of the east slope of the roof by a large brick chimney that has been capped with a limestone coping.

Glendale Park (South Side)

18 Glendale Park. (photo 9) House, Colonial Revival, 1910. Contributing.

Facing east this is large two-and-a-half-story house with a two-story wing and one-story sunroom stepping down off its south elevation. There have been some changes made to the façade since it was first built. The first pertains to the main entry. In the historic photograph (historic photo, Appendix A photo 5) there is a large one-story portico that according to a previous owner, Jerome Kutak, in his paper *The Duchy of Glendale Park*, was beyond repair when he came into possession of the home. He removed the original portico in 1944. Replacement cost to duplicate the original was prohibitive so he researched and applied what is seen on the house today. The second change is the windows. Originally the windows were very large, wood, double-hung, 8/8 construction. At some point they were each replaced with a pair of modern, narrow, 4/4, double-hung windows placed side by side into the historic window openings helping to retain the façade's historic appearance. The historic wood windows were retained in the sunroom at the south end of the elevation, in the three-window grouping on first floor, and the three-window grouping on the second floor just above the entry into the house. The house was constructed using red brick that has been laid in a Flemish bond. There are three bays symmetrically placed on all three stories of the façade of the main section. The brick corners of the three-story elevation of the main section have been corbelled and staggered to resemble quoins. All window

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openings on the façade have a splayed lintel of brick with a limestone key; they all also have limestone sills. The slightly recessed main entry is classical with two Doric pilasters flanking the four-panel wood door. On the outer sides of the pilasters is a single-light, wood-framed sidelight that fills three-fourths the length of the door; the bottom quarter has a solid raised wood panel filling it. These are all original to the house. The architrave sitting across the top of the pilasters was installed in 1944. The four outer windows on the elevation are the replacements as described above. The three-window grouping in the central bay directly above the entry has a wood, double-hung, 6/6 center window that is separated by a wide wood mullion on each side from a narrow sidelight of four fixed, vertically-stacked lights. A wide molded fascia board covers the wall just underneath a boxed eave and supporting the eave is a row of modillion blocks. Along the east slope of the roof are three gables, each in line with the windows below them. The outer two dormers have enclosed triangular pediments, while the center dormer has a segmental pediment. Each of these narrow dormers has a 6/6 double-hung window; these are original to construction. The gable roof, as are all of the structure's roof areas, is covered with red slate roofing tiles. Attached to the north elevation of the house is a one-story porte-cochere. Two large, square brick columns support each outer corner of the architrave that supports the flat roof. Attached to the south elevation of the house is a two-story brick wing. Centered on the first floor elevation is a three-window group with the center section being a 6/6 wood, double-hung window and the outer two, separated from the center one by a set of wide mullions, are narrower 4/4 windows of the same construction. The fireplace chimney pierces the roof eave near the south end of the east roof slope; the chimney is corbelled at the top. Attached to the south end of the main section of the house is the one-story, flat roof sunroom. It is constructed in the same manner as the porte-cochere with brick columns at the outside corners of the architrave. The open area between them has been enclosed with a wood entry door with a panel of twelve lights (2X6) in the opening's center and filling the area on either side with a wood, 1/1 double-hung window; the area beneath the windows has been paneled. This house is one of three within the district designed by Hammond architect Addison Courtney Berry.

22 Glendale Park. (photo 10) House, Colonial Revival, c.1910. Contributing.

This three-bay house has been enlarged by placing an addition onto the rear of the structure at some point after the original construction. The main, or north façade, is the original front of the house; it is a wood frame construction covered in weatherboard. Rising along the outer edges of the façade, from the foundation level to the roof eaves is flat Doric pilaster. The three bays on the elevation are symmetrically placed across the façade. The center bay on the first floor is the entry into the house. It is accessed by eight concrete steps that rise to a concrete stoop which traverses the width of the house. The steps and the edge of the stoop are lined by a wrought iron railing. The oval glass front door is not original to construction. There are sidelights on either side of the door; they have three lights in their upper halves and a solid wood panel in the lower half. A pair of pilasters supports a broken pediment over the door. Both to the east and west of the door, centered on the elevation between the door and the corner of the house, are two large 15/1, double-hung, wood windows. Each window has a pair of fixed, decorative louvered shutters and a wood sill and lintel. Directly above each of the first story windows is a set of paired 1/1 wood, double-hung windows; each paired set is separated by a wide wood mullion. The center bay on the second story is a fixed hexagon-shaped window with nine lights (3X3). The windows are placed high on the second floor of the elevation with their frames touching the base of the dentil course that runs the width of the façade just below the narrow boxed eave. The medium-pitched, gabled roof has a shed roof dormer centered on its north slope. There is a band of three small windows filling the front elevation of the dormer; the two outer windows have 2/2 configuration and the center has a 3/3 configuration. The roof of the house and dormer are covered in asphalt shingles.

30 Glendale Park. (photo 11) House, Contemporary/ Neo-classical Revival, 1964. Non-contributing.

This house is a contemporary interpretation of the classical upright and wing. The central upright has a large portico with a pediment supported by four evenly spaced Doric columns. There are five bays evenly spaced across the central upright section. The door occupies the center bay of the first floor; it is wood with four vertical panels and two small lights near the top of the door. The door opening is surrounded by limestone

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quoins. There are two long 9/9 windows evenly placed on each side of the door. They each have a limestone sill and a splayed limestone lintel with a keystone, and each opening is flanked by a set of decorative louvered shutters. Also, on this elevation directly above each window and the door is a round window with a molded wood frame with each opening having nine lights each (3X3). The opening for each of the round windows is surrounded with decorative limestone enframements. The east and west wings of the house are identical in construction. They are side gabled, each containing two bays. The inner window on each of the wings is 9/9 wood, double-hung while the outer windows are paired as those just described. All window openings have a set of decorative, louvered shutters. A wide fascia board runs the full width of the house under the boxed eaves. Attached to the east elevation of the east wing is the garage; it steps down lower in height than the adjoining wing. It also has an end gable with a set of paired 9/9 double-hung windows centered in the wall of the garage. The roof of the entire structure is covered with asphalt shingles.

38 Glendale Park. (photo 12) House, c.1916. Contributing.

This early twentieth century house form has Craftsman attributes and is the second house in Glendale Park that is set sideways on its lot; the entry elevation faces west. This two-story, dark brown brick structure sits over a full basement and the brick starts at ground level covering the foundation. The main section of the house is rectangular. A two-story, one room wide, flat roof wing is attached to the north end of the west elevation. This wing extends north beyond the northwest corner of the house terminating in a three-sided bay at its north end. The street side, or north elevation, of the main section of the house has three window openings on each floor as does the three-sided wing. The windows on the main section are evenly spaced across the elevation. A wide brick exterior fireplace chimney has been placed between the center and west windows. The three windows on the first floor of the main section are identical in size and construction; they are wood, double-hung, 1/1, each with a limestone sill. The west window on the main section's second floor is identical to those on the first floor. The center window on the second floor is a narrow, single-light, wood-framed casement window. The east bay on the second floor contains a set of paired windows constructed as those described on the first floor. Directly below this window and above the window on the first floor is a section of decorative brick work using corbelled rowlock and header bricks to create a geometric design. Square, limestone blocks terminate each corner of the design with a large diamond-shaped limestone block placed in the design's center. This sits above a limestone eyebrow over the east window on the first floor. The eyebrow is carved limestone with a horizontal ridge that extends outward from the wall protecting the first floor window. The hip roof above the main section of the house has medium-width boxed eaves and is covered in asphalt shingles. The three-sided bay that extends forward off the northwest corner of the house has a window placed in each facet of the bay. The first floor windows use a limestone string course that extends around from the west elevation as its sills. There are two other limestone string courses that wrap around from the west elevation; one runs horizontally between the first and second story levels and the other runs just below the windows openings acting as their sills. The three windows on the first floor are fixed, single-light, and wood-framed. They are separated from each other by a column of brick that rises at each corner of the facets of the bay. The three windows on the second floor are wood, 1/1 and double-hung, identical to those described on the main section of the house. These are separated by wide wood mullions set at each corner of the facet of the wall. A moderate width roof eave gives way to a flat roof that covers this portion of the house. On the first floor of the west elevation of the wing is a group of three sets of paired wood casement windows; each casement has a single light and uses the limestone string course as a sill. The second story consists of a grouping of five 1/1, double-hung, windows identical to those described on the north elevation. This two-story wing ends just to the north of center on the west elevation. A flat roof, one-story, portico covers the entryway. It extends outwards from the center of the west elevation of the house. The portico extends beyond the west wall of the wing and out over the driveway. Its roof is supported by two square pillars that sit back from the corners of the portico so that a person exiting a vehicle could step out under its protection and the pillars not interfere. Between the entry door and the south end of the elevation there are windows symmetrically placed on each of the floor levels. The southern most are wood, 1/1 double-hung construction. The inner two, just to the south of the entry are wood casements.

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44 Glendale Park. (photo 13) House, Colonial Revival, c.1912. Non-contributing.

According to Glendale Park historian, Jerome Kutak, in his paper *The Duchy of Glendale Park*, this house has been "substantially remodeled, including, the addition of the two-story columns." The other changes appear to be the replacement of the windows and the addition of the decorative shutters. The door and sidelights are also modern replacements. A current visual inspection of the house and a review of the 1915 and 1930 Sanborn maps (Appendix B) indicate that the original form of the house has gone unaltered with the exception of the porch additions; the 1915 Sanborn shows no porch and the 1930 Sanborn indicates a one-story porch has been added. It appears that the current two-story porch and the other alterations were done in the years after the 1995 *Lake County Interim Report* survey was taken. The house sits atop of a full poured concrete basement. The wood frame structure is covered in a narrow-width modern vinyl siding. A modern porch has been placed across the width of the façade. Its short retaining wall is constructed of cut stone and has a limestone coping. This wall is open at its center with two steps that access the porch from the sidewalk leading up to the house. Set atop the porch retaining wall adjacent to the porch step opening are a set of paired Doric columns that rise to support the flat roof of the two-story portico that extends outward from the eave of the roof and covers the entry. There are three bays on the first floor of the elevation. The center bay on the first floor contains the entry door. The six-panel door does not appear to be original to the house and it is protected by a modern metal storm door. Immediately adjacent on both sides of the door is a set of sidelights with five vertical lights each. Two large thirty-six-light (6X6) picture windows are centered on the first floor elevation, one on each side of the door; they are flanked by decorative louvered shutters. These windows set in wood frames and have wood lintels. Evenly spaced along the second floor elevation, directly above the first floor openings are three identical 6/6, double-hung windows. They have wood-trimmed frames around the openings and wood sills and are flanked by decorative louvered shutters. The pyramidal roof has boxed eaves with a moderate overhang. The roof has an identical hip roof dormer centered on each of its east, north, and west slopes. The elevation of the north dormer has a group of three windows, each with a single light. The outer two windows are narrower than the center window and are separated from it by a wide wood mullion. The eaves of the dormer's roof are supported by a set of flat Doric pilasters placed at the outer edges of the elevation. A square, brick utility chimney comes through the roof on its west slope just to the north of the dormer located there. The exterior fireplace chimney rises above the roofline from the eastern elevation of the house.

50 Glendale Park. (photo 14) House, Colonial Revival. c.1922. Contributing.

This two-story, red brick structure has three bays across its façade. It sits over a full basement and the brick wall starts at ground level, covering the foundation. The center bay on the first floor is the entry. The entry door is accessed by five half-round concrete steps that lead up to a small square concrete stoop. The stoop is covered by a one-story, flat roof portico. Each corner of the portico's roof is supported by paired Ionic columns. The wood, four-panel door is original and is protected by a wood frame storm door with a large single light filling its height and width. Immediately adjacent, on both the left and right of the door opening, is a sidelight consisting of six lights each (2X3); the top and bottom lights are small squares with the two center lights being narrow and tall. On the elevation to both the east and west sides of the door, evenly set between the door and the corner of the house, is a grouping of three windows. These windows are wood, double-hung, 6/1 in construction and are separated from each other by a wide wood mullion. The window openings have limestone sills, soldier brick lintels and are flanked by decorative louvered shutters. The center bay on the second story is a grouping of three double-hung, wood windows; the center 6/1 window is wider than the outer two 1/1 windows. This window grouping is shorter than the other two outer window groups on this level. The outer two windows are each a set of paired double-hung, wood, 8/1 in construction and are directly above the openings on the lower floor. All second story windows have limestone sills. The wide roof overhang has boxed eaves. The roof is pyramidal and covered with asphalt shingles. An exterior fireplace chimney rises along the east elevation above the roof level. A flat roof sunroom is attached to the east elevation of the main structure. The roof and its architrave are supported by square brick pillars located at the outer corners of the roof; a short brick wall connects between these pillars and the east elevation of the main house enclosing the sunroom area. The openings between the walls and the architrave are each filled with a window grouping; the

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main, or south, elevation of the sunroom has a grouping of four wood-framed, single-light casements filling this section.

60 Glendale Park. (photo 15) House, Colonial Revival, c.1921. Contributing.

This symmetrically balanced two-and-a-half story, side-gabled, red brick Colonial Revival house with five bays. The house faces north. The lot rises above street level and is accessed by a walk way that incorporates six steps along its route to access the front entrance. The entry is slightly recessed and is covered by a simple entablature that is centered on the façade. The architrave of the entablature is supported at each end by a single simple Doric pilaster. The six-panel entry door does not appear to be original to construction and is covered with a modern metal storm door with a single, full-length light. The door is flanked on each side by a sidelight each with four lights in the upper half and a solid raised panel enclosing the bottom half. A fixed transom of five lights sits above the door. This door surround is not typical of Colonial Revival and more closely resembles one that would be found in a Greek Revival house. Hanging on a chain from the center of the entablature over the door is the historic bronze entry light. Evenly spaced on the first floor elevation, on both sides of the entry, are two wood, double-hung, 6/1 windows which are covered by the original wood 1/1 storm windows. These openings, as do all on the house, have limestone sills. Each of the windows is flanked by a set of functional louvered shutters. On the second story level, directly above each window opening on the first floor, is a window identical in construction except for being shorter in height than the ones below them. Centered above the entry are two small wood, double-hung windows that are narrower in width and shorter in height than the other windows of the second floor. All windows on the second floor are also original and are covered by their historic wood storm windows. A molded fascia board runs the full-width of the structure. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. At the west end of the roof the fireplace chimney pierces the roof at its ridge; it is capped with a limestone coping. The designing architect for this house was Addison Courtney Berry.

64 Glendale Park. (photo 16) House, Colonial Revival, c.1921. Contributing.

In the Colonial Revival style there are several historic inspirations from which the modern architect could draw from. The architect A. C. Berry utilized elements from the Georgian and Adam styles in this house. The structure faces north. The lot rises above the level of the public sidewalk and is accessed by a walkway leading to the house that is accessed on the northeast corner of the property. The main section of house is two-and-a-half stories with a hipped roof. It has a flat-roofed, single-story sunroom wing centered on its east elevation and smaller single-story flat-roof wing set just to the south of center on its west elevation. Another flat roof, one-story wing is centered on the east half of the rear, or south, elevation; this is an attached garage. The main section of the house is constructed of light yellow and brown bricks laid in a mottled pattern using a common bond. The main section has three bays on each floor that are symmetrically placed across the façade on each level. The slightly recessed entry is centered on the façade and accessed by three limestone steps. The entry is covered by a portico constructed as a simple entablature consisting of architrave, frieze and cornice and supported at each side by four Doric columns, the outer two rear columns are constructed as pilasters. The original wood door has a centered, full-length panel of twelve lights (2X6) and is protected by the historic wood storm door with a large, two-third length panel of eight lights (2X4). The door is flanked on each side by a wide sidelight of eight lights each (2X4). These are in turn covered with the original wood frame storm windows of four lights each (2X2). Hanging by a chain directly in front of the entrance, centered on the portico's ceiling, is a bronze entry lantern constructed in a colonial mode. The outer bays on the first floor each include a set of paired French doors. These are original to construction and have eight lights (2X4) in each door panel; the opening for each set is enclosed by a wrought iron railing that rises from a limestone sill. The one-story wing, a sunroom, on the east elevation is constructed of wood. A paired set of Doric pilasters at each side of its elevation supports the architrave on which the flat roof rests. Between these pilasters is a grouping of four wood, paired, casement windows with four lights in each panel. The wing on the west elevation is constructed in the same manner except smaller with a pair of windows. The windows of the second floor are located directly above each of the first floor openings each having a limestone sill. Each

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opening is of the same width but the outer two windows are taller than the center pair. The outer two wood, double-hung windows have 8/1 lights while the center window contains a pair wood casement windows with a single light in each; all are original to construction. The outer two windows are covered with wood storm windows of 1/1 construction. At the roofline a wide frieze board surrounds the entire house; coming off this is a row of modillion blocks that support the cornice. The hipped roof is covered with green barrel tiles. Centered on the roof on the main façade, and also on the east and west elevations, is a segmental dormer with two 4/4 wood, double-hung windows with the upper lights each cut with a radius to fit the opening. The house was designed by Hammond architect Addison Courtney Berry.

Site-Glendale Park (photo 17 and 18)

Glendale Park is a limited access enclave built around a central park/plaza; it is the first planned non-linear addition to the city of Hammond. At the entry into the development, on Hohman Avenue, the street splits immediately forming an oval parkway that circles the park. The houses within the district have been constructed on lots that ring the outside of this parkway leaving a two-and-a-half acre park in the center of the parkway forming a wide boulevard; the green area of the boulevard forms the park. The original design included another entrance centered on the west end of the district which exited onto Stateline Avenue (see photo location map). Over the years the central park/plaza has been landscaped with small manmade mounds and ridges. The responsibility for the care of this private park has been, over the majority of its existence, the combined responsibility of the inhabitants of the enclave. At the east end of the park, near the entrance from Hohman Avenue, approximately where once a street car waiting shelter stood (see Appendix A, photo 6), is a small commemorative marker pertaining to the park's history; it appears to have been placed there in the mid-1980s. The park is ringed by a series of modern street lights that are very respectful of the districts era of significance. Although the park's plantings have matured over the years the central park/plaza is today still highly representative of its historic appearance. It's landscaping and appearance still provides a rural like setting and a pleasing atmosphere, an island of respite in modern Hammond.

Resource List

<i>Property Address</i>		<i>C/NC Status</i>	<i>Secondary Building</i>
63 Glendale Park Apt. 1-4	Hammond, IN	NC	NA
57 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
51 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
45 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
41 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
33 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
21 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
17 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
18 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
22 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
30 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	NC	NA
38 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
44 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	NC	NA
50 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
60 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA
64 Glendale Park	Hammond, IN	C	NA

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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
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1905 - 1926

Significant Dates

1905, 1907, 1910, 1926

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Addison C. Berry

J. T. Hutton

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 span of years between 1905, the year the Glendale Addition was platted, to 1926 takes the Glendale Historic District through its developmental years. Only two of the homes within the district boundaries were constructed after 1926, 1964 and 1968, and these do not fit into the era of significance for the district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

The Glendale Park Historic District is eligible for placement upon the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its representation of the broader patterns of suburban development in Hammond, Lake County, Indiana demonstrated in its planning and development and under Criterion C for its fine examples of architecture. Glendale Park is a limited access enclave built around a central park/plaza and is the first planned, non-linear addition to the City of Hammond. The district qualifies under Criterion C for its many examples of early twentieth century architectural styles and though many of these houses are spacious they are all considered to be modern homes. Among the architecture in the district are examples of the Colonial and Tudor Revivals, Prairie School and Bungalow/Craftsman styles. Several of the houses are the work of locally significant master architects J. T. Hutton and Addison C. Berry and all demonstrate the embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The district demonstrates a movement away from the industrial city center of Hammond towards the suburbs as set forth in the Multiple Property listing for *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960*.

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

Criterion A

Suburban movement had started in the industrial cities of the eastern United States before the Civil War. Due to industrialization these cities experienced a tremendous growth in the years before the American Civil War. One of the key limitations to this movement was the availability of convenient public transportation.² Their tightly packed urban residential areas were necessary due to these limitations and were often limited to walking as the mode of transportation. This need made property close to the industries very valuable promoting the need to utilize every square foot thus creating a dense population. These types of residential areas were viewed by the social reformers of the day as being dirty, unruly environments that did more harm than good for those who lived there. Seeking a better environment in which to reside and raise their families the middle class began moving away from the city's dirty and clustered industrial centers. This type of suburban movement away from the city center would be what Robert C. Wood, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under President John F. Kennedy, would call a "migration of the short-haul."³ The new areas were closer to nature and provided a better atmosphere for good middle class citizens to raise families but were still convenient to the commercial and industrial center. As mentioned one of the key limitations to this movement was the availability of convenient public transportation. This was eased in Hammond in 1892 when the Hammond Electric Railroad was established.⁴ It ran to Conkey Street, adjacent to the Hohman Avenue entrance into the district.

Glendale Park was platted on August 10, 1905.⁵ It is situated between Hohman Avenue and the Indiana-Illinois state line, about a mile and a quarter south of the commercial center of Hammond. When the addition was platted it was located just inside the southwest corner of the city limits. The areas to its west and south were still rural farm land with the small German farmer community of Saxony located about a mile to the southeast. The entrance to Glendale Park was located at the southern terminus of a two mile long street car line that had been established in 1892 providing transportation into the city's commercial center.⁶

² Clifford Edward Clark, jr., The American Home, 1800-1960, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), p. 73, and 89. (hereafter referred to as Clark)

³ Robert C. Wood, Suburbia: Its People and Their Politics, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958), p. 60.

⁴ Chicago Transit and Railfan Website at <http://web.me.com/willvdv/chirailfan/histihmd.html>

⁵ Lake County Indiana Plat Book 5, page 43.

⁶ Hammond Yearbook, p.65.

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Glendale Park incorporates many of the concepts of the City Beautiful movement that grew out of the 1893 Columbian Exhibition in Chicago. American cities, due to industrialization, had grown very fast in the early nineteenth century increasing in population by 700 percent, from around 500,000 in the 1830s to 3.8 million by the time the Civil War started in 1861.⁷ The growth of these cities was haphazard at best with residential, mercantile, and industrial structures intermixed on the landscape. No one could escape the squalor. Seeking a solution to these problems the suburban movement began. But even the new suburbs often over time followed the same established pattern. Because of this suburban movement the cities feared they were losing their central position, power, wealth and significance to the suburban growth taking place outside their city limits. At the turn-of-the-twentieth-century the City Beautiful Movement was a nationwide trend in urban planning with the hopes of rectifying the decay and demoralization of communities through the beautification of the city. Its proponents believed that the use of high aesthetics in the design of their cities would imbue the city dwellers with a moral and civic virtue. They believed that by beautifying an urban area with wide, elegant avenues, carefully planned landscape designs, and opulent buildings, the pride of the city would be restored, and inner cities would maintain their central position within the expanding community. In the Department of the Interior's booklet, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, the City Beautiful concepts are described as having:

A general plan of development, specifications and standards, and use of deed restrictions...to control house design, ensure quality and harmony of construction, and create spatial organization suitable for fine homes in a park setting.⁸

This describes Glendale Park.

Glendale Park was the first suburban addition to the city of Hammond not to use a rigid right angle grid. The planners of the district platted large, spacious lots as opposed to the narrow width city lots that were common throughout the rest of the city. This addition was laid out with an oval parkway built around a large central plaza with wide and deep residential lots giving the suburb a more relaxed and open atmosphere. Its layout was designed and constructed with limited access with a main entrance on Hohman and a secondary entrance, until 1941, at the west end opening onto Stateline Avenue. In many ways Glendale Park resembles an extra wide boulevard. The addition's limited access provided it with a great deal of privacy and exclusivity, setting the district apart from any previous developments in Hammond. Glendale Park was not laid out using the natural contours of the land to create a "picturesque" landscape as promoted by early suburban advocates such as Andrew Jackson Downing and later by Frederick Law Olmstead and used in residential developments such as Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, and Riverside, Illinois.

The region surrounding Glendale Park was primarily flat with a shallow undulating landscape created when the area was under the ancient Lake Michigan. The Northwest Ordinance in 1787 eliminated the troublesome metes and bounds system of survey that had been in use in colonial America and earlier in Europe which had relied upon landmarks to develop and measure a property's boundary. The Northwest Ordinance introduced the linear method of survey from which all properties could be measured using navigational and mathematical techniques primarily using the east/west and north/south compass points that created the grid on a map. This linear method of surveying simplified the process. It helped prevent overlapping property claims and boundary disputes. But, it made easier the introduction of a grid pattern onto the landscape. This often made a picturesque landscape more difficult. In the cities the linear grid with its right angles did not provide for much in the application of aesthetics without major adjustments.

⁷ Clifford Edward Clark, jr., *The American Home, 1800-1960*, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), p. 72. (hereafter referred to as Clark)

⁸ Ames, p. 39.

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The layout design of Glendale Park follows closely a train of thought put forward by landscape architect Maxmillian G. Kern. Kern believed the linear grid system could be improved providing many of the aesthetics created by Downing and Olmstead using their curvilinear picturesque.⁹ Kern was a midwestern landscape designer who continually came into conflict with the linear gridiron system of survey that had been placed upon the Midwest by law. In 1884 Kern put forward his ideas in a book entitled, *Rural Taste in Western Towns and Country Districts* and then applied his concepts to the Forest Park Addition to St. Louis in 1887.¹⁰ It used limited access, private streets and landscaped boulevard medians to create an exclusive upscale neighborhood. Glendale Park applies the same layout except on a smaller scale.

The two-and-a-half acre central park/plaza within Glendale Park was designed as residential communal property. Though it was deeded to the city of Hammond, the chore of its maintenance was to be divided up by the district's residents.¹¹ When originally laid out the district had entrances on both Hohman Avenue, at its east end, and onto Stateline Avenue at its west end. The west entrance was closed in 1941 due to frequent automobile crashes at the intersection.¹² When platted in 1905 Glendale Park was at the southern terminus of the city streetcar line and to accommodate the residents of the development a small brick waiting station was built (see historic photo 6 in Appendix A). This structure had been removed by 1915.¹³ With the exception of the sealing off of the west entrance and the removal of the street car waiting station the layout of the addition remains today as it was first laid out in 1905. Glendale Park was and is an exclusive and private enclave for its residents. The property on which Glendale Park is situated was purchased from the Zachau estate in 1903 for \$10,000.¹⁴ It was platted on August 10, 1905, by Gostlin, Meyn and Company, a real-estate firm created a couple of years earlier by combining the individual real-estate interests of W. H. Gostlin, Peter W. Meyn and Alexander Murray Turner, all of whom would buy lots, and two would build, within the addition.¹⁵

A newspaper article dated February 7, 1907, indicates that some form of covenant was to be entered into by the property owners stating that the individual owners will be responsible for their own property's landscaping as well as for a portion of the cost of the central park/plaza and setting guidelines as to how this is to be done.¹⁶ A review of the Lake County deed records shows that the first lot, lot 17 or address 60, was sold to William F. Bridge, the Lake County Surveyor, on January 5, 1906, but he would never build or reside in the development.¹⁷ It was he who had signed off on the original plat six months before. A year would pass before anymore lots were sold. The largest group of sales took place in March of 1907; when six lots were sold, three more would be sold by October, 1907, and all of the original lots had been sold by May of 1915.¹⁸

⁹ Ames, p.37.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ "Glendale Soon to be Peopled," Copy available in Glendale Park file at the Suzanne Long Room at Hammond Public Library.

¹² Jerome Kutak, "The Duchy of Glendale Park," 1983 revised lecture. Copy available in Glendale Park file at the Suzanne Long Room at Hammond Public Library.

¹³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1915, plate 36. See Appendix B.

¹⁴ Hammond, Indiana: the Great Industrial and Railroad Center, "Real Estate in Hammond." Copy available in Glendale Park file at the Suzanne Long Room at Hammond Public Library. A search for the deed of sale was not done.

¹⁵ 1904 Hammond Daily News Special Edition, Hammond Historical Society, reprint 1966, p.35. Copy available in Glendale Park file at the Suzanne Long Room at Hammond Public Library.

¹⁶ "Glendale Soon to be Peopled," Copy available in Glendale Park file at the Suzanne Long Room at Hammond Public Library. Note: A search of several of the originating deeds did not produce a deed restriction section as part of the original deed. These may have been enforced only as through a gentleman's type of agreement. This is further evidenced in a statement within a history written by a Glendale Park Property owner in a history he wrote about Glendale Park entitled "The Duchy of Glendale Park" written in 1979 by Jerome Kutak. He discusses a lawsuit that the residents filed in the 1960s to stop the building of the condominiums that now stand at #63. The residents lost. Kutak states that an agreement was implemented in 1908 by the residents that limited the lot owners to be able to build only a single residential dwelling. The fact that they lost the case indicates that there probably was nothing more in place than a mutual verbal agreement and that no binding written agreement could be produced.

¹⁷ Lake County Deed Record, Book 117, page159.

¹⁸ See appendix C for list of buyers by lot number and address, original sale price, date of deed and source.

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Criterion C

The Glendale Historic District was created for the Hammond elite. The homes in the district are large and set upon spacious lots all sharing a wide common set back. They surround a large landscaped central plaza and the houses constructed around it reflected the prominent position that their owners held in Hammond. The district's houses are representative of several styles popular in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Several are the works of local master architects J.T. Hutton and A.C. Berry. The homes in the district are unique and individual in their construction. There are other examples of these styles located within the city of Hammond. Individual examples can be found placed throughout the city. Many of these today, however, have been altered over the years and are not representative of their original construction and their original historic neighborhood settings are gone. However, the ones located within the Glendale Park Historic District have been well maintained as has the central park/plaza. The district provides a cohesive presentation of how the addition would have appeared during its era of significance.

Architectural Styles

The **Colonial Revival** style (1880-1955)¹⁹ developed after the 1876 Centennial Celebration held in Philadelphia when the American people experienced a rebirth in the interest in their nation's colonial heritage.²⁰ The earlier Georgian and Adam styles are the main influences on the revival's styling with some attributes from post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial homes from the Atlantic seaboard incorporated into them.²¹ The Colonial Revival can be divided into two eras. The earliest came on the heels of the Centennial Celebration and was promoted by the fashionable architectural firm of McKim, Mead, White and Bigelow. These early homes were rarely historically correct and were the result of a free interpretive use of colonial attributes. This began to shift around the turn of the twentieth century when a more detailed research and adherence to proportion was studied and applied to the style. Both approaches are evident in Glendale Park.²² Colonial Revival styling was adaptable to large, leisure class homes and could also be easily adapted to small working class homes, its popularity was universal.

Identifying features of the style are accentuated front doors, often with pediments supported by pilasters. The doors often have sidelights, sometimes with fanlights overhead, and are at times protected by a portico supported by columns. The façades demonstrate a balanced symmetry though occasionally they are designed with off center doors. The windows are double-hung with multi-light sashes and frequently set in adjacent pairs and at times Palladian windows are set into the façade. Wall coverings vary from wood clapboard to brick and stone. The roofs can be hipped, side-gabled and gambrel in their construction.²³ The gambrel roof form is often associated with the Dutch Colonial style. Examples in the district are located at #s 17, 18, 22, 44, 45, 50, 60 and 63.

The **Craftsman** style is identified by low-pitched roofs with exposed rafters and wide eaves are often supported by knees or braces, with a large exposed porch supported by tapered piers and columns.²⁴ The roofs can be front-gabled, side-gabled, cross-gabled or hipped. The window's upper sashes are often multi-lighted with the lower sash being of one light of glass. They are often grouped in twos, threes and more forming a ribbon of windows. The style is directly influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement that swept the

¹⁹ All era of popularity dates taken from Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Homes*, (NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003)

²⁰ Gerald Foster, *American Houses: a Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home*, (NY: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004), p.284. (hereafter referred to as Foster)

²¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Homes*, (NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003), p. 326. (hereafter referred to as McAlester)

²² McAlester, p.326.

²³ McAlester, p. 321.

²⁴ McAlester, p. 453-454.

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country in the late 1800s and early twentieth century. This movement promoted the use of natural beauty to enhance the home, trying to remove the repetitive industrial aspect created by mass production with the promotion of skilled local craftsmanship. A combination of materials, wood, stucco, brick, stone and shingles are used to enhance the appearance. This style received a tremendous following in the United States from the turn of the twentieth century until the Great Depression. It was a style that easily provided a platform for the concepts that rose out of the national movement towards smaller homes. The style is often interchanged with the term bungalow which is more of a form than a style. Craftsman homes are not purist in their application of décor and many of the architectural attributes of other styles popular during were incorporated into their design. The Craftsman style was also applied to the four-square form. Examples in Glendale Park are located at #s 38 and 41.

The **Tudor Revival** style, popular from the 1880s through the 1930s and beyond, is a modern mimic of a mixture of Medieval English housing forms with attributes of the English Renaissance, Elizabethan, and Jacobean styles. These include steeply-pitched roofs and gables, patterned stone or brick work, leaded windows, often grouped, in either double-hung or casement construction, half-timbering often with the void areas between the timber being filled with stucco, prominent chimneys, and often having a Tudor-arched doorway.²⁵ Often these houses are constructed with large front gables and employ varied pitched roofs and eave heights to accentuate the structure's aesthetic appeal. This style used multiple materials such as, brick, stucco, wood clapboard and stone to create an artistically pleasing façade. The style adapted easily to small as well as grand scale homes. The single example within the district is located at #33.

The **Prairie** style was developed by a group of creative Chicago architects that have come to be known as the Prairie School, Frank Lloyd Wright being the acknowledged master. It flourished from around 1900 into the 1920s and is considered to be one of the few truly American architectural concepts.²⁶ The style's form is typically two stories with one-story wings or porches. They are designed with a low-to-the-ground horizontal appearance that helps integrate them with their settings. The exterior walls are commonly covered with light colored stucco, brick or concrete blocks. The roofs are generally low-pitched with wide overhanging eaves. Window groupings help accentuate the horizontal, low to the ground appearance of the structure.²⁷ Examples are located at # 57, 51, and 21

The **Foursquare** is more of a form than a style. It is defined as being a house two stories tall, with a raised basement, full-width veranda, capped with a pyramidal roof that contains at least one dormer. It has a floor plan of four nearly equal-sized rooms per floor usually with stairwell and entry that is offset to one side of the structure. Though larger than the bungalow the Foursquare still continued the movement away from the more restrained ornamentation that was prevalent in the Victorian homes of the late 1800s, yet the form was easily adaptable to the same concurrent architectural stylings that the bungalow embraced. Even though it is less simplistic than the bungalow it appealed to the American middle class because it represented a solid stability.²⁸ A good example of a four-square form can be seen at # 57.

Architects

Joseph Tristan Hutton was born in Dunville, Ontario, in 1861, attending St. Catherine's College in that province specializing in polytechnic courses. In 1884, he moved to Chicago working for several architectural firms before moving to Hammond in 1895, where he opened his own firm practicing his art until through the

²⁵ McAlester. p. 358.

²⁶ McAlester, p. 440.

²⁷ Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture: an Illustrated Encyclopedia*, (NY: W. W. Norton & Company, 1998), p.259.

²⁸ Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930*, (Boston: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1986), p. 84.

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1920s.²⁹ During his career Hutton built many public buildings and private residences. His obituary lists as his public works as the courthouses in Newton and Boone counties in Indiana, in Hammond he built the Federal Building on State Street, the old Superior Courthouse on Hohman (demolished in 1974), Hammond's Carnegie Library (demolished in 1967) as well as several schools in Hammond, South Bend, and Michigan City.³⁰ He also built commercial and industrial buildings which included the W.B. Conkey building now housing several Hammond city offices. He is credited in a newspaper article from May, 1910, as the architect for the Peter W. Meyn house located at 21 Glendale Park.³¹

Addison Courtney Berry had studied architecture under the famous architect Daniel Burnham in Chicago and he is listed in the Chicago City Directories from 1892 until 1907 as a draftsman with that firm.³² His obituary credits him working on the Chicago Art Institute building on Michigan Avenue and the Chicago Public Library at the corner of Michigan and Randolph while with the Burnham firm.³³ In Hammond he designed the Calumet Bank building, the Northern States Life Insurance Company, the Citizens National Bank and the old Hammond Country Club, now the American Legion Hall in Calumet City to name a few. He designed houses for many.³⁴ In Glendale Park he is credited with building the A.M. Turner home at 18 Glendale Park, the house at 64 Glendale Park for Edward Bohling and the house at 60 Glendale Park for Julius H. Meyn. All of these are designed in the Colonial Revival style.

Conclusion

For the reasons described the Glendale Park Historic District qualifies for placement upon the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its significant examples of architecture and under Criterion A for its community planning and development. It is a district of finely maintained homes built around a central park/plaza with several of the homes representing some of the best residential work of local master architects J.T. Hutton and A.C. Berry, amply reflecting the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction of their era of significance. Glendale Park was the first addition in Hammond to be laid out using a non-grid linear street plan and demonstrating a degree of control on its development. Glendale Park played a significant role in the development and growth of Hammond. The district would be easily recognizable today to any of its original residents.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Hammond, Lake County, Indiana, sits in the very northwest corner of the state, an area known as the Calumet Region. The Potawatomi Indians occupied the Region until the 1830s when Federal law moved them west. The first European settlers came to the area around Hammond in 1847. In 1851 Ernest and Caroline Hohman, the first permanent settlers in what would become Hammond, settled on the north side of the Grand Calumet River building a toll bridge and opening an inn. In 1852 the Michigan Central Railroad passed through the area and William Sohl built the area's first store near the railroad station on what would become Hohman Avenue. Hammond's location, immediately southeast of Chicago, and the railroads that traversed the area entering Chicago are what made the city possible. Almost all railroads heading into, or out of Chicago, from or towards the east and southeast passed through the city. In 1868, because of the railroads, George Hammond established a meat packing plant on the south side of the Grand Calumet not far from the Hohman's Inn. This

²⁹ William Frederick Howat, M.D., A Standard History of Lake County, Indiana and the Calumet Region, (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1915), p. 572.

³⁰ "Hutton Dead: His Fame Extended Outside District," The Hammond Times, 5-27-1932P.1, headline and col. 8.

³¹ "P.W. Meyn Breaks Ground for House," Hammond Times, 5/21/1910, p. 1, col. 7.

³² From list in "Architect" file, vertical files, Suzanne Long Room Hammond Public Library.

³³ "Addison Berry Architect, Dies" Hammond Times 2/13/1940. "Architect" file, vertical files, Suzanne Long Room Hammond Public Library.

³⁴ A list of homes built by A. C. Berry from "Architect" files in vertical files in the Suzanne Long Room at the Hammond Public Library.

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drew people to the area seeking employment. Many more followed and a small settlement developed.³⁵ In 1883, Marcus Towle, a partner in the slaughterhouse, surveyed and platted the town.³⁶ Before being named Hammond in 1883, the little settlement had been known variously as Hohman, Hohman's Bridge, and State Line Slaughterhouse.³⁷

The original town was situated along the Indiana/Illinois border south of the east/west running Michigan Central Railroad corridor. It was along this railroad corridor where other early industries located and where the commercial center of Hammond would develop. The railroads intersected the city from the east and south and eventually left very few areas where they did not have an influence, or effect, upon everyday life.³⁸ One area the railroads did not traverse was the Hohman Avenue corridor that runs north and south through the commercial center of Hammond, paralleling the Indiana-Illinois state line. Hohman Avenue would, by the turn of the twentieth century, become Hammond's main street. It was south along Hohman Avenue where most of early Hammond's middle and upper class residential neighborhoods would develop.

In 1892, the Hammond Electric Railroad established a street car service along a two-mile stretch of Hohman Avenue going about a mile south of the city's center.³⁹ This streetcar service made traveling into the city's center easier and opened up many additional areas farther south of central Hammond to development. The convenience of these neighborhoods to streetcar commuter lines was a vital selling point to prospective buyers in these areas.⁴⁰ Glendale Park was located at the southern terminus of this line. The streetcar suburbs flourished in Hammond between the 1890s and 1920s when the automobile became the preferred means of transportation in the United States.⁴¹

On October 23, 1901, the Hammond Slaughter House burnt, it was the major employer in the city and it was never rebuilt. This caused major economic problems in Hammond. Then in 1903, to try and offset this loss, a group of local investors organized Gostlin, Meyn and Company a realty company organized to try and attract new businesses into Hammond.⁴² One of their earliest successful endeavors was enticing the Standard Steel Car Company to locate their new train car manufacturing plant in Hammond, opening in 1906.⁴³ Gostlin, Meyn and Company is also the company that developed Glendale Park. Two of the earliest builders within the park, though not the first, were founding members of the company; Peter Meyn at #21, and A. M. Turner at #18. By 1926 all but two of the houses within the district had been built; the last two would not be constructed until the 1960s.

³⁵ Kenneth Schoon, Calumet Beginnings, (Bloomington IN: Indiana University Press, 2003), p. 158-159. (hereafter referred to as Schoon)

³⁶ Information provided by maps in "Brief History of Hammond" by, Richard M. Lytle. Available at Suzanne Long Room at Hammond Public Library, p.6. Also: Bigott, p. 61.

³⁷ Schoon, p. 159-160.

³⁸ Note: By 1891 there were eight railroads that passed through Hammond and by 1908 this would reach a total of thirteen that would pass through the city. In 1891 fifty passenger trains alone stopped in Hammond each day. Hammond was one of the busiest rail centers in the country. Information from Chicago Transit and Railfan Website at <http://web.me.com/willvdv/chirailfan/histihmd.html> and "Hammond History Timeline" City of Hammond website at <http://www.hammondindiana.com/history2.htm>, accessed 20 April 2010.

³⁹ Chicago Transit and Railfan Website at <http://web.me.com/willvdv/chirailfan/histihmd.html>

⁴⁰ This is demonstrated in a full page ad in the newspaper where in a prominent place in the upper right hand corner of the page, in large script it is noted that the "Conkey Avenue Cars turn here." This is a reference to the Hammond street car service that turned east off of Hohman avenue just to the northeast of this new subdivision. Lake County Times, "Kenwood Park Addition to Hammond" 10 April 1910.

⁴¹ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places, (U.S. Department of the Interior Publication, 2002), p.17-20. (hereafter referred to as Ames)

⁴² Lance Trusty, Hammond: a Centennial Portrait, (Norfolk/Virginia Beach, VA: 1984), p.71.

⁴³ Hammond Indiana Community American Bicentennial Committee, Hammond Indiana's American Bi-Centennial Yearbook, (Hammond: Rand McNally & Company, 1976), p.71. (hereafter referred to as Hammond Yearbook)

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The first house in Glendale Park was built at #57 by John N. Beckman in 1907.⁴⁴ Three others were built in 1907 at #'s 17, 45, and 51 Glendale Park. Their sequence of completion is not known. The next houses built were at #'s 18, 22, and 21 were all built in 1910.⁴⁵ In 1912 the house at #44 was built. Its date of construction is not recorded but the 1911-12 city directory shows it occupied by the property owner at its time of publication.⁴⁶ The house at #41 Glendale Park was built according to the tax assessment records in 1915.⁴⁷ This can also be seen in the 1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance map in Appendix B. The next house built was at #38 in 1916.⁴⁸ This would be the last house built in the addition until after WWI was over. In 1921 construction began again with construction at #64 and #60; they were completed in 1922.⁴⁹ Also in 1922 #50 was constructed.⁵⁰ The last house built in Glendale Park before the 1960s would be at #33 which was built in 1926.⁵¹ (See 1930 Sanborn Insurance Map in Appendix B) This left only three undeveloped lots in Glendale Park and they would not be utilized for almost forty years when a home was built at #30 and a four unit apartment house/condo was built on #63. The thirteen contributing houses represent Glendale Park during its era of significance from 1907-1960.

During its period of significance Glendale Park was an upscale residential district that housed many of the people that had a direct effect upon the growth of Hammond in the area of commerce and social history. When George Hammond moved his entire operation from Hammond in 1903 after a fire destroyed it the business and financial association of many of the residents formed the organizations and alliances that would help Hammond survive into the future.⁵² Many of these men would eventually reside in Glendale Park. A review of the inhabitants of this period (see appendix D) demonstrates this interconnection. Most of the pre-World War I occupants were associated with each other in banking and real-estate and legal activities. Belman, Turner, and Meyn were all officers in the First National Bank of Hammond. Turner, Beckman and Meyn were partners in Gostlin, Meyn and Company, and L.L. Bomberger was the attorney for the organization.

Their efforts attracted the Standard Steel Car Company of Lyndora, Pennsylvania, to open up a Midwest manufacturing operation in Hammond in 1906. This became the city's largest employer eventually creating 5000 jobs. Without these men pulling together their finances Hammond may not have survived too far into the twentieth century.⁵³ Two of the lots in the neighborhood during this period were sold to the Lyndora Land Improvement Company, a subsidiary of Standard Steel Car who built homes for its management team in the

⁴⁴ "John N. Beckman, 89, succumbs to Heart Ailment," The Hammond Times 5/ 23/1946.

⁴⁵ This information is from a Hammond Times articles "Glendale Soon to be Populated, dated 2/7/1907, "P.W. Meyn Breaks Ground for House", 5/21/1910 and "Meyn House to be Ready Nov.1" 10/16/1910.

⁴⁶ Smith's 1911-12 City Directory of Hammond and West Hammond, p. 335. (copy available at Suzanne Long Room Lake County Public Library. Note: Its date of construction is not known but the lot was not purchased until March 1909, Lake County Indiana Deed Book 154 page 557 and the purchaser who is also its first occupant is not mentioned in any of the earlier newspaper articles from 1907 or 1910. This leads to the hypothesis that the house was probably not started or planned at the earliest until the Spring of 1911. The Lake County Assessment Record lists the construction date as 1912.

⁴⁷ The property owner, Fred C. Crumpacker, does not appear at this address in Smith's Directory of Hammond and West Hammond in 1914, p.443, but does appear in Caron's Hammond Directory 1917-1918-1919, p704, making 1915 a reasonable construction date.

⁴⁸ This is the construction date recorded on the Lake County Tax Assessment Record. The Revised lecture on the "Duchy of Glendale Park" lists 1916 as the year it was constructed by Herman Poppenhusen. Caron's Hammond Directory 1917-1918-1919, p493, list him there and Smith's Directory of Hammond and West Hammond in 1914, p.443, does not.

⁴⁹ These dates come from the Lake County Tax Assessment Record. Smith's Directory of Hammond and West Hammond for 1921-1922 show both properties occupied by their builders. A compilation of homes built by A. C. Berry from the Suzanne Long Room at the Hammond Public Library lists them both as being constructed 1921. The possibility that these were concurrent constructions is strong since both were designed and built by the same architect.

⁵⁰ Lake County Tax Assessment Record. Note: this address it is not shown as occupied in Smith's Directory of Hammond and West Hammond for 1921-1922 indicating that it was built after the directory went to print which had listed #'s 60 and 64. This helps solidify the argument that a 1921 build date for these two structures is possible since the directory covers a two year span.

⁵¹ Lake County Tax Assessment Record. This was the year that Peter Meyn gave this property to his daughter as a wedding gift, Lake County Deed Book 374, p. 132. However, Polk's Hammond Directory does not place them at that address until 1928.

⁵² 1904 Hammond Daily News Special Edition, Hammond Historical Society, reprint 1966, p.35. Copy available in Glendale Park file at the Suzanne Long Room at Hammond Public Library.

⁵³ Hammond Yearbook, p. 71.

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district in 1908. The district filled out between 1914 and 1926 attracting several other bankers such as Frank Hammond of the Hammond Savings and Trust, Julius Meyn, Peter Meyn's son, of the First Trust and Savings Bank, Benjamin Strong of Maywood Trust and Savings. During this time it became the home of several owners and officers of industries located in Hammond: William Wilke, president of Hammond Lead Products; H.A. Poppenhusen, engineer at Hammond Lead Products; John F. Beckman, president of Home Lumber Company; William Tangerman, president/owner of Keith Railway Equipment Company; Alfred Wilcox, treasurer of W. B. Conkey Publishing Company; Taylor E. Winthrop, vice president of Taylor Chain Company; Emil Eislet, manager of Standard Steel Car. Glendale Park was also home to several of the early officers of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO): manager W.D. Ray, vice president B.S. Walters, and CEO Dean Mitchell, all lived within the district during the first half of the twentieth century. The district also housed many professionals such as the doctors Kuhn, Howard and Gillis. The district also housed three members of the Crumpacker family, all attorneys and related to Dean Crumpacker the United States Congressman from Valparaiso, Indiana. Many of these families remained in the district into the 1950s, 60s and beyond.

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Lake County Records

Lake County Indiana Plat Book.

Lake County Deed Record Book

Lake County Tax Assessment Records

Electronic

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 089-090-45001-018

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.92
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>456505</u>	<u>4605816</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>456250</u>	<u>4605656</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>456503</u>	<u>4605657</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>456249</u>	<u>4605814</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Start at a point on the northwest corner of the intersection of Hohman Avenue and the east/west running alley located north of Wildwood Street and south of the entrance into Glendale Park. Follow the west side of Hohman Avenue north to a point on the southwest corner of the intersection of the east/west running alley located to the north of the Glendale Park entrance and south of Detroit Street. Turn west and travel down the south side of the alley until you reach the southeast corner of the intersection of the alley and Stateline Avenue. Turn south and follow the east side of Stateline Avenue until you reach the northeast corner of the intersection of Stateline Avenue with the east/east running alley located north of Wildwood Street. Turn east and travel down the north side of the alley until you reach the starting point where the alley intersects Hohman Avenue.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries encompass the entire Glendale Park addition as platted in 1905.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gregg Abell

organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date February 15, 2011

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

city or town Dyer state IN zip code 46311

e-mail gabell@bsugmail.net

Glendale Park Historic District
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

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.

Refer to photograph location map.

Name of Property: Glendale Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Hammond

County: Lake State: Indiana

Photographer: Gregg Abell

Date Photographed: All photographs except numbers 2, 6 and 14 taken on October 4, 2010. Photos number 2 and 6 taken March 10, 2011 and photo number 14 was taken March 15, 2011.

Description of Photograph(s) 1 through 16.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. 63 Glendale Park. | Main façade, 1968 condo. | View to north. |
| 2. 57 Glendale Park. | Main façade, J.N. Beckman House. | View to north. |
| 3. 51 Glendale Park. | Southeast perspective,
Hammond/Ennis/Swibes House. | View to northwest. |
| 4. 45 Glendale Park. | Main façade, Oldhausen House. | View to north. |
| 5. 41 Glendale Park. | Southeast perspective,
F.C. Crumpacker House. | View to northwest. |
| 6. 33 Glendale Park. | Southwest perspective
William Wilke House. | View to northwest. |

Glendale Park Historic District
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 7. 21 Glendale Park. | Main façade, Peter W. Meyn House. | View to north. |
| 8. 17 Glendale Park. | Main façade, William C. Belman House. | View to west. |
| 9. 18 Glendale Park | Main façade, Alexander Murray Turner House. | View to west. |
| 10. 22 Glendale Park. | Main façade, Loudon L. Bomberger House. | View to south. |
| 11. 30 Glendale Park. | Main façade, Reeder House. | View to south. |
| 12. 38 Glendale Park. | Southeast perspective, John Beckman, sr. House. | View to south. |
| 13. 44 Glendale Park. | Main façade, Applegate-Frankenfield House. | View to south. |
| 14. 50 Glendale Park. | Main façade, Applegate-Frankenfield House. | View to south. |
| 15. 60 Glendale Park. | Main façade, Kuhn House. | View to south. |
| 16. 64 Glendale Park. | Main façade. Bohling-Mitchell House. | View to south. |
| 17. Glendale Park Plaza | View along north parkway towards west. | View to the west. |
| 18. Glendale Park Plaza | View from west end of plaza. | View to the east. |

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

name See list in Appendix E

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend 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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Appendix A

Glendale Park Historic District
Name of Property
Lake County, Indiana
County and State
Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State, 1830-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Photos

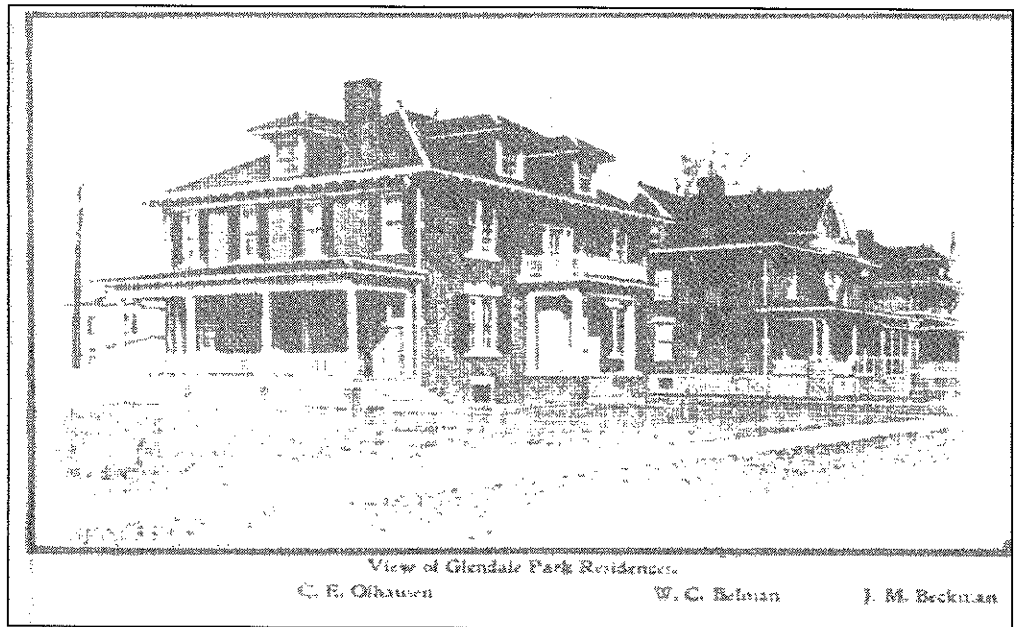
1. Photograph circa 1915. North Glendale Park addresses (right to left) #s 57, 51, 45, and 41. View to northwest.

Photographer unknown. Photo from walking tour brochure *Glendale Park: an Historical Architectural Guide*, The Hammond Historic Preservation Commission.



2. Photograph circa 1910. North Glendale Park addresses (right to left) #s 51, 45, and 41. View to northeast.

Photographer unknown. Photo taken from walking tour brochure *Glendale Park: an Historical Architectural Guide*, The Hammond Historic Preservation Commission.



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Appendix A

Glendale Park Historic District
Name of Property Lake County, Indiana
County and State Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State, 1830-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Photos

3. 21 North Glendale Park. Peter W. Meyn House, circa 1910. View to northwest.

Photographer unknown.

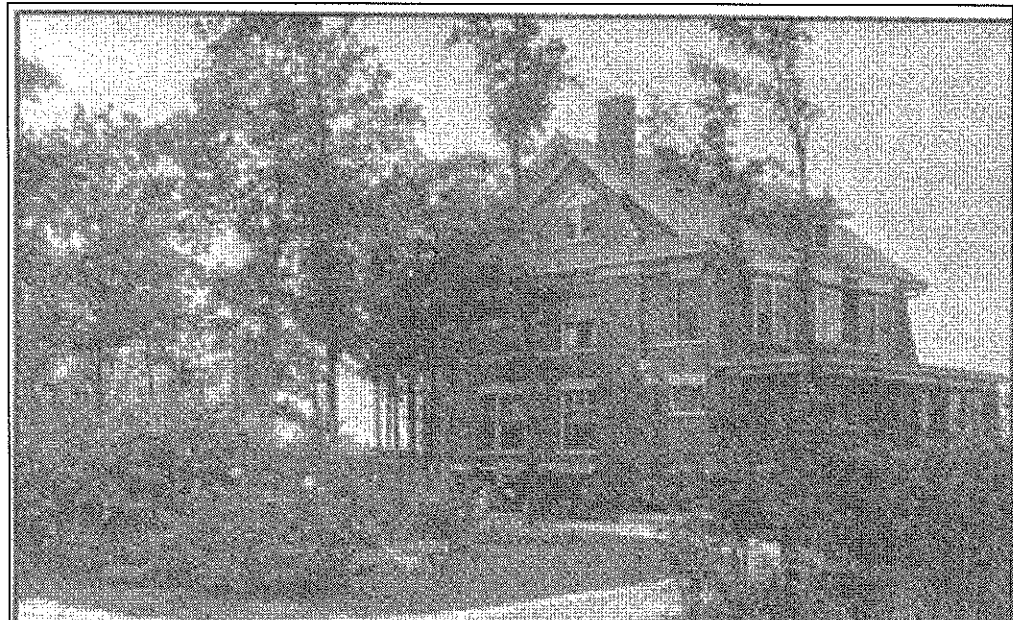
Photo from walking tour brochure; *Glendale Park: an Historical Architectural Guide*, The Hammond Historic Preservation Commission.



4. 17 North Glendale Park. W. C. Belman House, circa 1910. View to northwest.

Photographer unknown.

Photo from walking tour brochure; *Glendale Park: an Historical Architectural Guide*, The Hammond Historic Preservation Commission.



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Appendix A

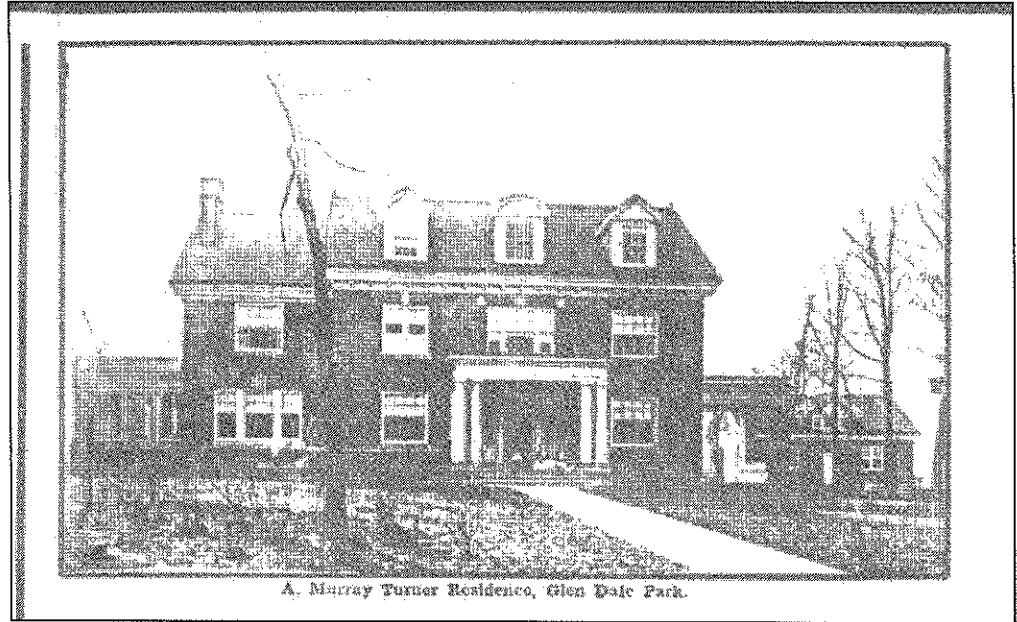
Glendale Park Historic District
Name of Property Lake County, Indiana
County and State Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State, 1830-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Photos

5. 18 South Glendale Park. A.M. Turner House, circa 1910. View to west.

Photographer unknown.

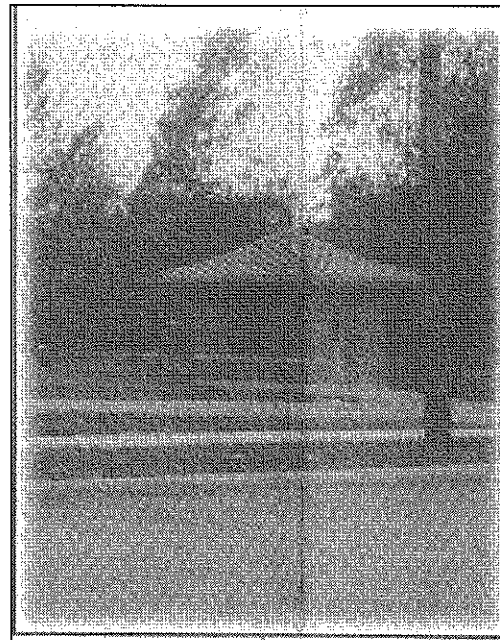
Photo from walking tour brochure; *Glendale Park: an Historical Architectural Guide*, The Hammond Historic Preservation Commission.



6. Streetcar waiting shelter formerly located at east Hohman Avenue entrance into Glendale Park. View to northwest.

Photographer and date unknown.

Photo from walking tour brochure; *Glendale Park: an Historical Architectural Guide*, The Hammond Historic Preservation



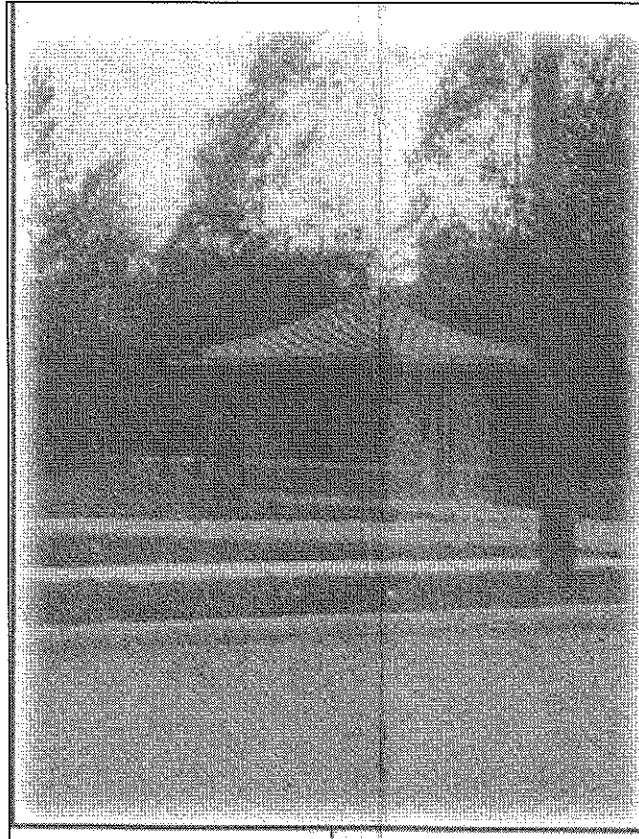
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Appendix A

Glendale Park Historic District
Name of Property Lake County, Indiana
County and State Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State, 1830-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Photos



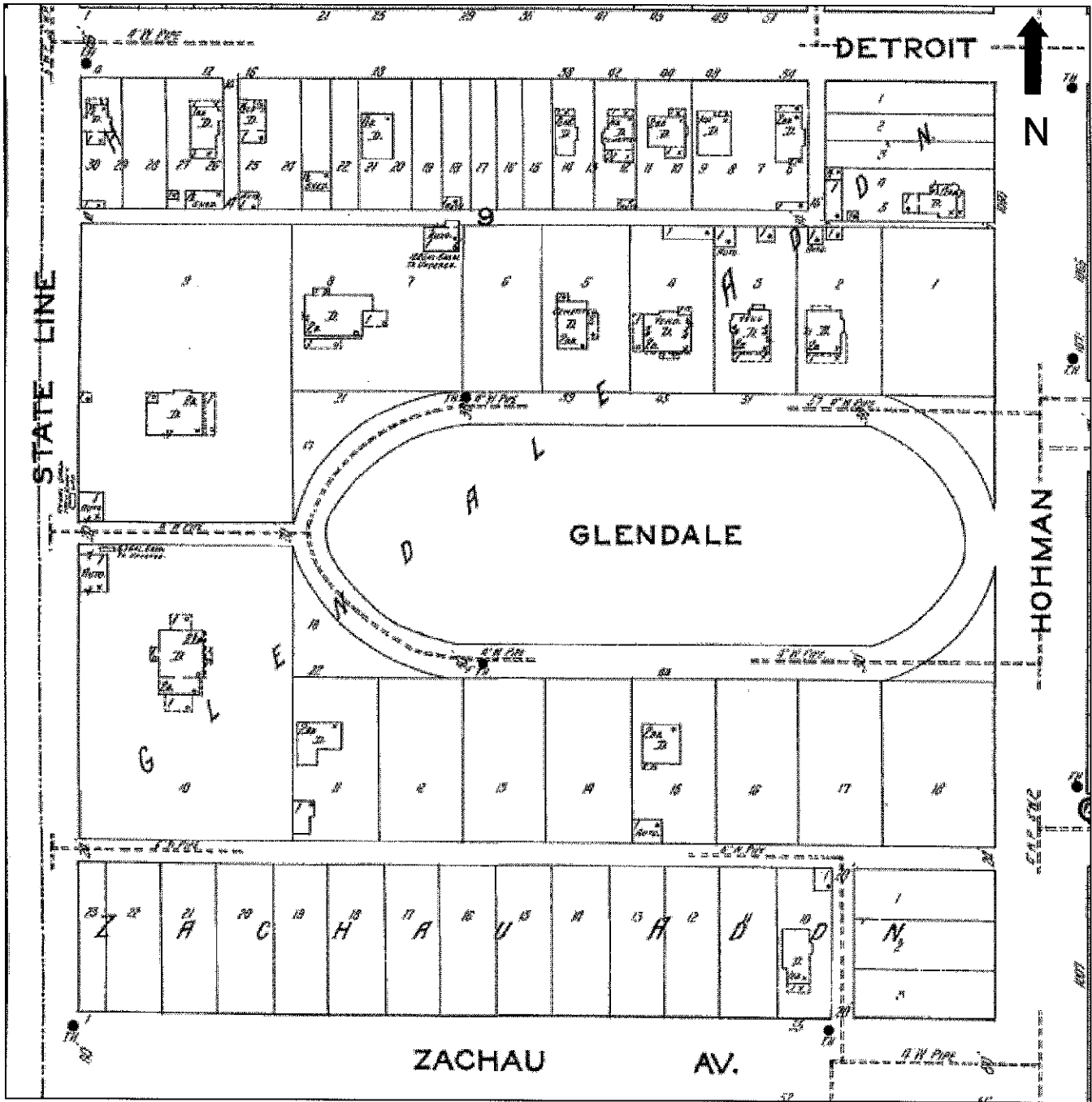
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix B

Glendale Park Historic District
Name of Property
Lake County, Indiana
County and State
Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State, 1830-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



--- District Boundary

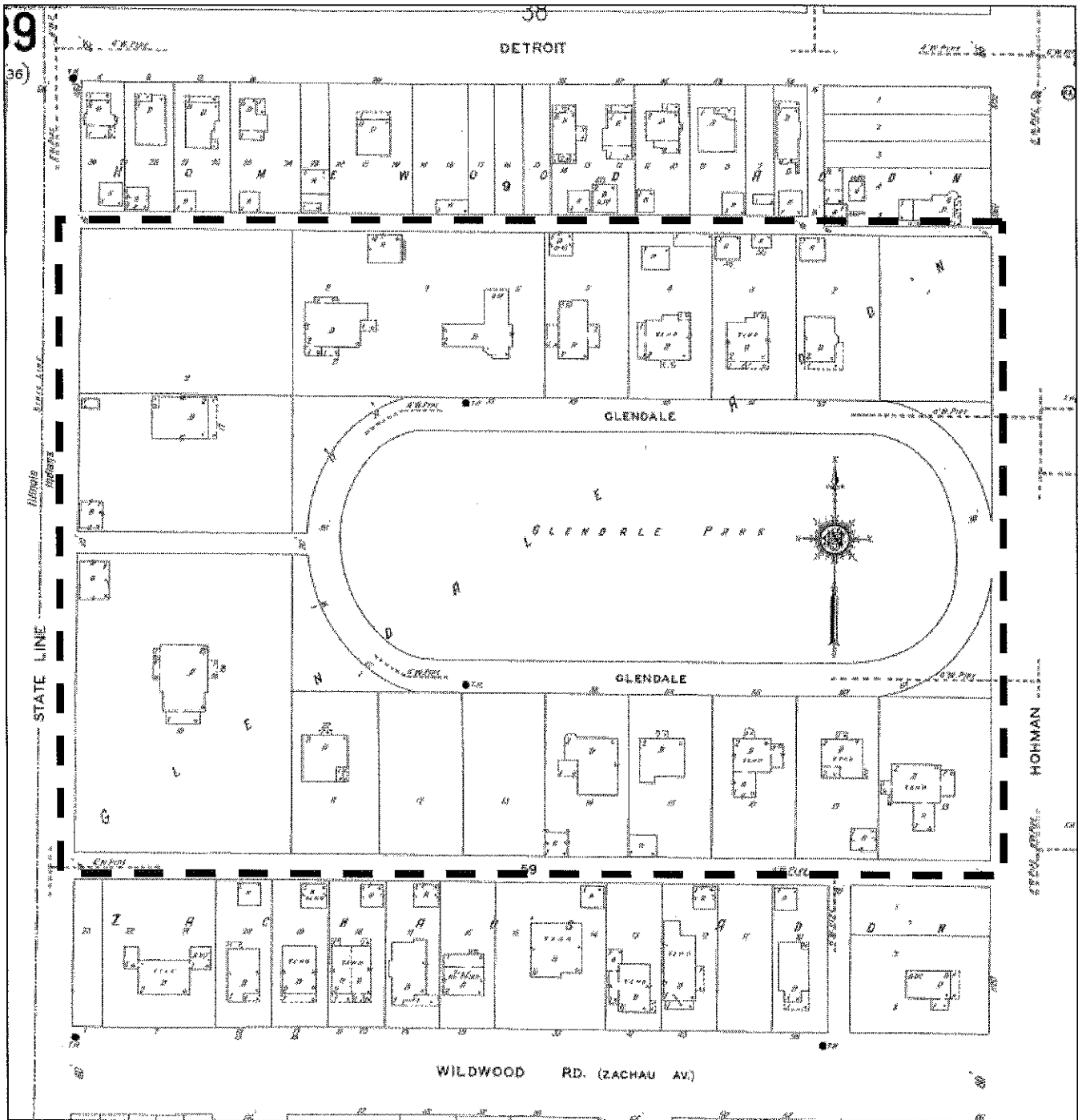
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix B

Glendale Park Historic District	
Name of Property	Lake County, Indiana
County and State	Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State, 1830-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



— — — — — District Boundary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix C

Glendale Park Historic District	
Name of Property Lake County, Indiana	
County and State Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State, 1830-1960	
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

<u>Property Address</u>	<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Sale Price</u>	<u>Originating Deed Date</u>	<u>Original Buyer</u>	<u>Deed Book</u>	<u>Page</u>
21 North Glendale Park	part'l 7 and 8		8/10/1905	Peter W. Meyn	original owner	
60 South Glendale Park	17	\$900	1/5/1906	William F. Bridge	117	159
22 South Glendale Park	11	\$900	3/12/1907	Louden L. Bomberger	127	227
17 North Glendale Park	9	\$2,000	3/21/1907	William C. Belman	127	264
18 South Glendale Park	10	\$2,000	3/22/1907	Alexander Murray Turner	130	60
63 North Glendale Park	1	\$2,000	3/26/1907	W.H. Gostlin	129	115
57 North Glendale Park	2	\$1,500	3/28/1907	Mary A. Beckman	129	125
64 South Glendale Park	18	\$2,000	3/28/1907	Peter W. Meyn	129	128
38 South Glendale Park	14	\$900	8/5/1907	George C. Lockin	134	22
51 North Glendale Park	3	\$1,500	10/22/1907	Lyndora Land Improvement Co.	134	485
45 North Glendale Park	4	\$1,500	10/22/1907	Lyndora Land Improvement Co.	134	485
50 South Glendale Park	16	\$900	11/27/1908	A.A. Winslow	136	513
44 South Glendale Park	15	\$1	3/20/1909	Frank O'Shea	154	557
30 South Glendale Park	12	\$900	10/29/1909	E.R. Jacobsen	156	526
30 South Glendale Park	13	\$2,950	5/9/1910	William Albhorn	160	143
41 North Glendale Park	5	\$1	6/18/1910	Frederick C. Crumpacker	161	247
33 North Glendale Park	6 and part'l 7	\$1,500	5/7/1915	William D. Ray	211	197

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Appendix D

<p align="center">Glendale Park Historic District</p>	
<p>Name of Property Lake County, Indiana</p>	
<p>County and State Indiana</p>	<p>Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State, 1830-1960</p>
<p>Name of multiple listing (if applicable)</p>	

Property Address	Original Buyer	First Resident	Business Affiliation ¹	Years associated with house
17 North Glendale Park	William C. Belman	William C. Belman	1st Supt. Hammond Schools Director Lake County Savings & Trust Pres. 1st Nat'l Bank of Hammond Pres. Lake Cnty Sav & Loan Cashier 1st Nat'l Bank of Hammond	1910-1939
18 South Glendale Park	Alexander Murray Turner	Fred Crumpacker, Jr Dr. Gillis Owen Crumpacker	Atty Dentist Atty	1939-1941 1941-1952 1952-1985
21 North Glendale Park	Peter W. Meyn	Peter W. Meyn	Sherriff Lake County Pres. 1st Nat'l Bank of Hammond Director Lake County Savings & Trust Dir. Gostlin, Meyn & Co. org. of NIPSCO	1910-1940
		Fred Crumpacker, Jr Jerome Kutak	Atty ???	1940-1944 1944-1984
		William Wilke III	Hammond Lead Products	1945-1971

¹ Note: Information was found in a variety of sources including: vertical biography files and Glendale Park files including Jerome Kutak's "The Duchy of Glendale Park," found in Suzanne Long Room Hammond Public Library, Thomas Cannon, The History of the Lake and Calumet Region of Indiana, vol. 2 biographies, various dates of Smith's, Caron's and Polk's City Directories.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix D

Glendale Park Historic District	
Name of Property	Lake County, Indiana
County and State	Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State, 1830-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

22 South Glendale Park	Louden L. Bomberger	Louden L. Bomberger	Atty Gostlin, Meyn & Co. Dir. Employee Life & Casualty Co. Atty Northern State Life Ins. Co.	1910-1959
33 North Glendale Park	Peter Meyn/William D. Ray/Martha Wilke	William Wilke, sr William Wilke IV	Partner/Pres. Hammond Lead Products ???	1915-1945 1945-1970
38 South Glendale Park	George C. Lockin	H.A. Poppenhausen John F. Beckman, sr John F. Beckman, jr	Engineer (Hammond Lead ???) Pres. Home Lumber Co. Hammond City Atty.	1916-c.1927 1927-1955 1955-1974
41 North Glendale Park	Fred C. Crumppacker	Fred C. Crumppacker, Sr. Dr. W. Howard	Attorney Physician	1915-1955 1955-1962
44 South Glendale Park	Frank O'Shea	Frank O'Shea Alfred Wilcox Taylor E. Winthrop Emerson Applegate Thomas Cleavenger	Pres. Interstate Construction Treas. W.B. Conkey VP Taylor Chain Co. Supt. Amalzo Co. ???	1912-1914 1914-1930 1930-1936 1937[8]-1945 1945-1964
45 North Glendale Park	Lyndora Land Improvement Co.	E. Oldhausen W. D. Ray B.S. Walters Dr. Gillis	Standard Steel Car Mgr. NipSCO VP NIPSCO Dentist	1908-1911 1911-1917 1917-1919 1919-1941
50 South Glendale Park	A.A. Winslow	William J. Tangerman Arthur Kuiper	Pres./founder Keith Railway Equipt. Co Pres. Merchantile Bank	1922-1947 1947-1956

United States Department of the Interior
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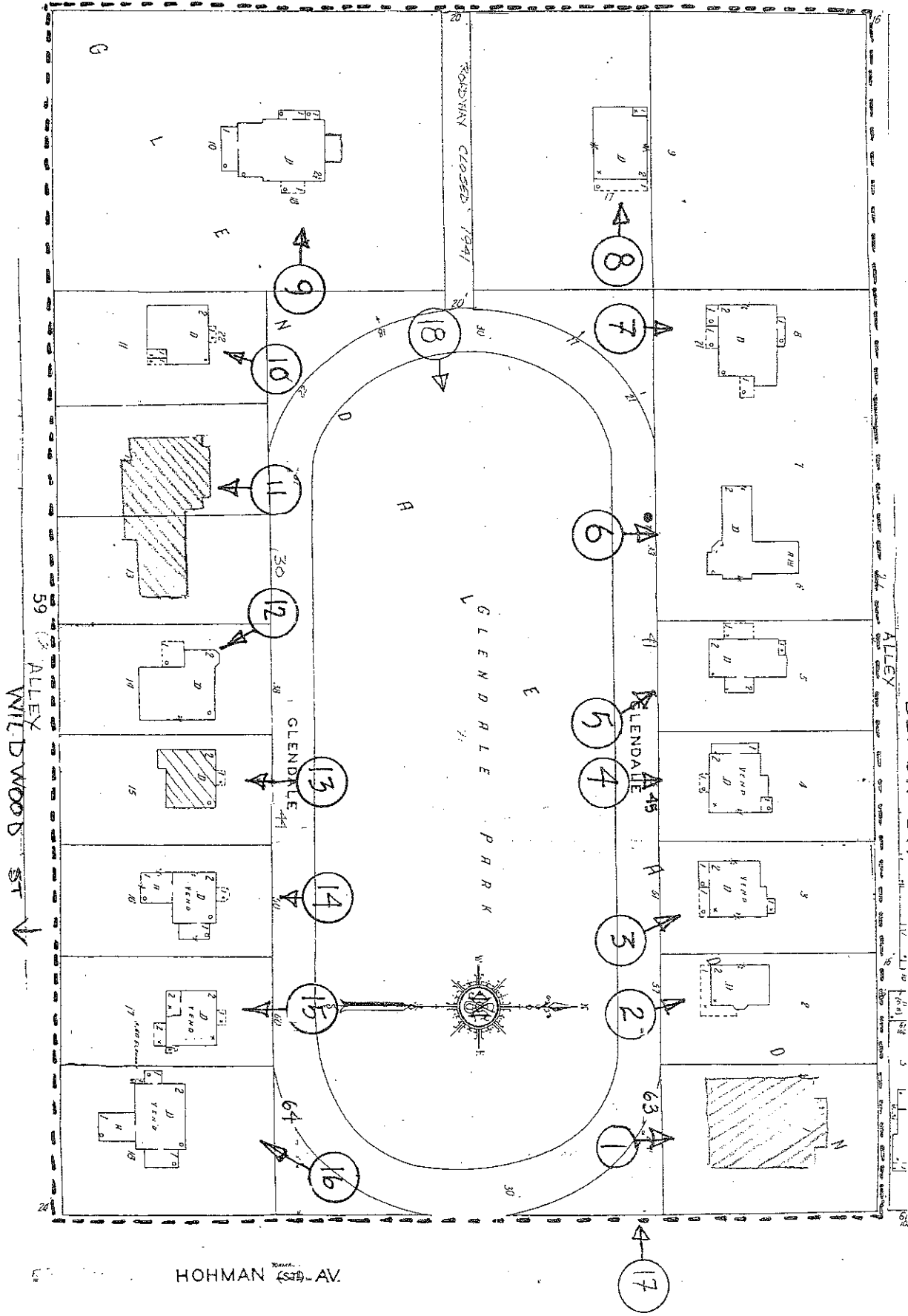
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix D

Glendale Park Historic District
Name of Property
Lake County, Indiana
County and State
Historic Residential Suburbs in the United State, 1830-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

51 North Glendale Park	Lyndora Land Improvement Co.	Henderson B. Douglas Carl Kingwell Frank Hammond Vacant Samuel Ennis	Supt. Of Standard Steel Car. Shipper Amer. Steel Sec Treas Hammond Savings & Trust Vacant Ennis Real Estate Co.	1907-1911 1911-1914 1921-1939(?) 1939-1942 1942-1971
57 North Glendale Park	Mary A. Beckman	John N. Beckman	State Legislature 1898-1902 Director 1st Trust & Savings Bank- Director Gostlin, Meyn & Co.	1907-1946
60 South Glendale Park	William F. Bridge	Julius H. Meyn Emil Eislet Drs. Kuhn	Mgr Ins. Dept. 1st Trust & Savings Bank Mgr. Standard Steel Car. Co. Physicians/Kuhn Clinic	1922-1927 1927-1932 1932-1960
64 South Glendale Park	Peter W. Meyn	Edward Bohling Benj. Strong Dean Mitchell	Owner Bohling Motors VP Maywood Trust & Savings CEO NIPSCO	1921-1928 1928-c-1935 1939-1990

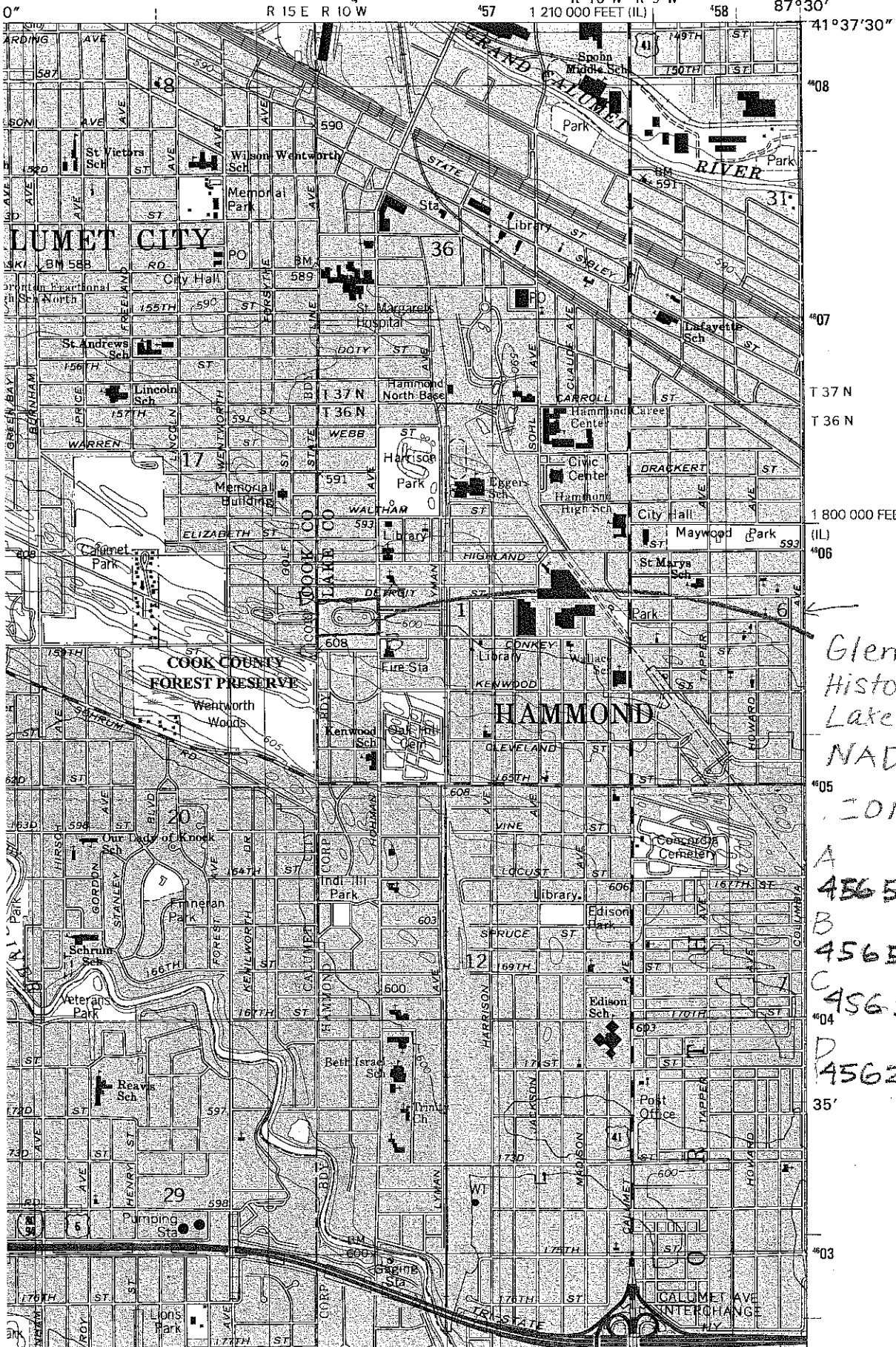
STATE LINE -- AV. (or) FORESDALE AV. Illinois STATE LINE



DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
 NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
 GLENDALE PARK
 MAP CREATED FROM 1930/51 SHARPEL MAP
 MODIFIED BY GREGG ABBELL

HOHMAN AV.

CALUMET CITY QUADRANGLE
ILLINOIS-INDIANA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Glendale Park
 Historic District
 Lake County, IN

NAD 83 UTM
 ZONE 16

- A 456505 4605816
- B 456503 4605657
- C 456250 4605656
- D 456249 4605819