

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly Indiana Avenue and Michigan Avenue between Maple Avenue and Kingsbury Avenue

City or town: LaPorte State: Indiana County: LaPorte

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this x 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 x 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 x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B x C D

<i>Mitchell K. Zoll</i>	<i>Deputy S/PO</i>	<i>August 1, 2014</i>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>223</u>	<u>40</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>224</u>	<u>40</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

EDUCATION: library

HEALTH CARE: clinic

RECREATION & CULTURE: sports facility

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

EDUCATION: library

GOVERNMENT: correctional facility

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Prairie

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick

walls: Brick

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass

other: SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

STUCCO

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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Summary Paragraph

The Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District is located along Indiana and Michigan Avenues on the south side of LaPorte, Indiana. The district encompasses several blocks between roughly Maple Avenue on the north side of the district and Kingsbury Avenue on the south side of the district. Within the district are some of the city's finest homes, representative of styles from the second half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century. The district is relatively flat with large mature shade trees lining the streets. Indiana Avenue and Michigan Avenue are both wide thoroughfares; the side streets are narrower. Concrete sidewalks line the streets with a tree lawn between the street and the walk. While the district is predominantly residential in nature and use, there are a few churches located in the district, as well as the city's Carnegie Library located at the north end of the district on Indiana Avenue. A few residences have been converted to office and retail, and a few newer commercial buildings are also located in the district. Indiana Avenue and Michigan Avenue run southeast/northwest. For purposes of this document the front facades shall be referred to as the east and west facades.

Narrative Description

The resource count includes only buildings, with the exception of one site being the geographical area of the district. One building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Francis Morrison House, located at 1217 Michigan Avenue. The district includes 3 contributing carriage houses, 3 contributing civic buildings (YMCA, Ruth Sabin House, and Carnegie Library), 4 contributing church buildings (churches either in their current or former function), and 213 contributing buildings that were constructed as houses.

The resources considered non-contributing fall into two categories. The resources whose construction dates fall after the period of significance are considered non-contributing. These include several ranch houses located on Indiana Avenue at 1412 and 1414 Indiana Avenue and 1704 and 1706 Indiana Avenue, to identify a few. Resources in the district that have been significantly altered but are within the period of significance are also considered non-contributing. Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include removal of historic details, new siding that covers historic details, or the change in window and door locations and sizes. These include examples of houses located at 705 Harrison Street and 107 Warwick Street. Both of these examples are gable-front houses that were built between c. 1870 and 1895, but have had alterations to windows and siding. Buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration, have been classified as contributing.

Indiana and Michigan Avenues District Site. Contributing.

The district is considered a contributing site due to the character of the mature tree-lined avenues, and general feel of the area due to the density and integrity of the building line. The largely intact architectural features of individual homes, and the mature landscaping around the homes, also enhance the general character of the area as an identifiable neighborhood.

MAPLE AVENUE

806 Maple Avenue.	Former Doctor's Offices, ca. 1890/1915. Romanesque Revival/Craftsman, Non-contributing
808 Maple Avenue.	House, c. 1900. Cottage, Contributing

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HARRISON STREET

- 705 Harrison Street. House, ca. 1870. Gable-front, Non-contributing
707 Harrison Street. House, ca. 1870, Gable-front, Contributing
708 Harrison Street. St. Paul's Episcopal Church Office, ca. 1950. Non-contributing
805 Harrison Street. House, ca. 1915. Bungalow, Contributing

OSBORN STREET

- 601 Osborn Street. Gas Station, ca. 1970. Non-contributing

ALEXANDER STREET

- 206 Alexander Street. House, ca. 1920. Bungalow, Contributing

WARWICK STREET

- 107 Warwick Street. House, ca. 1895. Gable-front, Non-Contributing
105 Warwick Street. House, ca. 1895. Queen Anne, Contributing
103 Warwick Street. House, ca. 1895. Queen Anne, Contributing
306 Warwick Street. House, ca. 1890. Gable-front, Contributing
308 Warwick Street. House, ca. 1910. Free-Classic, Contributing

- 108 Warwick Street. House, ca. 1895. Queen Anne, Contributing
This house may be attributed to D. S. Hopkins, an architect in Grand Rapids, Michigan who published a book of his designs and numbered a design matching this house as No. 15.

- 106 Warwick Street. House, ca. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing

INDIANA AVENUE

West Side

- 2026 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1930. Colonial Revival Cottage, Contributing
2024 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing
2016 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Gable-front, Contributing
2014 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1960. Ranch, Non-contributing
2012 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Gable-front, Contributing
1916 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing
1914 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1960. Ranch, Non-contributing
1912 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1960. Ranch, Non-contributing
1910 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1930. English Cottage/American Small House, Contributing
1908 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1930. Colonial Revival, Contributing
1906 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1930. Colonial Revival, Contributing
1904 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1955. Massed ranch, Non-contributing
1902 Indiana Avenue. House, 1947. Colonial Revival, Contributing
1810 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1965. Ranch, Non-contributing
1808 Indiana Avenue. House, 1945. Gable-front/American Small House, Contributing
1800 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1925. Tudor Revival, Contributing. Left in photo 0001
1718 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1930. Gable-front, Contributing. Center in photo 0001
1716 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1920. American Four-Square/Prairie, Contributing.
Right in photo 0001
1714 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1910. Gable-front, Contributing
1712 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1935. Dutch Colonial Revival, Contributing
1710 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1920. American Four-Square, Contributing

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1708 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1920. American Four-Square, Contributing
1706 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1970. Ranch, Non-contributing
1704 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1975. Ranch, Non-contributing
1702 Indiana Avenue. House, 1902. Gable-front, Contributing. Arthur Steigley, designer.
1610 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1915. American Four-Square, Contributing
1608 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1910. Gabled-ell, Contributing

1600 Indiana Avenue. Hobart M. Cable, Jr. House, c. 1925. Colonial Revival, Contributing
The Cable House is a full two stories tall with side gabled walls; it has a commanding presence on the corner of the block due to the unusual length of the front façade. A stone terrace wall also extends along the sidewalk edge and turns the corner on the north side of the lawn. The house has brick walls and large brick chimneys on its gabled walls. The windows have brick sills and jack arches with stone keystones. The windows are 8/8 wood windows and have pairs of shutters at each of these window openings. The front façade is divided into two sections: the south part of the façade which is symmetrical with a center entry and a shorter north part. The south part has three 8/8 windows to each side of the entry on both the first and second floors. Immediately to the north and south of the entry are smaller, narrow windows with brick sills. The windows are wood and are divided into three panes of glass by wood mullions. The entry has a large limestone surround with fluted Ionic pilasters at its outside corners. The surround has an arched opening with a recessed door. The entry door is wood and has an arched top. The top of the surround has an iron balcony railing for a pair of wood doors directly above the surround. Each door has a window divided into ten panes of glass by wood mullions. The north part of the front façade has two window openings on the first floor. The openings have a framed wood panel in their base with a 4/8 wood window above the panel. The second floor has a single 8/8 window centered over the two windows on the first floor. The side gabled walls have a quarter-round fan window on each side of the chimney.

Hobart M. Cable Jr. was born in Boston in 1880 to Hobart and Estella Cable. Hobart Jr. became the Vice-President of the Hobart M. Cable Company in 1900 upon the establishment of the company in LaPorte. The company produced 15,000 pianos and reed organs annually.¹

1518 Indiana Avenue. Mary Teegarden Clark House, c. 1915. American Four-Square, Contributing
The house was constructed sometime between about 1900 and 1915 by Gilbert and Mary Tyrrell. Tyrrell began a plumbing business in 1907 and continued its operation until 1923; they lived at the home until 1928.²

1514 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1915. Bungalow, Contributing

1512 Indiana Avenue. Charles Beal House, 1925. Colonial Revival, Contributing
Beal was the editor of the *LaPorte Herald-Argus*. His grandfather established the *LaPorte Herald* in 1880. Charles became manager in 1918 and in 1924 the paper purchased the other LaPorte newspaper, the *Argus*, merging the two to become the *LaPorte Herald-Argus*; today the paper is known as *The Herald-Argus*.³

1510 Indiana Avenue. Fenker-Lighter House, c. 1890. Queen Anne, Contributing
The house is two and a half stories in height and is constructed out of brick with limestone trim. Windows are predominantly 1/1 wood windows with the upper sash much shorter than the lower sash. The house is constructed with a hipped roof and lower cross gables; the gabled walls are on the north side of the front façade and on the west side of the south façade. A squared two story portion is at the intersection of the gabled walls. The front façade of this squared section has the entry door on the first floor, a pair of 1/1 windows with a tall stone lintel on the second floor, and a small parapeted gabled wall dormer in the

¹ Leonard, J. pg. 101-102

² Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 1998. Site #4

³ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 2001. Pg. 18

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attic level. The wall dormer has a 1/1 window with a stone lintel centered in it and stone coping at the top of its parapet front wall. The front gabled wall has a stone belt course at the height of the base of a window bay on its first floor. The window bay is three-sided with its front wall wider than the outside walls; a narrow Doric column divides the bay's walls from each other. Each wall of the bay has a 1/1 window; the roof of the bay is metal and has a convex form. A wide segmental brick arch forms the top of the opening for the window bay. Two 1/1 windows with stone sills and tall brick jack arches are located on the second floor of the front gabled wall. An arched wood window is centered in the attic level of the gabled wall. It has a stone lintel and a wide brick arch framing the top of the window. The gabled wall is parapeted with stone coping.

A single story porch wraps around the southeast corner of the house from the front gabled wall to the south gabled wall. The porch has square columns with square pickets forming a balustrade between the columns. A single story, hipped roof sun porch is located on the north side of the house. It has square columns supporting its roof with windows between the columns; the windows are composed of multiple panes of glass and solid wood panels at their base.

1508 Indiana Avenue. Maurice Fox House, c. 1923. Colonial Revival, Contributing

The home is a large two story brick building with a slate-tiled hipped roof. Large brick chimneys are centered in the side facades and extend high above the eave line. The corners of the walls have brick quoins. The front façade is symmetrical with a center entrance and stone portico. The portico is constructed in a half-round plan design with stone columns supporting the roof/balcony. The columns have papyrus capitals. The entry to the house is recessed with a small 1/1 wood window on each side of the entry surround. The windows have stone sills and stone hoods formed into jack arches with keystones. The entry surround is wood; a large wood door with tall, narrow side-lites are located in the surround. A wide wood arched transom is above the door and side-lites. The portico balcony has a decorative iron railing.

The front façade has two 9/1 aluminum windows on the first floor on each side of the portico. The windows have stone panels below them that extend to the foundation, stone sills, and brick jack arches with stone keystones. A stone belt course separates the first and second floor levels. The second floor's windows align with the first floor's windows. The second floor's windows are 6/1 aluminum windows with stone sills and brick jack arches with stone keystones. Centered over the portico on the second floor the wall is covered with stone. Centered in the wall is a wood balcony door with a large window divided into multiple glass panes. A stone hood supported by carved stone brackets is located above the balcony door. A 4/1 aluminum window is on each side of the balcony door in the stone wall area. They have stone sills and stone jack arches with keystones. A cornice with modillions forms the top of the wall transition to the roof eaves.

Maurice Fox was one of the sons of Samuel and Fannie Fox, founders of the LaPorte Woolen Mills in 1864. Samuel Fox was a native of Germany and settled in LaPorte County shortly after 1856. Maurice was born in 1871 and died in 1930; he remained a bachelor his entire life. Maurice joined his father in the woolen mills and in other associations with his brothers. He was one of the city's leading philanthropists. His largest gift to the city was the construction of the Memorial Civic Auditorium and Gymnasium; it cost about \$500,000 to construct.

1502 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing

1420 Indiana Avenue. Webber-Bosserman-Scott House, 1874/1928. Italianate/Prairie, Contributing

The house was constructed in 1874 for LD & Sarah Webber. Webber was the president of a hardware store he established in the city in 1851. LD Webber died in 1895 and the home sold to the Bosserman Family. The Emmett Scott family moved from their home at 1421 Indiana Avenue and oversaw a

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remodeling project in 1928. Emmett Scott was the president of LaPorte Outing & Sulky Company which later became Kumfy-Kab Company, manufacturers of baby and doll vehicles.⁴

1414 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1965. Ranch, Non-contributing

1412 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1965. Ranch, Non-contributing

1410 Indiana Avenue. Mrs. F. A. Turnbull Residence, c. 1915. Tudor Revival, Contributing. George W. Allen, Architect

Mrs. Turnbull was the widow of Frederick Turnbull, the son of David Turnbull who was the founder of LaPorte Wheel Company. The company was founded in 1870; Frederick became associated with the company in 1876. David Turnbull partnered with S.P. Shelly to form Turnbull & Shelly, established in 1873, to create wagon wheels and gear, developing plants in Ohio and Indiana. Later the company produced wagons under the name Turnbull Wagon Company and became the largest employer in Defiance, Ohio.

1406 Indiana Avenue. Nicholas Closser House, 1882/c. 1900. Free Classic, Contributing

The house was constructed in 1882 by Nicholas Closser who moved to LaPorte from Indianapolis. When Closser died in 1891 the house was purchased by Sam Kessler. Kessler added the third floor and large wrap-around porch. Kessler owned the *LaPorte Argus* newspaper, which was established as the first newspaper in LaPorte.⁵

1402 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1895. Queen Anne, Contributing

1312 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1915. Bungalow, Contributing. Left in photo 0002

1310 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1915. Bungalow, Contributing. Second from left in photo 0002

1308 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1870. Upright and wing/Italianate, Contributing. Second from right in photo 0002

1304 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1890/c. 1920. Gable-front, Contributing. Right in photo 0002.

This house was altered with the addition of a portico and two story sunroom in about 1920.

1302 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1925. Bungalow, Contributing

1210 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1905. Queen Anne, Contributing

1206 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1860/1915. Greek Revival/Bungalow, Contributing

The house appears to be an early home (c. 1860) with a bungalow style porch incorporated to the front of the house in the early part of the 20th century.

1202 Indiana Avenue. Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll Residence, 1908. Colonial Revival, Contributing.

George Allen & Son, architect. Photo 0003

The house is a large two story home with a symmetrical front façade. The house has stucco covered walls with stone quoins at the outside corners. The eave line of the roof features modillions supporting a wide eave overhang. The roof is a tall hipped roof covered with clay tiles. The top of the roof has a flat deck with stone finials at each corner. There are three tall, slender brick chimneys irregularly located on the sides and back of the house. The most striking feature of the house is the massive portico enriched with Neoclassical detail. The portico is centered on the front of the house and features large stone square antea at the outside corners and Ionic columns following the curved plan of the portico. The balcony of the portico features spindles forming a balustrade between large, square balusters. The entry is recessed and features a large wood entry door with side-lites. Together they are framed by massive pilasters forming a surround.

A grouping of three windows, located in a single opening, is centered in the wall to the south and north of the portico on the first floor of the front facade. The center window is a large wood picture window and it

⁴ LaPorte Historic Preservation Commission 1997 Tour Brochure

⁵ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 1997. Site #4

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is flanked by 1/1 wood windows. Wood transom windows are located above each of the three windows. Simple stone surrounds frame the windows. Directly above the first floor windows is a pair of 1/1 wood windows located in a single opening. They also have simple stone surrounds framing the pair. Centered above the portico is a Palladian window with stone detailing surrounding it. The center window has an arched top with a lancet mullion design in its top sash over a sash with a single pane of glass. The flanking windows are smaller and are casements with a diamond mullion design. The windows are each framed by short pilasters with Ionic capitals. The pilasters support a cornice flanking the center arched window. Above the cornice a row of pilasters frame small panels that are connected in the center with a keystone in the arched window hood of the center window. A large roof dormer is centered on the front façade. Its walls are also covered with stucco. Its front wall has two 1/1 windows framed by pilasters. The dormer has a segmental-arched, broken pediment top.

The home was the residence of one of LaPorte's most famous individuals, Rear Admiral Royal Rodney Ingersoll. The house was affectionately called "Seven Bells" by the Admiral, a term in the Navy that means the time when the watch is over and it is time to rest. Ingersoll was born in Niles, Michigan in 1847 and graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1868. He served on various fleets until 1876 when he returned to teach at the Naval Academy. In the early years of the 20th century Ingersoll commanded such ships as the *Bennington*, the *New Orleans*, and the *Maryland*. He retired in 1909 but was called back to active duty during World War I. He returned to his home in LaPorte in 1919 and resided there until his death in 1931. In 1943, the destroyer *USS Ingersoll* was named for Ingersoll and a grandson who perished in the Battle of Midway.⁶

1132 Indiana Avenue. House, 1925. Craftsman, Contributing
1128 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1895. Free Classic, Contributing
1124 Indiana Avenue. William & Rose Porter House, 1893. Free Classic, Contributing. Left in photo 0011

William Porter was a loan and note broker with the firm Butterworth & Porter.⁷

1120 Indiana Avenue. Dunk House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing. Center in photo 0011

1116 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1865. Gabled-ell/Gothic Revival, Contributing. Right in photo 0011
The house is a full two stories tall with walls constructed out of brick. The plan is a gabled-ell form with the front gable on the north side of the front façade. Doors and windows have stone lintels and sills. A porch is located across the front gable and returns onto the north side of the house. The porch has round columns with large tapered capitals, set on brick walls. Flat wood arches frame the top of the opening between the columns. The front gable's first floor has a narrow door and transom on its south end. To the north of the door is a tall 1/1 wood window with a transom. The north side of the front gable's first floor has a brick entry foyer that steps out from the main façade. A wide door is in the entry foyer's front wall. The second floor of the front gable has three 6/1 wood windows with wood shutters. A small attic window with a Gothic arch is centered in the attic in the gabled wall. It has mullions in a lancet design and wood shutters that follow the arch of the window. Quatre-foil pierced vergeboards follow the rake of the gable roof. A king post with drop finial is located at the top of the gable.

The south side of the front façade has a stone water table that also forms the sill of a tall 1/1 wood window on the first floor. The window has wood shutters. The second floor of this part of the front façade has a brick bay projecting from the main façade. The bay has a large 1/1 wood center window with shorter, narrower wood windows on each side of it. A stone lintel extends over all three windows. The south facing gable has a five sided wood bay with a metal roof on its first floor. Each side of the bay has a narrow 1/1 wood window.

⁶ Records of the Department of the Navy, US Naval Historical Center

⁷ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 1998. Site #5

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1110 & 1112 Indiana Avenue. Office Building, c. 1970/c. 1990. Contemporary/Post Modern, Non-contributing. Far right in photo 0011

1108 Indiana Avenue. John Secor House, c. 1890. Queen Anne, Contributing

The house is two and a half stories tall with a large front gable. The foundation is brick and the walls have wood siding. Windows have simple wood casings. A large porch is located across the first floor of the front façade and curves around the southeast corner of the house to the south side of the house, terminating at a two story sun/sleeping porch. The front porch has a wood balustrade composed of spindles and balusters with recessed panels. Doric columns set on the top of the balusters and support the porch roof. A wide set of steps lead to the entry, located on the north side of the front façade. A cross gable in the porch roof aligns with the steps below. The entry door on the front façade is a large wood door with a large window. Wide pilasters are located on each side of the door. A large fixed window is in the south half of the front façade's first floor. It has a transom above.

The front façade's second floor has a 1/1 wood window in its north half and a three-sided window bay in its south half. The window bay has a 1/1 window in each of its sides. Modillions support the roof eaves; pairs of large scrolled brackets are located at the corners of the walls, also supporting the eaves. The eave returns on the front façade at the base of the gabled wall separating it from the remaining front façade. The gabled wall is covered in wood shingles and has a three-sided window bay centered in it at the attic level. A small 1/1 wood window is located in each side of the bay. A pent roof that extends across the entire face of the gabled wall forms the roof of the bay. Above the pent roof the face of the gable wall projects forward, flush with the eaves, before terminating at the roof peak.

Secor invented the revolutionary Rumely Oil Pull Tractor in 1909 for the Rumely agricultural equipment manufacturer in LaPorte. The company traces its history in the city to the late 1840s. In 1895, the company began to produce steam powered traction engines. The oil pull tractor was its most famous product. Rumely purchased the Advance Threshing Company and the company reorganized as the Advance-Rumely Company in 1915. It became the largest employer in the city.

1104 Indiana Avenue. Seth Eason House, 1893. Queen Anne, Contributing

1034 Indiana Avenue. Edward F Michael House, c. 1885. Queen Anne, Contributing

1030 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1895. Queen Anne, Contributing. Left in photo 0004

1028 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1863/1926. Colonial Revival, Contributing. Second from left in photo 0004

Isaac Holmes, a local architect, designed a gabled-ell carpenter Gothic styled home in about 1863 at this site. He and his wife parted in 1868, but she remained at the house. Her name was Susan B. Holmes. The home sold to Mary Barnum who directed a remodeling in 1926.⁸

1022 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing. Second from right in photo 0004

1020 Indiana Avenue. Swan-Anderson House, 1870. Gable-front/Italianate, Contributing

Right in photo 0004

The house is a two and a half story, gable-front building. It has a brick foundation and wood clapboard siding on its walls. Windows and doors have wood segmental arch hoods with small wood dentils below the arch. A porch is located on the full width of the front façade. It has four chamfered square posts, and two chamfered pilasters, set on paneled balusters. Wood spindles form the balustrade between the balusters. The posts and pilasters support the porch roof. The porch cornice is supported by wood scrolls and brackets. The cornice also has dentil molding. A pair of wood entry doors and transom is located on the south side of the front façade. The doors are paneled and have wood storm doors on their exterior. A 1/1 wood window is centered on the front façade's first floor and another 1/1 window is in the north side of the front façade.

⁸ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 2002. Pg. 12

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The second floor's front façade has three 4/4 wood windows. The gabled wall has a 2/2 wood window centered in it at the attic level. Its window hood is less ornate and does not have dentils. An entablature of cornice, frieze board, and pairs of brackets support the gable roof on the face of the gabled wall. A one story rectangular bay is located on the south façade of the house. It has a single 1/1 wood window on its south wall and a pair of narrow 1/1 wood windows on its east wall.

George Frederick Swan was born in New York in 1847 and came to LaPorte in 1863. Swan purchase lot #6 in Burson's Heirs addition to the City of LaPorte in 1871 and began building the Italianate home for he and his future wife, Emma Porter, who he married in 1872. She became pregnant and died within two months of the marriage, and a few months later Swan sold the house to Jacob Vining. Swan operated a men's clothing store in partnership with his brother in LaPorte during the 1870s. Swan worked for a number of elected officials and was elected county recorder in the 1890s. Jacob and Lucy Vining came to LaPorte in 1869. He assisted in establishing the LaPorte Savings Bank in 1871 and was also the first minister of the Society of Friends Church in LaPorte.

The Vinings sold the house in 1877 to David Thrush. Thrush served two terms as city councilman and operated a meat market in the city for over fifty years, later under the name of "Thrush & Barnum". Barnum was a son-in-law to David Thrush. Barnum died in 1909 and Thrush died three years later. Thrush's daughter moved in with her widowed mother and remained a resident of the house until her (Barnum's) death in 1952. Having no heirs, she left the home to her second cousin, Mrs. William Anderson. The home is featured in Wilbur Peat's book on historic Indiana architecture as an excellent example of Italianate details on a simple gable-front home. The home is entitled the "Fred G. Swan-William J. Anderson House"⁹.

1016 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1910. Colonial Revival, Contributing
This house was relocated to this site from 2109 Indiana Avenue when the house at 2109 Indiana Avenue was constructed in c. 1950.¹⁰

1012 Indiana Avenue. O. K. Reddington House, 1928. Craftsman, Contributing
The Reddingtons were the proprietors of the Central Theater in downtown LaPorte.¹¹

1008 Indiana Avenue. Barnum-Thrush House, 1850. Gothic Revival, Contributing
1002 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1885. Shingle Style, Contributing

912 Indiana Avenue. Dr. Long House, 1875/1900. Italianate, Contributing
Dr. Long created his office and residence in this building c. 1900. The original home was constructed in 1875 by Simon Wile who was part owner of the LaPorte Woolen Mills. Though the house retains some of its original stone window hoods and overall configuration, the building was modified during the period it was used as doctor's offices. It now has a parapeted flat roof.

908 Indiana Avenue. Commercial Building, c. 1980, Non-contributing

904 Indiana Avenue. Carnegie Library, 1920. Neo-Classical, Contributing. Wilson B. Parker, architect. Griewank Brothers, contractor.
The large brick building has a limestone base and limestone trim. The base forms a partially above grade basement level and the brick area above the base is the main level of the building. The main part of the front façade is symmetrical, balanced on either side of a large center pedimented entry portico. The entry is accessed by a tall set of stone steps with stone side walls. The portico is fairly shallow with four large stone columns with Ionic capitals forming the front side of the portico and four large stone pilasters with

⁹ Peat, W. Page 105/plate and 120/text

¹⁰ Allen, George

¹¹ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 2001. Pg. 14

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simple capitals forming the inside wall against the building. The columns support a stone cornice with "PUBLIC LIBRARY" engraved on its frieze. The pediment's gabled wall is brick with a stone carving, a cartouche flanked by swags and tassels, in its center. The gabled wall is framed with the cornice that forms the base of the roof; the cornice has modillions. The entry is a tall arched opening with stone trim used as a surround; a curved stone bracket forms a keystone. A pair of entry doors with tall windows in each door, and an arched art glass transom window are located in the stone surround.

The stone base of the building has two windows on each side of the entry steps. A carved stone belt course forms a water table at the top of the base. Large arched windows on the main level are located above each of the base's windows. The windows are located in recessed brick panels with a decorative stone block below each window. A brick surround frames the recessed brick panel and forms the arch over the window. A stone scroll bracket forms a keystone in the brick arch above each window. The windows are wood with mullions forming a 3/3 wood sash configuration-the center pane of each sash is much wider than the outside two panes. A transom window is located in the arched opening and has mullions repeating the arch with an outside row of segmented panes. The top of the walls have a cornice with modillions. The building has a hipped roof and is covered with red clay tiles. The outside corners of the facade have brick quoins. The building has extensions off its south and north sides, the south side being longer than the north side. The extensions have the same detail as the facade, including large arched window openings on the main level. The building's addition extends the building westward, nearly doubling its original depth.

The history of a library in LaPorte traces its roots to the Library and Natural History Association established in 1863. The institution was believed to be influential in developing literary taste by cultivating the habit of reading and could become a powerful educator of peoples' growth of mind. The LaPorte Reading Room and Library Association negotiated with McClure's Working Men's Institute already established in the city for the transfer to the library of 700 volumes.¹²

INDIANA AVENUE

East Side

2021 Indiana Avenue. A. J. Crow House, 1930. Cape Cod, Contributing
2017 Indiana Avenue. Leroy Kempf House, 1928. English Cottage, Contributing

2015 Indiana Avenue. Victor & Alice Lonn House, 1925. Spanish Eclectic, Contributing
The small single story house has a center entry with an attached garage on the north side of the house. The house's walls are covered in stucco. The front facade has two mission-styled parapet fronts, one to each side of the entry. The roof is a hipped roof that is covered in red Spanish tiles. A tiled roof is cantilevered over the front entry portico. The portico is composed of three tall arched openings; the outer two are much narrower than the center opening. The arched openings frame the entry door and side-lites in the wall behind the shallow portico. Two windows are centered in the front facade below each shaped parapet. The windows are louvered with an arched top window. The attached garage also has a shaped parapet front; it steps down from the main roof line of the house. The garage door is located in a segmental arched opening. A tall chimney, also covered in stucco, is located on the wall between the attached garage and the house.

Victor and Charles Lonn were brothers who both constructed homes in the Spanish style. Charles constructed his home at 1504 Michigan Avenue; it was designed by George W Allen & Son. It seems likely that Allen also designed Victor's home. The Lonns were part of the Great Western Manufacturing Company family started by their father, John, a Swedish immigrant.

2011 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1970. Ranch, Non-contributing

¹² Chapman, pg. 623

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2007 Indiana Avenue. Richard Roth House, 1948. Tudor Revival, Contributing

2003 Indiana Avenue. S. D. Goldberg House, 1939. International, Contributing

The house is two stories with its walls constructed of blonde brick and wide limestone banding. The house has flat roofs and metal-framed casement windows. A shallow single story portion of the house is located in front of the two story section and contains the front entrance and extends to the north to incorporate an enclosed garage attached to the north side of the house. This single story portion has a tall band of limestone forming the top of the wall; it turns down at the outside edges of the garage door opening and to the outside (south) edge of the entry door. The entry door is located at the south end of the single story section and is a metal door with no window or moldings. Between the door and the garage door is a window bay composed of three casement windows in metal frames. The garage door is a metal door composed of four horizontal panels with no windows or moldings.

The two story section of the house is partially covered by the single story section from about its middle and wraps around its north side. The exposed portion of the two story section's first floor (front façade) is brick with three casement windows grouped together in a single opening. The second story's front façade has a band of five casement windows at its south end that continue around the corner of the house in a band on its south façade. The north half of the second story's front façade has a solarium extending onto the roof of the single story section. The solarium, constructed in c. 1980, is glass with metal framing. The top of the two story section has a tall band of limestone forming the top of the wall.

S. D. Goldberg was the manager of Steinburg's Jewelry Store in LaPorte during the 1930s and 1940s.¹³

2001 Indiana Avenue. Robert Russell House, 1949. Ranch, Non-contributing

1915 Indiana Avenue. Elmer Coddington House, 1925. Bungalow, Contributing

1911 Indiana Avenue. C. D. Borklund House, 1942. American Small House, Contributing

1909 Indiana Avenue. D. L. Collins House, 1942. English Cottage, Contributing

1907 Indiana Avenue. Maurice Decker House, 1928. Dutch Colonial Revival, Contributing. Far right in photo 0005

1905 Indiana Avenue. C. L. Taylor House, 1930. English Cottage. Contributing. Right in photo 0005
This home is the Kenwood model home, made by G. Gordon Van Tine.¹⁴

1903 Indiana Avenue. Donald Collins House, 1933. English Cottage, Contributing. Left in photo 0005

1901 Indiana Avenue. R. O. Bard House, 1939. Contemporary, Non-contributing

1821 Indiana Avenue. Thomas Sayles House, 1857. Italianate, Contributing

The Sayles House is a two story wood frame house in a double-pile plan. The house has wood clapboard siding, simple wood window surrounds, 1/1 wood windows on its first floor and 6/6 wood windows on its second floor. The first floor has wood storm windows divided into four panes of glass. Wood shutters are located on the windows. A tall wood frieze board is at the top of the walls; scrolled wood brackets support the eaves. The roof is a low-sloped hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is symmetrically arranged with a single story full front porch. The porch has six equally spaced square columns. The columns have chamfered corners and simple capitals. Scrolled wood brackets are located above the capitals and project forward to support the porch roof. Wood fretwork frames the top of the openings between the columns. The entry is centered on the front façade. The entry is composed of a wood door with vertical panels and a wood storm door protecting the main door. The door has side-lites on each side with a framed panel in their base and four windows above the panel. A wood transom divided into three panes of glass by mullions is located above the door and side-lites. The entry has a wide wood surround. There are two windows to each side of the entry on the first floor.

¹³ LaPorte City Directory, 1940-41

¹⁴ Hunter, Rebecca

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The second floor has a window directly above each of the windows on the first floor and a window in the center directly above the entry.

The Thomas Sayles House was constructed on the present site of the post office (1201 Lincolnway West) in 1857 and relocated to this location in 1906. Sayles was a farmer who purchased the land his house once occupied for 10 cents an acre.

1817 Indiana Avenue. Robert A Rocke House, 1939. American Small House/English Cottage, Contributing

The house was constructed for the Rocke Family by Dr. Harold D. Kesling.¹⁵

The one and a half story cottage has side gables covered in wood shingles and split-granite stone on the first story walls. A front gable with a ridge slightly lower than the main ridge of the house is located on the south half of the front façade. Its wall and gabled wall are covered in stone; a large stone chimney is located in the center of the gabled wall. A small window is located north of the chimney. The entry door is located north of the front gabled wall in a slight projection from the main wall of the front facade; the projecting entry has a shed roof continued from the main roof of the house. The entry door is a wood door with a small window in its upper north corner. To the north of the entry is a 6/6 window on the main wall of the front façade, near the north end of the wall. The roof is covered in wood shingles.

1811 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1945. American Small House, Contributing

1809 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1960. Contemporary, Non-contributing

1807 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1920. American Four-Square, Contributing. Far right in photo 0006

1805 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1920. American Four-Square, Contributing. Right in photo 0006

1801 Indiana Avenue. Elmer Wilhelm House, 1927. Bungalow, Contributing. Center in photo 0006

Wilhelm served on the LaPorte City Council during the 1930s and as a LaPorte Probation Officer from 1935-1952.¹⁶

1719 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1930. Dutch Colonial Revival, Contributing. Third from left in photo 0006

1717 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1935. Colonial Revival, Contributing. Second from left in photo 0006

1709 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1915. American Four-Square, Contributing. Left in photo 0006

1703 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1960. Ranch, Non-contributing.

1701 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1915. American Four-Square, Contributing. Far right in photo 0007

1615 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1930. Colonial Revival, Contributing. Right in photo 0007

1611 Indiana Avenue. Benjamin & Helen Rees House, 1931. Colonial Revival, Contributing. Left in photo 0007

Rees was a local attorney.

1605 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1950. Ranch, Non-contributing. Far left in photo 0007

1603 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1930. Dutch Colonial Revival, Contributing

1601 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1935. Cape Cod, Contributing

1519 Indiana Avenue. J. B. Shick Residence, c. 1915. Bungalow, Contributing. George W. Allen & Son, architect

Shick was a partner in an industry producing picture frames under the name "Planett & Shick".

1515 Indiana Avenue. William Higgins House, 1910-1911. Tudor Revival, Contributing

Higgins was the inventor of the kerosene carburetor; he came to LaPorte with his uncle John Secor to work at the Rumely Company. He lived at the home until 1915.¹⁷

¹⁵ Schultz, Fern Eddy

¹⁶ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 2001. Pg. 22

¹⁷ LaPorte Historic Preservation Commission 1997 Tour Brochure

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1509 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1925. Colonial Revival, Contributing
1507 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1925. Arts & Crafts, Contributing

1503 Indiana Avenue. Herbert Fox House, 1903/1925. Craftsman/Prairie, Contributing
The house is two stories in height with a long front façade. The main level's walls are constructed out of brick with stone coping at the top of the brick walls. This creates a strong horizontal line as the materials change from brick to stucco at window sill height on the second level's walls. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with copper gutters. The roof is a hipped roof covered with red tiles. The center portion of the roof is slightly taller and has a hipped roof dormer which is centered over the entry door. A front porch is located over the center part of the front façade. It has three stone columns supporting the porch roof. Steps are located on the north side of the front façade of the porch and align with the entry door. The entry door is wood with a tall window divided into multiple panes of glass; side-lites are located on each side of the entry door and are also divided into multiple panes of glass. A 6/1 window is located south of the entry door. It is below the shelter of the porch roof. Two 6/1 windows are located north of the porch on the main level of the front façade. One window is located immediately south of the porch on the main level of the front façade. To the south of this window is a bank of windows grouped together on a single stone sill.

The second floor of the front façade has 6/1 windows located above each 6/1 window on the first floor. A pair of small casement windows is centered above the entry door on the first floor below. The casement windows are each divided into 6 panes of glass by wood mullions. A bank of windows on the second floor also aligns with the bank of windows on the first floor, at the south end of the front façade. The hipped roof dormer located on the front façade has two wood windows in its front wall; each is divided into 15 panes of glass by mullions.

Herbert Fox was a son of Samuel and Fannie Fox, founders of the LaPorte Woolen Mills. Herbert was born in 1873 and received a degree from the University of Michigan in 1892. He joined his father and other family members in the operation of the woolen mills. In 1903 he married Julia Eppinger. In 1924 he became the director for the First National Bank & Trust Company, at that time the largest bank in LaPorte County. The Fox family was noted for their philanthropy. Herbert Fox and his brothers gave the city Fox Memorial Park in 1912 in memory of their parents and in 1929-30 they developed Beechwood golf course and donated it to the city. The original house was a large American Four-Square style home constructed in 1903. In 1925 a significant addition was made to the home, particularly to its south side, with details of the popular Prairie Style.

1421 Indiana Avenue. Emmett Scott House, 1915. Arts & Crafts/Prairie, Contributing. Robert Spencer, architect. Jens Jensen, landscape architect. Photo 0008

The house is two stories in height and also has a long front façade. The walls are covered in stucco. Windows are leaded-glass casements with a small colored kite-like pane in the top of the window. The windows are framed by simple straight casings. The house has side gables with a fairly low-sloped gable roof; the roof is covered with red tiles. The front façade of the house has its entry located just north of center on the main level. The entry has a shallow porch framed by columns supporting a stucco soffit over the porch and creating a base for a window bay on the second level. The entry door is wood with a full window. A small casement window is located on each side of the entry door. On each side of the porch is a group of three windows joined together. South of the south grouping of windows is another group of windows near the south end of the front façade which form a sun porch.

The second level of the house has a window bay above the porch with four windows in its front wall and a single window on its side walls. A pair of casement windows is located north of the window bay, centered with the group of windows on the first level. A group of three casement windows is located south of the window bay, and a pair of casement windows is located south of this group of windows, near the south end of the front façade's second level. A small shed dormer is located on the roof's front façade on each side of the window bay and entry. The dormers have small windows in their front walls. The south

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gabled wall has vertical false timbers above a large group of windows forming the south wall of a second floor sleeping porch.

The home was constructed for the Emmett Scott family in 1915 at a cost of \$9000. Robert Spencer, a protégé of Frank Lloyd Wright, designed the home which was featured in *Country Homes Magazine* in 1924.¹⁸ Jens Jensen prepared landscape drawings for Scott in 1922 (*Jens Jensen, Maker of Natural Parks and Gardens*, list of Indiana projects). It is indeterminate to what extent the landscape designed by Jensen is extant. Scott moved across the street to 1420 Indiana Avenue and oversaw a remodeling of that home.

1417 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1925. Colonial Revival, Contributing. Probable architect was Charles Whitney Stevens.

1411 Indiana Avenue. Jacob Wile House, 1861. Italianate, Contributing

The large two story home is constructed with brick walls. The house has a tall hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are predominantly 6/1 in their sash configuration and are paired together on the front façade with a single stone lintel. The lintels have a flat pediment-shaped top. The front façade is symmetrically arranged and has a front porch across the entire width of the first floor. The porch has square columns with chamfered corners and large, tapered capitals. The entry is centered on the first floor. It has side-lites on each side of the entry door and a transom above the door. The door is a six-panel wood door. A pair of windows is located on each side of the entry. They have paneled wood bases beneath each window. Three pairs of windows are located on the front façade's second level. The wood cornice at the base of the roof has pairs of wood brackets supporting the eaves. A five-sided, single story window bay is located in the west half of the north wall. Each side of the bay has a small framed wood panel at its base and a narrow 6/1 window. Small decorative brackets support the window bay's eaves.

Jacob Wile was a native of Bavaria, born in Germany in 1828. He came to the United States in 1847 and to LaPorte in 1852. He operated a mercantile business until 1857 when he established the Citizens Bank. He began a general loan and negotiations branch in 1877. Wile was the president of the Hebrew Congregation Society and a member of the Synagogue.¹⁹ David Reeder purchased the home in 1899 and operated his Home Health Club from it until he relocated the operation to Michigan Avenue in 1908.

1405 Indiana Avenue. Guggenhime/Ballentine House, 1866/1871. Italianate/Greek Revival, Contributing

1403 Indiana Avenue. George W. Allen House, c. 1860/c. 1915. Gable-front, Contributing

The two and a half story gable-front home is under renovation. It has wood clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The house's entry door is located on the south side of the front façade. The window configuration of the first and second floors on the front façade are somewhat ambiguous, though it appears that the windows were grouped together in a single opening on each level, with one window directly above the door, on the second level. A single, narrow 1/1 wood window is centered in the gabled wall. Wood fascia and soffits exist on the roof eaves. The house is locally significant because it was the home of LaPorte's most prolific architect during the period the district developed.

The house was originally constructed c. 1860 at 1401 Indiana. In 1894, Allen Chaney moved the house to its present location. Shortly after it was purchase by George W. Allen, who extensively remodeled/updated the house c. 1915. Allen lived in the house from 1895 until his death in 1950.²⁰

1401 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1890. Queen Anne, Contributing

1311 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1910. Side-gabled, Contributing. Right in photo 0009

¹⁸ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 1997. Site #5

¹⁹ Chapman, Pg. 666

²⁰ Stabosz, Tim

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1309 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1910. Gable-front, Contributing. Second from right in photo 0009
Governor Handley lived in this house for a period of time.²¹

1305 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Gable-front, Contributing. Second from left in photo 0009

1301 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1865. Hall and Parlor, Contributing. Left in photo 0009
The one and one-half story house has side-gables with vinyl siding on its walls. Its windows are 2/2 wood windows with simple pediment lintels topped with a cornice mold carved with incised scroll work on their faces. The front façade has the entry door at its south end. The entry has a small shed porch roof supported by pilasters against the front wall and decorative metalwork at the outside front corners. The porch roof has a simple wood cornice. The entry door has a wood surround with a simple pediment over the door. The door is wood with a large window and has an exterior storm door. The remaining front façade has two windows; one is just north of the small porch and the other is north of the center of the front façade. The north and south facades are nearly identical with two windows on the first floor and two windows on the second floor. The roof is steeply pitched and is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is centered in the roof at the ridge.

1211 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Gable-front, Contributing.

1201 Indiana Avenue. Butterworth Mansion, c. 1870. Italianate, Contributing

Benjamin Butterworth had the brick Italianate home designed for his family in about 1870. Butterworth operated a shoe store in LaPorte and married the daughter of one of LaPorte's earliest settlers, Colonel Place.²²

1129 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1910. American Four-Square, Contributing. Right in photo 0010

1127 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1920. Craftsman, Contributing. Second from right in photo 00010

1125 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing. Second from left in photo 00010

1123 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing. Left in photo 0010

1117 Indiana Avenue. Funeral Home, c. 1975. Contemporary, Non-contributing

1113 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Gable-front, Non-Contributing

1105 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1890. Gable-front, Contributing

1103 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1900. Gable-front, Contributing

1101 Indiana Avenue. House/Insurance Office, c. 1920. Bungalow, Non-Contributing

1037 Indiana Avenue. Frank Osborn House, c. 1895. Queen Anne, Contributing. Right in photo 0012
The house is a tall two and a half story brick house; its height is accentuated by a square tower on the north side of the front façade and a rounded roof dormer/tower centered in the house's high hipped roof. The roof is covered in slate tiles. A front gable is located on the south half of the front façade. Its first level is surrounded by a porch that curves around the north and south walls of the front gable. The porch has square columns with elliptical shaped capitals formed from the column shafts. These support the porch roof that has dentils at its eave line. The front façade of the main level has a large picture window centered in the front gable. To the north of the picture window is the main entry door; it is a wood door with a full window. From the entry the front façade steps back and the porch curves around the side to another entry door with a transom window above. The south portion of the wrap around porch is enclosed with windows and multi-pane transoms.

The second level of the front façade has a wide 1/1 wood window at its north end and a small wood window centered above the main entry door on the first level near the center of the façade. The front gable has a balcony cut into the porch roof. The balcony has a small hipped roof that is supported with decorative metalwork. A wide wood balcony door and side-lites are centered on the front gable. A cornice extends across the base of the gabled wall and the eaves framing the gabled wall. The gabled wall is also brick and has a wide round arched window centered in it. The window is divided into multiple

²¹ Stabosz, Tim

²² *LaPorte Herald-Argus*, October 21, 2000, Przbyla, Daniel

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small square panes by wood mullions. The eave line of the roof runs across the base of the tower on the north side of the front façade. The square tower has a pair of 1/1 wood windows centered on its front façade above the eave line. Brick corbels support the base of the roof cornice. The tower roof is a tall pyramidal form with a metal finial at its peak. A curved roof dormer is centered on the front façade at the top of the hipped roof. The dormer forms the shape of a curved tower or turret and has a large area of windows divided into small squares by wood mullions. The windows follow the curve of the dormer's wall. The front part of the roof of the turret is conical with the peak being the front part of a ridge that ties back into the main roof of the house. A large gable is also located on the south façade of the house. It features a large arched window opening centered on second level with a tall stone arch and four narrow arched windows in the attic level of the gabled wall.

Frank Osborn was born in 1857 in Porter County, Indiana. He studied at the Northern Indiana Normal College in Valparaiso then attended law school at Michigan State University. He came to LaPorte in 1879 and worked in the firm of Weir & Biddle prior to opening his office in 1882. He was described as a "very energetic, hard-working man, resourceful and successful, and as a lawyer he ranks among the best in the state. Above pettifogging or chicanery, he conducts his cases earnestly, honestly and skilfully."²³ Osborn married Elizabeth Clark in 1882. In 1904 his residence was called one of the finest in LaPorte.

The home sits on the former location of the Hailmann Kindergarten School, constructed about 1885. Dr. Hailmann's house is directly east of the Osborn House and fronts Michigan Avenue. The Osborn and Hailmann houses share a carriage house constructed in the style of the Hailmann House. The carriage house fronts south to Osborn Street.

1033 Indiana Avenue. Henry McGill House, 1863/1881. Queen Anne, Contributing. Remodeled by owner/carpenter Henry McGill in 1881. Second from right in photo 0012

The two and a half story home is constructed in a gabled-ell form with its front gable on the north half of its front façade and the other gable facing south. The house is covered with wood siding with a wide band of wood shingles near the division of the first and second floors. Wood shingles are also located in the gabled walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A front porch is located over the southern third of the front gable and extending south over the remaining front façade. The porch has turned wood posts and scrolled brackets supporting the eaves of the porch roof. The balustrade is composed of turned wood spindles and a wood handrail. A wide set of steps lead to the porch on the north half of the porch. The entry door aligns with the porch steps. It has a full window and side-lites on each side of the door. A pair of 1/1 windows is located north of the entry, just north of center on the first floor of the front gable. A large picture window with an art glass transom is centered in the façade south of the entry.

A pair of 1/1 windows is centered in the front gable's second floor. South of the pair of windows is a half round art glass window. The remaining front façade of the second floor, south of the front gable, has a three sided window bay directly above the picture window on the first floor. The bay's front wall is wider than its outer two walls. Each wall has a wood panel in its base and a 1/1 window. A cornice forms the eave line of the bay's roof and is tucked beneath the eave line of the main roof of the house. Another half round art glass window is located north of the bay. The front gable has pent roof enclosing the gabled wall with wood brackets supporting the pent roof. A 1/1 window is centered in the gabled wall. The south and north façades have a two story, three-sided window bay on their west side. A 1/1 window is located in each bay wall and the bay's roof has a cornice and fairly flat roof.

Henry McGill was a local carpenter who purchased the house in 1881; at that time it was a farmhouse that had been constructed by Peter Mill in 1863. McGill renovated it into the Queen Anne styling featured on the house. The house was also associated with the Rumely family and at one time was the residence

²³ Daniels, Rev. E.D., pg 594

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for a local inventor.²⁴ McGill's carpentry work is maybe best exhibited in Dr. Hailmann's House at 1118 Michigan Avenue. McGill's son David was mayor of LaPorte from 1914-1918.²⁵

1029 Indiana Avenue. A. J. Stahl House/Brick Carriage House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing. Third from right in photo 0012

1025 Indiana Avenue. House, 1848. Greek Revival, Contributing. Far left in photo 0012
The one and a half story house has a simple gable-front form. Its walls are covered with wood shingles but its historic window trim and wide gable and cornice trim are intact. The house has an entry located just south of center on the front façade. It has a pent roof covering a small concrete stoop and steps. The entry door and side-lite are aluminum and glass. The doorway has wood pilasters framing the opening. Windows are 1/1 wood windows with wood sills and casings. One window is located south of the entry and two windows are located north of the entry. A window is centered in the gable wall. The trim forming the eaves has the appearance of an entablature and the detail continues on the gable's roof line and includes cornice returns on the gable wall. Architect George W. Allen determined that this house was constructed in 1848 through research he conducted in 1930.²⁶

1021 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1910. Colonial Revival, Contributing

1017 Indiana Avenue. Ellis Michael House, 1870. Gabled-ell, Contributing

1013 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1870/c. 1910. Gable-front, Contributing

1009 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1895. Queen Anne, Contributing

1009 Indiana Avenue (rear). Carriage House, c. 1895. Contributing

1007 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1920. Bungalow, Contributing

909-911 Indiana Avenue. First Presbyterian Church, 1862. Gable-front, Contributing

The former church is two and a half stories tall and has a simple gable roof with its front gable facing Indiana Avenue. The front gable has a shorter and narrower gable, proportionate to the main front gable, centered on it. It is one and a half stories tall. Windows have a 1/1 sash configuration with stone sills and segmental brick arches. The roof is covered with faux slate tiles. Porches with a turned wood corner post are located on each side of the lower front gable, extending to the outside corners of the front façade. The porches have spindle work and half posts framing the porch openings. There are two windows centered in the first floor of the smaller front gable. A pair of smaller windows is located together under the same brick arch, centered in the half story of the smaller front gable. A single window is located on the first floor of the front façade, under the shelter of the porch roof, on each side of the smaller front gable. A window is directly above the first floor windows on the second floor. A pair of smaller windows is located together under the same brick arch, centered in the half story of the front gable.

The Presbyterian congregation was first organized in LaPorte in 1832; their first building was finished in 1837. The building was sold to satisfy loans in 1841, but was regained in 1842 at which time the building was dedicated. In 1862 the building described above was constructed. It partially burned in 1867, but was renovated and resumed use until a new Presbyterian church was constructed and this building was converted to residential use.²⁷

907 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1895. Queen Anne Cottage, Contributing

903/905 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1890. Queen Anne, Non-contributing

901 Indiana Avenue. House, c. 1865. Indeterminate, Non-contributing

MICHIGAN AVENUE

²⁴ *The Beacher Weekly Newspaper*, "A Stroll Along the Avenues", Stodola, Barbara. Vol. 24, No. 9., pg. 2

²⁵ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 1997. Site #2

²⁶ 1976 Bicentennial Walking Tour of Old LaPorte

²⁷ Chapman C., pg. 621

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1930 Michigan Avenue. Henry Stukart House, c. 1910. Bungalow, Contributing
1926 Michigan Avenue. Jacob Levine House, 1929. Tudor Revival, Contributing
1918 Michigan Avenue. House, 1948. Ranch, Non-contributing
1914 Michigan Avenue. Lindgren House, 1928. English Cottage, Contributing

1906 Michigan Avenue. A. H. Berger House, 1928. Colonial Revival, Contributing
The two and a half story house has walls constructed out of a blonde and orange brick blend with stone trim and a roof covered with green tiles. The house has a symmetrical front façade and side gables. The windows are wood and have stone sills. The front façade's first floor has a center entry composed of a multi-paneled wood door and wood side-lites and transom. The door, side-lites, and transom have a decorative stone surround. A carved stone bracket is on each side of the entry; they support a pent roof that is covered with tiles. On each side of the entry, centered in the remaining front façade's north and south sides, is a carved stone segmental arch surround for a grouping of three windows. The windows are arched with the stone surround and have multiple panes of glass. The front façade's second floor has a pair of 8/1 windows over the two large window openings on the first floor. A smaller pair of windows with multiple panes of glass is centered in the second floor directly above the entry below. Three gabled roof dormers are spaced equally across the front façade. They have pilasters at their outside corners and an 8/8 arched window on their front wall. A sunroom stands on the south side of the house. It also is brick with carved stone coping. A bank of four Craftsman style 3/2 windows is located on the east wall.

1902 Michigan Avenue. 1925. Craftsman Bungalow, Contributing. Left in photo 0019
The house is a one story gabled-ell form. Its walls are covered in wood shingles and it has stone masonry porch walls, piers, and a tapered chimney. Its windows are mostly Craftsman styled narrow pairs of 4/1 wood windows. The windows have wide wood trim boards. The large overhanging roof eaves have wide wood fascia boards; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Wood braces support the eaves at building corners. The front façade has a front gable on its north side and the remaining front façade's roof has an extra wide overhang forming a porch roof. The porch is concrete with boulder stone walls with piers that are slightly taller than the walls at corners and flanking the porch steps. The front gable has three pairs of narrow 4/1 windows grouped together and centered on its wall. The entry door is located immediately south of the front gable. It is a wood door with windows in the top of it. Centered on the remaining front façade, south of the entry door, is a group of three 4/1 windows. The south façade of the house has a screened porch in its center with small gabled walls on each side. The east gabled wall has a stone chimney with a wide tapered base.

1820 Michigan Avenue. Edward Stern House, 1928. Colonial Revival, Contributing. Right in photo 0019
1818 Michigan Avenue. Orton & Myrtle Culver House, 1926. Dutch Colonial Revival, Contributing.
Far right in photo 0019
Culver was the manager, controller, and auditor for the Advance-Rumely Company.²⁸

1814 Michigan Avenue. William Droberg House, c. 1880/1920. Colonial Revival, Contributing
1808 Michigan Avenue. J. Norman Woodington House, 1925. Bungalow, Contributing
Left in photo 0020
1806 Michigan Avenue. George Bunce House, c. 1910. American Four-Square, Non-Contributing.
Second from left in photo 0020
1804 Michigan Avenue. E. Krausgrill House, c. 1910. Bungalow, Contributing
Third from left in photo 0020
1802 Michigan Avenue. J. W. Goodall House, 1938. Bungalow, Contributing
J. W. Goodall was the owner of Goodall & Sons, Contractors, which was a construction company.

1712 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1910. Gable-front, Contributing

²⁸ LaPorte Historic Preservation Commission 1997 Tour Brochure

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1710 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1910. Queen Anne, Contributing
1708 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1915. Gabled-ell, Contributing

1704 Michigan Avenue. Goodall House, 1941. Gable-front, Contributing
The house was originally constructed by Charles & Mary Goodall in 1941. A single story addition was created on the rear of the house and then the home was remodeled extensively in 1965.

1702 Michigan Avenue. Tuesburg-Coddington House, 1904. Gable-front, Contributing. George W. Allen & Son, architect

The house is two and a half stories tall with a main front gable and a slightly shorter front gable on the north side of its front façade. The walls of the house are covered with new plank siding. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows with simple casings. The entry is located in the south side of the shorter front gable. It has a hipped porch roof covering the small stoop area. The door is a wood door with a full window. North of the door, and just north of center of the shorter front gable, is a window on the first floor. A slightly smaller window is located on the second floor in line with the window on the first floor. A small nearly square window is located above the porch roof. A small, narrow 1/1 window is located in the gabled wall of the shorter front gable. The main front gable has a large 1/1 window centered in on its first floor, south of the entry. The second floor has a 1/1 window with an arched panel above the window directly above the window on the first floor. A window divided into three panes of glass is located in the gabled wall of the main front gable.

The house was constructed for C. Elmer Tuesburg and his wife Myra; it cost \$2500 when constructed. Tuesburg's father was Charles Tuesburg, the head of Tuesburg Land Co. Elmer and Charles Tuesburg, as part of their land company, were the main figures behind the dredging and drainage of the Kankakee River/wetlands area. They owned over 4,500 acres at one time. The house sold to Elmer and Charlene Coddington in 1910. They lived at the house until 1921 when they moved to 1915 Indiana Avenue. Coddington was a partner in the Wilhelm & Coddington Hardware Store in LaPorte.²⁹

1622 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1935. Dutch Colonial Revival, Contributing
1620 Michigan Avenue. Salzwedel-Otis House, c. 1930. Colonial Revival, Contributing
1606 Michigan Avenue. House, 1951. Ranch, Non-contributing

1602 Michigan Avenue. Winn House, c. 1875. Italianate, Contributing

The large two story and a half story home is designed with cross gables, a central, flat-decked hip roof, and walls of brick. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and either segmental or full brick arches. The eave line has a metal cornice with brackets. A gabled wall is located on the north half of the front façade. This front gable has the most architectural details of the remaining walls. A rectangular three sided window bay is centered on the first floor. It has a brick base and recessed wood panels below its windows. A narrow window is located on the north and south walls of the bay and two larger windows are on the front wall of the bay. The bay roof is hipped and has a metal cornice at its eave line. Centered above the bay on the second floor is a single window with a shaped stone hood. A brick belt course with a middle course of corbels separates the second floor from the gabled attic wall. Above the stone hood over the second floor window is a brick panel with sawtooth-laid bricks creating the wall surface. Above the brick panel is a pair of small windows with full arches. To the south of the front gable is a narrow portion of the front façade that has a wide entry opening centered on the first floor. The entry has a transom window and a wide segmental brick arch and a pair of ornately carved wood doors. Directly above the entry door is a tall wood window on the second floor. A porch was once located at the entry and its roof acted as a balcony for the second floor.

The remaining front façade's wall south of the entry is stepped back from the main façade approximately six feet. It has a small window with a full brick arch on the first floor and a larger window with a full brick

²⁹ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 2004. Pg. 4

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arch on the second floor. A brick belt course with a middle course of corbels matching the detail of the front gable is at the top of the second floor's wall. The south façade's gabled wall has a porch with a hipped roof across its full width.

Judge John Winn was the General Counsel for the Advance-Rumely factory, and a director of the company since 1908. Winn specialized in corporate law and practiced in Michigan and Wisconsin prior to moving to LaPorte. He was a government appeal agent during World War I, handling the appeals of individuals attempting to avoid the draft in the district. Winn's wife was a concert soprano whose compositions were played by John Phillip Sousa's band at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.³⁰

1540 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing
1538 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1920. Craftsman/Tudor Revival, Contributing. Left in photo 0021
1534 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1920. Craftsman, Contributing. Right in photo 0021
1532 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1915. Prairie, Contributing. George W Allen & Son, architect.

1530 Michigan Avenue. Hobart M. Cable, Sr. Residence, c. 1906. Colonial Revival, Contributing. George Allen & Son Architect. This two and a half story side gabled house appears much as it did when it was designed by the architect. Only one chimney is gone and the front porch appears to have been originally enclosed, according to an old photograph, but is now open. The carport and the brick gambrel roof garage are original to the house and property.

Hobart M. Cable, Sr. was born in 1841 in New York. He married Estella Ells in 1869. In 1889 Cable established a piano manufacturing company with his brother Herman. Herman died in 1900 at which time Hobart established the Hobart M. Cable Company in LaPorte. The company produced 15,000 pianos and reed organs annually.³¹

1528 Michigan Avenue. T. Foster Martin House, 1902. Queen Anne, Contributing. Left in photo 0017
Dr. Frederick Rench, a dentist, originally constructed the home but he only lived at the house for two years. The house changed hands three times before being inherited by Aldyth Frederickson, a kindergarten teacher, who married T. Foster Martin in 1917. Together they made the house their residence. Martin was the son of William Martin and was a teller at the First National Bank in LaPorte. Martin opened the T. Foster Martin Appliance Store in downtown LaPorte in 1938 and continued the operation until 1975.³²

1526 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1920. Prairie, Contributing. Right in photo 0017

1524 Michigan Avenue. William E. Taylor Jr. House, 1910. Craftsman Bungalow, Contributing
William Taylor Jr. worked with in his father's business, Niles & Scott, a wheel manufacturing company for agricultural equipment. Taylor later formed an insurance business with his brother under the name Taylor & Taylor.³³

1520 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1930. Colonial Revival, Contributing
1516 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1910. American Four-Square, Contributing
1514 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1915. Craftsman, Contributing
1512 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1915. American Four-Square, Contributing
1508 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing. Left in photo 0016
1506 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1915. Craftsman Bungalow, Contributing. Center in photo 0016

³⁰ *The Oldletter*, March 2011, pgs. 2,6

³¹ Leonard, J. pg. 101-102

³² *Candle-Light Tour of Homes*, 2008. Pg. 12-14

³³ *Candle-Light Tour of Homes*, 2005. Pg. 6

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1504 Michigan Avenue. Charles Lonn Residence, c. 1915. Spanish Eclectic, Contributing. George W. Allen & Son, architect. Right in photo 0016

Little has changed on this small Spanish influenced cottage from Allen's original design. The veranda on the front has been enclosed and a porch at the front door has been altered. The house was the residence of Charles Lonn, one of the family owners of the Great Western Manufacturing Company, producer of the Crown Bicycle. Charles Lonn was the Vice-President and Treasurer of the Company, and Sales Director. It was said his "rare ability and untiring efforts has contributed to the development of the success enjoyed by the company."³⁴

1502 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1885. Gable-front, Contributing

1412 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1915. Bungalow, Contributing

1408 Michigan Avenue. K. M. Andrew House, c. 1905. Colonial Revival/American Four-Square, Contributing. Probable architect was Charles Whitney Stevens.

1402 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1880. Queen Anne Cottage, Contributing

1312 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1910. Craftsman, Contributing. Left in photo 0015

1308 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1905. American Four-Square/Colonial Revival, Contributing. Right in photo 0015

1306 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1910. American Four-Square, Contributing. Far right in photo 0015

1302 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1895. Gabled-ell, Contributing

1228 Michigan Avenue. Sonneborn House, c. 1920. Colonial Revival, Contributing

The house replaced a Victorian styled home constructed in 1857 by the Truesdell Family. Several architectural features including the front doors, fireplace, and stairway were salvaged during the demolition and reused when this home was constructed in c. 1920 on top of the original home's foundation.³⁵

1226 Michigan Avenue. William Martin House, c. 1885. Queen Anne/Victorian Gothic, Contributing

The house is two and a half stories tall designed with cross gables and a large gable centered in the front facade. The walls have wood siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows framed with pilasters with chamfered edges that support a simple hood. The front façade has a large front gable in its center. The front gable has two windows on both its first and second floors; the first floor's windows are slightly taller than the second floor's. The front gable has a window centered in its gabled wall but it is partially obscured by a massive, ornamental truss with king post, lower diagonals and scroll cut-out panels between the truss members. The cross diagonal bracing is supported at the base of its outside corners by large wood braces with chamfered edges. To the north of the front gable is a porch on the first floor. It has simple square posts with chamfered edges, with braces supporting the roof. The entry door is centered in the wall south of the front gable; the door is a wood door with a full window. A window is centered on the second floor above the entry door. To the south of the front gable a group of three windows is centered in the remaining front façade. They have multiple panes of glass and a transom window above each of the three windows. Above this group of windows is another group of three windows on the second floor. These windows also have multiple panes of glass and transoms over each window. A wood trim board is located just below the sill of this group of windows and continues across this portion of the front façade. It forms a deep sill beneath the group of three windows on the second level, with small wood brackets supporting it.

William Martin came to LaPorte in 1866 and married Rebecca Drummond in 1886. Martin was made Deputy County Treasurer in 1876 and held that position for eight years. He was then elected County Treasurer in 1882 and held that position for two years. After leaving public office he became the president of the LaPorte Gas & Electric Company, the Rochester Gas & Coke Company, Greencastle

³⁴ Dunn, Jacob P. Vol. 4, Pg. 1851

³⁵ *LaPorte Herald-Argus*, December 15, 1995. Provan, Sandra

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Gas & Electric Company, and the John Hilt Lake Ice Company. Martin was also the director of the First National Bank and the State Bank of LaPorte.³⁶

1218 Michigan Avenue. Dr. Landon Rose House, 1854. Italianate, Contributing & Carriage House, c. 1865. Contributing.

The house is two stories tall with a simple hipped roof and rather simple Italianate details. Its walls are brick. Its windows are 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof has widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative wood modillions. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade is divided into thirds with a window on the first and second floors in the south and middle third and the entry and a window in the north third. The first floor windows are taller than the second floor windows and have decorative metal railings around the bottom of the windows on the front façade. The entry is slightly recessed and is framed with fluted pilasters that supported a cornice. The entry has a wood door with a window with multiple panes of glass, side-lites, and a transom window. The front façade has a single story portion with a hipped roof north of the entry and main façade. It has a single window centered in its front wall and the cornice above the entry continues onto the top of the wall at the eave line.

A one and a half story brick carriage house is located at the back of the property. It has side gables facing north and south and a standing seamed metal roof. Its window openings have stone sills and segmental brick arches. It has a variety of wood windows including single sashes, 1/1, and 6/1 sash configurations. A large carriage door composed of vertical wood planks is located on the west wall. It has a hay mow door also composed of vertical wood planks above it in the upper level. The carriage door has a wide segmental brick arch above it.

Dr. Rose, founder of the LaPorte Medical College, purchased the home from Ed Vail who constructed it in 1854. It was assessed at \$1600 at that time. The area in which the home was constructed was known as "Hail Columbia".³⁷

1212 Michigan Avenue. Hallet & Dora Kessler House, 1893. Queen Anne, Contributing. Kessler and his father established the Kessler Furniture Store in downtown LaPorte in 1906. Hallet managed the store until 1937. He is credited with founding the Chamber of Commerce in 1915.³⁸

1206 Michigan Avenue. LaPorte Police Station, c. 1960. Contemporary, Non-contributing

1200 Michigan Avenue. Pulaski King House/Charles Russell Residence, 1859/1903. Italianate, Contributing. George W. Allen & Son, architect (remodel)

The large two story brick home was constructed in the Italianate style and remodeled in 1903 with a Classical two story front porch. Architect George Wood Allen designed the classical remodel. The roof is a low-sloped hipped roof with a square cupola at its peak. The cupola appears to have been partially covered by a roof remodel; however the top of it is exposed and has a cornice with decorative wood brackets. The front façade is dominated by the two story porch with second floor balcony. The porch and balcony have a balustrade composed of wood spindles and handrail. The porch has four large fluted columns with square block capitals on its front wall that support a tall cornice. There are two fluted pilasters with Ionic columns supporting the back of the tall cornice where it meets the front wall of the house. The cornice has dentils and forms a continuous line from the porch roof to the main roof of the house at the eave line. The windows are 6/6 aluminum windows with transom windows. The windows have stone sills and simple pedimented hoods. A stone water table is near the division of the basement and first floor.

³⁶ Dunn, Jacob. Vol. 3, Pg. 1388

³⁷ *LaPorte of Yesterday*, 1978. LaPorte Historic Commission Brochure

³⁸ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 2002. Pg. 20

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The front wall of the house has two windows on the first and second floors of its north half. The south half of the front wall has a window at its south end on the first and second floors. Windows on the first floor where the porch is located have wood panels between the sills and porch floor with a recessed panel design. The entry is located just south of center on the front wall. The entry is framed with a wood surround with a paneled design. The entry has a non-historic aluminum and glass door and side-lite and a large wood panel above the door and side-lite in the transom area. A balcony door is on the second floor above the entry. A portion of the front façade steps back from the main wall approximately four feet at the south end of the façade. It is a narrow two story portion with a window centered in both the first and second floors.

Pulaski King was born in New York in 1823; he came to Michigan City in LaPorte County in 1835. King formed a partnership with his brother in the dry goods business in LaPorte in 1852.³⁹ A 1876 publication had an advertisement for P King as a dealer in dry goods and carpeting and called the business the "largest drygoods and carpet establishment in LaPorte County."⁴⁰

1118 Michigan Avenue. Dr. William Nicholas Hailmann House, c. 1885. Shingle style, Contributing & Carriage House, ca. 1885. Queen Anne, Contributing. Henry McGill, carpenter. Left in photo 0014 The house is one and a half stories tall with a steeply pitched front gable. The house's walls are covered in wood fishscale shingles. The windows are mostly 1/1 wood windows with simple casings and window hoods. The roof has slightly flared eaves and virtually no overhang on its gabled wall. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a porch on its north side with a tower forming a window bay above the porch on the second floor. The porch has wood shingled walls and thin columns, in groups of three at its corners, supporting the porch roof. The entry door is on the north end of the front gable which is partially covered by the porch. The south half of the front gable's first floor has a group of three 1/1 windows with a transom above each window. A wide line of shingles with a decorative bottom molding creates a band above the windows and forms a division line from the first floor and upper level. The band continues around the sides of the house at the top of the first floor walls just below the eave line. Above the band on the front gable the base of the gabled wall flares out, creating a narrow pent roof that continues around the base of the corner tower on the north corner of the house. Centered in the front gable is a pair of windows. Near the peak of the front gable in the attic area is a narrow 1/1 wood window with a full arch top. The arch forms a horizontal line at its base that continues across the gabled wall. Above the line and arch the wood shingles have standard flat bottom edges. The tower creates a three sided window bay on the north corner of the house. Each side has a 1/1 window. The tower has flared roof eaves; the tower roof is bell-cast. The peak of the roof is lower than the peak of the front gable. The house also has a projecting cross gable on the east half of its south façade. The dormer's side walls are curved. A tall narrow chimney is located on the east side of the gabled wall dormer. It has two clay chimney pots.

An interesting feature on the property is a large two story carriage house that is shared with the property fronting Indiana Avenue. The carriage house fronts Osborne Street and is constructed in a cross gable form. It has side gables facing east and west and two front gables facing south (Osborne Street). The carriage house has narrow wood siding on its walls and fishscale shingles on its gabled walls. A single wood window with a pointed top is centered in each gabled wall. The west front gable has two aluminum garage doors. The east front gable has one aluminum garage door slightly east of the center of the gable. The base of the second level of the carriage house on the west front gable flares out slightly creating a narrow pent roof covering for the garage doors. The second floors of the front gables are mirrored with a hay mow door at the outside edges and a 1/1 wood window to the inside edge. The hay mow door is composed of vertical wood planks with cross bracing. An eight sided cupola is located at the ridge line where the east front gable and the east side gable cross. It has wood siding and a polygonal roof with a finial at its peak.

³⁹ Encyclopedia Americana, 1920, Vol. XIII

⁴⁰ Packard, J., pg. 5

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Dr. Nicholas Hailmann was born in 1836 in Switzerland and immigrated to the United States. Hailmann was a pioneer in public education by the introduction of the Kindergarten model to the United States. He became Superintendent of LaPorte County Schools in 1883. He and his wife, Eudora, established the first kindergarten classroom in Indiana behind their residence (the schoolhouse faced Indiana Avenue and was designed in a similar style to the residence). They also established an academy to train kindergarten instructors. He left LaPorte in 1894 to accept an appointment as National Superintendent of the Indian Schools in Washington, D. C.

1114 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1885. Gabled-ell, Contributing. Center in photo 0014

1112 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1885. Italianate, Contributing. Right in photo 0014

1108 Michigan Avenue. Abram Sommerfield House, 1913. Craftsman/Colonial Revival, Contributing
Far right in photo 0014

Abram and Francine Sommerfield had the house constructed for themselves in 1913. Abram and his brother Charles were partners in a livery stable in LaPorte. Abram became the president of the LaPorte Theater Company in the mid 1920s.⁴¹

1106 Michigan Avenue. Apartment House, c. 1950. Contemporary, Non-contributing

1014 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1895. Gable-front, Contributing

1008 Michigan Avenue. First Church of Christ Scientist, c. 1890/1920. Neo-Classical Revival/Colonial Revival, Contributing. George W Allen & Son, architect (1920 remodel). Left in photo 0013

The former church building is a single story tall with a hipped roof and a pedimented entry portico. The building's walls are covered in wood shingles. The building's windows are 6/6 wood windows with art glass panes; simple wood casings surround the windows. There are eight equally spaced windows on the north and south façades' main walls. The front façade has a single window centered in its walls north and south of the entry portico. The outside corners of the front façade have tapered pilasters with recessed panels on their sides. Pilasters are also located on the outside corners of the entry portico and frame the opening for the recessed entry of the portico. The space between the pilasters on the portico's corners and those framing the entry opening is walled and covered with shingles. A small 6/6 wood window is located on both the north and south facades of the portico. The entry is composed of a pair of wood doors with 15 panes of glass forming a window in each door. Above the doors is a wide elliptical fanlight transom window. The entry surround has simple pilasters and a wood bracket keystone at the top of the transom arch. The main pilasters support a wood entablature with dentils that forms a continuous line around the entire eave line of the building. A semi-circular fanlight is centered in the gabled wall of the pediment.

The original building was constructed c. 1890 as a parish house for the congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The Episcopalians sold the building to Christ Scientists congregation in 1910. In 1920, the original building was doubled in size and dramatically remodeled. It served as the First Church of Christ Scientist for 80 years and is now vacant.

1006 Michigan Avenue. St. Paul's Episcopal Church Rectory, 1964. Contemporary, Non-contributing.
Center in photo 0013

1000 Michigan Avenue. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 1895-1898. Gothic Revival, Contributing. Right in photo 0013

The building is constructed in mostly rusticated stone with a front gable facing Michigan Avenue and a rear cross gable facing Harrison Street at the western end of its north façade. The building is located on the corner and is part of a larger complex of buildings for the church. The main church building has a parish hall addition on its west side, constructed in 1955. The parish hall also has rusticated stone on its front wall that terminates at a parapet. The hall has metal windows and a small gabled entrance on its

⁴¹ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 2001. Pg. 16

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east side. The rectory (c. 1965, 708 Harrison) is located south of the church and is a two story brick house with side gables and the entrance facing a courtyard between the church and the rectory. A rear entrance to the church is located at the west end of the courtyard. The entrance has a gabled stone wall with a pair of wood doors and a tall pointed arch transom window.

The main church building has a parapeted front gable with buttresses on its south corner. A stone cross is located on the peak of the gable. Two pairs of windows with tracery are centered in the front gable. They have stone sills and lintels. Above the pairs of windows is a large pointed arch window divided into four tall, narrow windows also with Gothic arches and tracery. The front gable has a short entry tower on its south corner. The tower has buttresses on its corners and a pointed arch entry on its front wall. The entry has a single wood door. The top of the tower wall is crenellated. The north corner of the front gable has a tall corner entry tower. The entry tower has stepped buttresses at each of its corners and a large pointed arch entry on its front wall. The entry has a pair of tall wood doors and a pointed arch transom window with tracery. Above the entry are two small 1/1 pointed arch windows. In the top of the tower is a wide pointed arch opening for the belfry on each of its four sides. The opening has louvers and stone tracery that forms three pointed arches. The top of the tower wall is crenellated with stone pinnacles on each corner.

A c. 1955 parish hall addition was attached to the west wall of the church. The hall fronts Harrison Street and has a 706 Harrison Street address. It is not counted as a separate building.

St. Paul's Episcopal congregation was organized in 1839. In 1845, the congregation constructed a building on Michigan Avenue that continued in use through the late 1800s.⁴²

912 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1880. Gable-front, Contributing. Left in photo 0030
910 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1880. Gable-front, Non-contributing. Second to left in photo 0030
908 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1880. Gable-front, Contributing. Middle of photo 0030
904 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1895. Queen Anne, Contributing. Second to right in photo 0030
902 Michigan Avenue. Bay Tree Inn, c. 1910. Tudor Revival, Contributing. Right in photo 0030

MICHIGAN AVENUE

East Side

1919 Michigan Avenue. Welcome Short House, 1925. Bungalow, Contributing.

The rear of the house is shown in photo 0018, third from the left side

1915 Michigan Avenue. Helen Russell House, 1942. Gable-front, Contributing. Second from left in photo 0018

1907 Michigan Avenue. Ernie Ribordy House, 1925. Bungalow, Contributing. Left in photo 0018

1905 Michigan Avenue. C. H. Goodall House, 1939. Colonial Revival/Garrison type, Contributing

1819 Michigan Avenue. Robert Wallace House, 1918. Prairie, Contributing

1815 Michigan Avenue. A. G. Tamlin House, 1939. Colonial Revival, Contributing

1805 Michigan Avenue. Dorland House, 1873/c. 1930. Italianate/Colonial Revival, Contributing.

Right in photo 0022

The two story brick building was remodeled from an earlier brick home constructed by Aaron Henderson Miller in 1873; it was converted and used as a duplex during the 1920s. Evidence of its Italianate roots is seen on the south façade where a two story brick bay exhibits 1/1 windows with decorative stone lintels.

The current building has a flat roof with a shaped front parapet with stone coping. Tile coping is located on the top of side parapet walls. The front façade appears to be new construction dating to the remodel. It has a large two story bay over the southern two-thirds of the main façade. The bay has a group of four 4/1 wood windows centered in both its first and second floors. The groups of windows have a stone sill.

⁴² Chapman, pg. 622

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Between the groups of windows is a brick panel with a frame of brick soldiers and stone blocks at the corners. A diamond shaped stone is in the center of the brick panel. The bay has a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves. North of the bay is the entry door centered on the wall of the remaining portion of the front façade. The door is a wood door with panels. An arched porch roof covers the entry stoop. It is supported by large wood brackets. A 6/1 wood window with a stone sill is located on the second floor above the entry door. The south façade has a one story sun porch on its west side; it has a flat roof also. Its west wall has brick pilasters with stone caps. Segmental brick arches with keystones are located between the pilasters. The arches form large window openings for pairs of wood casement windows. Each window is divided into fifteen panes of glass. A transom window is located over each pair of windows.

1801 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1970. Contemporary, Non-contributing. Second from right in photo 0022

1711 Michigan Avenue. John Wilk House, c. 1915. American Four-Square, Contributing. Second from left in photo 0022

1709 Michigan Avenue. William Roy Boyd House, c. 1915. Dutch Colonial Revival, Contributing. Left in photo 0022

1705 Michigan Avenue. House, 1963. Ranch, Non-contributing

1703 Michigan Avenue. House, 1956. Ranch, Non-contributing

1613 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1930. Dutch Colonial Revival, Contributing

1603 Michigan Avenue. Ruth Sabin Home, 1888-1889. Queen Anne, Contributing. John Van Osdel, architect. Obadiah Evory, contractor. George W Allen & Son, architect (south addition). Photo 0023 The building is two and a half story stories tall with a mansard roof. The windows are 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and brick jack arches. Brick corbels are located at the top of its walls just below the eave line. The roof's eaves have a slight flare and are terminated with a cornice. The building has a commanding presence on the block, though set back further from the street than other homes in the district. The building has a wide front façade that was originally symmetrically arranged. The polygonal south addition breaks the original symmetry. The facade is divided into three sections. The north and south section have two windows in its basement level, first and second floors. The basement windows are small and positioned at grade. The first floor windows are slightly taller than the second floor windows. There are brick roof dormers aligned with the windows in the bays. The dormers have hipped roofs and small 1/1 windows on their front walls.

The center section is divided from the outside sections by wide brick pilasters that have two deeply recessed vertical panels. These denote locations where massive chimneys once pierced the eave line and continued above the roof. A three sided tower is centered in the center section; the tower's roof is polygonal and ties back into the main mansard roof. The tower has a pair of window doors and transom forming the entry on its front wall on the first floor. Each of the angled walls of the tower has a window with a wood panel base extending to the ground, and a transom window on the first floor. The second floor of the tower has a wide window on its front wall and a window in each of its angled walls. Below the wide window on the front wall is a carved building name block with "RUTH SABIN HOME 1888" on it. Below each window on the angled walls is a deeply recessed brick panel. The tower roof has a wall dormer with a hipped roof and a large 1/1 window in its front wall; this window was added after the building's original construction. To the south and north of the tower the center bay's walls have a small window on the first floor and a window on the second floor. A wall dormer with a hipped roof is aligned with the windows of the center bay, to each side of the tower. The wall dormers have 1/1 windows with stone sills. A wide hipped roof porch is located over the center section of the building. It has decorative metal supports and brackets. These took the place of pairs of large turned wood posts in about 1955. The porch was extended across the full width of the front façade.

A two story brick addition created c. 1920 is located on the south end of the building. It has a parapet wall with stone coping. Its windows are pairs of tall, narrow metal casement windows with a transom window over each pair. The windows have stone sills and brick jack arches.

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Ruth Clark was born in Massachusetts in 1802. She married Sydney Sabin in New York in 1832. In 1870 they came to LaPorte County and established a farm in Noble Township. Sydney Sabin died in 1886. Three years later Ruth Sabin constructed the home for herself and other widowed women at a cost of \$25,000. She established a fund for \$33,000 for the upkeep of the home. When it opened in 1889 Ruth and three other women occupied the 35 room home. It was soon filled. Ruth Sabin passed away at the home in 1894.⁴³ It continues to operate as a home for the elderly.

1541 Michigan Avenue. House, 1988. Contemporary, Non-contributing

1537 Michigan Avenue. Dr. David Reeder House/C. H. Paschall Residence, 1908. Craftsman/Tudor Revival, Contributing. George W. Allen & Son, architect. Photo 0024

The house has varying roof lines with cross gables on its south half forming a two and a half story portion and a side gable at its north end with a long roof extension covering a front porch. This half of the house is one and a half stories tall. The house has small stone boulders covering its first floor walls and stucco and half-timbering on its upper level walls. The roof is covered with red clay tiles and its eaves have simple wood fascia boards. Windows are predominantly 1/1 wood windows with limestone lintels and sills on the first floor.

The south half of the front façade has a front gable and a terrace with low stone walls continuing from the covered porch across its width. Centered in the first floor of the front gable is a three sided window bay. The windows are Craftsman styled casement windows that are divided into small diamond patterns at their tops and bottoms by mullions. Two 1/1 windows are located on the second floor of the front gable and a single rectangular window is centered in the gabled wall of the attic. The north half of the front façade is dominated by the long slope of the porch roof which is supported at its corners by stone piers. A wood entry door is positioned near the center of this north half. It has multiple panes of glass and a tall limestone lintel over the doorway. A pair of small casement windows is located to each side of the entry door. They also have multiple panes of glass divided by wood mullions. A large gabled roof dormer is centered above the porch. Its front wall is composed of large corner posts that frame a group of four 1/1 windows. The gabled wall of the dormer has stucco and half-timbering with a small square window in its center. The dormer appears to be an early addition. An early photograph shows an open balcony in the location of the dormer.

A large stone and stucco covered chimney is located on the west side of the north façade. Another interesting architectural feature of the house is the two story semi-circular tower that acts as both a sun porch and sleeping porch on the east half of the south façade. It has a stone base and a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves. Its first floor has a curved wall composed of a band of narrow casement windows. The division between the second floor and first floor is marked with a tall band of trim. The second floor has a low paneled wall following the curve and a band of narrow casement windows above the paneled wall. A tall frieze board is located between the tops of the band of windows and the eave. An early photograph shows the porches without windows, but they appear to have been enclosed very early.

Dr. David H. Reeder was one of the early health practitioners in LaPorte. He was first associated with the Interlaken Sanitarium. He treated patients with mineral baths and opium cures and founded the Home Health Club in 1899. He was a Professor of Dietetics and Hygiene in the College of Medicine & Surgery of Chicago. He produced a number of books in the first part of the 20th century including a compiled Dr. Reeder's Practical Hygienic Lectures and Medicinal Plants of America series. The Library of Congress includes a copyright entry for "Dynamic Magnetism" found in the October 1906 issue of *Woman's World* magazine. Not everyone was a fan of Reeder. In the Journal of American Medical Association's *Propaganda for Reform* article they refer to Reeder as a "quack" and reference an arrest of Reeder by the

⁴³ Daniels, Rev. E.D. pg. 301-302

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State of Illinois and subsequent fine of \$25.00 for practicing medicine without a license in 1913.⁴⁴ Reeder had the home constructed in 1908 and lived here until 1916 when he sold it to Charles Paschall.

Charles H. Paschall founded C. H. Paschall & Company in about 1900. The company later became the American 3-Way Prism Company which produced a variety of products including prism glass, skylights, sidewalk lights, and transom systems for buildings. A 1906 Sweet's Catalog features the company stating that their main office and factory were located in LaPorte but with production facilities in Chicago and New York. The company acquired the American Luxfer Prism Company during the 1920s. Paschall owned the house from 1916 until 1923 when it appears he sold it back to Reeder.⁴⁵

1533 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1920. American Four-Square, Contributing

1529 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1920. Prairie, Contributing

1527 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Non-contributing

1525 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1900. Gabled-ell, Contributing

1519 Michigan Avenue. Walter Fox House, 1917. Colonial Revival, Contributing. Shattuck & Hussey, architects.

Walter Fox was one of the brothers who owned and operated Fox Woolen Mills in LaPorte. During World War II, the home was owned and occupied by Don Stevenson, who boarded men that were working at the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant.⁴⁶

1515 Michigan Avenue. Robert Fox House, 1918. Tudor Revival, Contributing

1511 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing

1509 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1905. Queen Anne, Contributing. Right in photo 0025

1505 Michigan Avenue. James Frederick Bradley House, 1925. Colonial Revival, Contributing. George W. Allen & Son, architect. Cook Brothers, contractors. Center of photo 0025

1501 Michigan Avenue. Orran Fox House, 1894. Queen Anne, Contributing. Franklin Burnham, architect

Left in photo 0025

The house is two stories in height with a tall hipped roof. The walls are covered with narrow wood siding. The base of the first floor walls flare out slightly above the foundation. The house's windows are mostly wide 1/1 wood windows with simple wood casings. A wide frieze board follows the perimeter of the house at the top of the walls and forms the lintels of the second floor windows. The eave line is fairly simple and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The south half of the front façade has a large three sided bay with angled side walls; the bay is two stories tall. It has a polygonal roof that ties back into the main roof of the house. Each wall of the bay has a 1/1 window on both the first and second floors. The north half of the front façade has a large porch that wraps around the northwest corner of the house and continues on the west side of the north façade. The porch has a balustrade composed of sections of wood spindles separated by short piers covered in wood siding. The piers form the bases of large round posts that support the porch roof. Wood trim frames the tops of the openings and curves down to meet the posts' caps. The entry door is located on the south side of the porch near the point where the two story bay's angled wall connects with the main façade. The entry door is a wood door with a large window. Centered in the wall to the north of the entry door is a 1/1 window. The second floor above the porch has a narrow 1/1 window above the entry door and another 1/1 window centered in the wall north of the narrow window.

A two story, three sided bay with angled side walls is also located on the east side of the south façade. A two story semi-circular bay is located on the north façade at the east end of the wrap around porch. Two tall brick chimneys are located on the house; one is near the southwest corner of the house and the other

⁴⁴ "Propaganda for Reform" JAMA, 2/27/1926. Pg.642

⁴⁵ 1537 Michigan Avenue Abstract

⁴⁶ Candle-Light Tour of Homes, 1997. Site #6

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is on the rear of the house, near its center. Dormers with hipped roofs are located on the south, north and west sides of the house. The west dormer is centered on the front façade. The dormers have 1/1 wood windows centered in their front walls. The upper sash of the window is divided into a decorative pattern by wood mullions.

Orran Fox was a railroad engineer and LaPorte City Councilman.⁴⁷

1411 Michigan Avenue. House, 1927. Craftsman, Contributing
1407 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1910. Colonial Revival, Contributing. Far right in photo 0027
1317 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1900. Queen Anne, Contributing. Right in photo 0027
1315 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1895. Queen Anne, Contributing. Second from right in photo 0027

1311 Michigan Avenue. Edith Morrison House, c. 1895. Shingle Style, Contributing. The home was designed by Miss Edith Morrison, a sister to Frank Morrison, a local designer.⁴⁸

Third from right in photo 0027

The house is one and a half stories tall. Its first floor walls are covered with wood siding and its upper level walls are covered with wood shingles. The first floor walls flare out slightly at their base just above the foundation. The second floor walls also flare out slightly at their base with a row of fishscale shingles that divides the first and second floor levels. The house has side gables with two significant features composing its front façade. There is a polygonal tower on the south corner of the front façade. It has a polygonal roof with flared eaves and a bell-cast roof. The other significant feature of the front façade is a front porch that extends to the north and creates a carport. The porch and carport each has a large full round arch opening in their front wall. The porch and carport have an upper level covered by the slope of the main roof that acts as an enclosed porch.

The tower has 1/1 wood windows centered in each of its first and second floor walls. A tall band of fishscale wood shingles is located between the top of the second floor windows and the eaves of the tower roof. The entry door is centered with the full round arch opening of the porch wall. The door is a five panel wood door with a wood transom window above the door. A low brick wall forms a terrace wall in front of the porch wall. The upper level enclosed porch over the porch and carport has a row of four small wood windows over each arched opening below. The windows are deeply recessed with the shingled walls curving inward to them. Between each window is a narrow curved wall, also covered with shingles. The rows of windows have a single wood sill with ogee molding. The windows have a vertical mullion dividing it into halves and small mullions at the top creating a diamond pattern. A sun porch is located on the west end of the south façade. The porch's roof forms a second story balcony; the balcony's walls are a continuation of the first floor's walls, but are covered in wood shingles. The west wall of the sun porch has three tall 2/6 wood windows.

1303 Michigan Avenue. E. Julius Lonn House, c. 1890. Queen Anne, Contributing. Left in photo 0027
The house is two and a half stories tall with a cross gabled roof. The walls of the house are covered with wood siding; its gabled walls have wood shingles that are laid in a pattern to create irregular waves. There are a variety of wood windows; they have simple wood casings. The roof has wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative wood brackets with a fan pattern carved into their sides. The eaves are flared and have a tall fascia board and cornice trim that create a pent roof framing the bottom of the gabled walls. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

A porch is located across the entire width of the front façade and extends north creating a carport. The porch walls are brick, laid in a Flemish bond with two alternating colors of brick. Simple Doric columns support the porch and carport roof. The porch roof is a low sloped hipped roof that becomes a side gabled roof as it extends over the carport. A wide gable in the porch roof marks the porch steps and

⁴⁷ Stabosz, Tim

⁴⁸ *LaPorte Herald-Argus*, August 22, 1957. Gross, Sally "Century Old Homes Still Stand Today"

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entry centered on the front façade. The entry is composed of a wood door with a large window and wide multi-paned side-lites. Wood pilasters with a paneled face frame the entry. A 1/1 window is south of the entry and a wood entry door is located near the south corner of the front façade. The door has a large window. A grouping of three windows is centered in the wall north of the entry. It has a 1/1 window in the center and a narrow 1/1 on each side of the center window.

The second floor of the front façade has a sleeping porch in its south half with a row of eight narrow casement windows enclosing the porch. The wood windows are divided into four panes of glass. A 5/1 window is centered on the second floor, above the entry. The top sash of the window has a square center pane of glass surrounded by rectangular panes in a pattern similar to a pinwheel. The north half of the second floor's front façade has a three sided window bay. It is centered below the gabled wall and the bay's top is covered by the pent roof/overhanging eave of the main roof. The bay has a wide front wall with two 1/1 windows. The side walls of the bay are angled and have a single 1/1 window in each. The front two windows are separated by decorative wood panels with Maltese cross motifs. The bay's windows have a top sash configuration matching the top sash of the window centered on the second floor.

The side gables and front gable have a triangular section in the top of the gable that is jettied. It creates a cover for a group of three small windows that extends across the full width of the gabled wall. The group of windows is also extended forward from the main face of the gabled wall. The group is supported by a tall ogee wood molding at the base. The group of windows has a wood cornice at its top that creates the bottom frame of the jetty. The center window is divided into nine square panes of glass with wood mullions. The outside two windows are divided into three rectangular panes of glass by wood mullions.

Lonn was the President of the Great Western Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of Crown Bicycles, whose annual output, at one time, was 20,000 bicycles. The company began in 1897 as John Lonn (father of Julius and a Swedish immigrant to the United States) and Sons Company, and became Great Western in 1899. The company formed a merger in 1902 with two plants in Chicago and became the second largest producer of bicycles in the United States; the largest producer was actually a consortium of companies operating under a single name.⁴⁹ The front cover of the April, 1915 issue of *Bicycle News* has an image of the LaPorte factory and the claim of 500 bicycle daily capacity. Lonn and his sons operated the company.

1225 Michigan Avenue. First Methodist Episcopal Church, 1927. 20th Century Gothic Revival, Contributing. George W. Allen & Son, architect. Larson-Danielson Construction Company, contractor. Photo 0026

The building is constructed out of smooth limestone and has a slate tile gabled roof. Most windows and doors have pointed arches, or pointed arched portals. The church portion of the building is located at the northeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Alexander Street. Its front façade is dominated by a tall tower on its northwest corner. The entry portal is located in the center of the front gable. The entry is composed of a pair of wood doors; each door has three small pointed arch windows in its top. An art glass transom window is located over the pair of entry doors. Above the entry portal in the upper part of the front gable is a large pointed arch opening with four tall narrow windows. The windows have stone tracery that forms a clover-like foil at their tops. To each side of the entry portal and large upper level window is a wide buttress with tall chapel-like finials with blind cusped arches. The top of the front gable has a shaped parapet wall with recessed stone panels with triangular tops in the top of the gable. The narrow center panel extends above the peak and forms a pinnacle in the center of the gable.

The tower has narrow buttresses on its corners that extend to above the belfry level of the tower. The tower's front wall has a small pair of rectangular windows centered on its main level and at about a mid-level point on the building. Two large windows are located in the tower's upper level, near the top of the large window on the front gable. These windows are framed on the north and south by the corner

⁴⁹ Dunn, Jacob P. Vol. 4, Pg. 1850

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buttresses. The windows are divided into a pattern of pointed arches by stone tracery. Just above these windows are two tall pointed arch openings in the belfry; this is repeated on the sides of the tower. Each opening is divided into two narrow openings with trefoil tracery at the tops of the openings. More tracery divides the openings between the foils and the underside of the pointed arch. Stone louvers are located in the narrow openings of the belfry. Vertical stone trim extends above the belfry to the tower's crenellated parapet. Three stone pinnacles are located on the crenellations centered at the top of each tower's wall.

The Alexander Street elevation has a small gabled projection at its west end and a tall cross gabled transept at its east end. These gabled walls also have stone buttressing and parapet walls. Main level windows have stone sills and flat lintels. Upper level windows have pointed arches and stone tracery. A courtyard is located on the north side of the church. A cross gable connects the back of the church to a large education wing on the north side of the courtyard. The education wing has a large front gable facing Michigan Avenue. The wing also has walls constructed with smooth limestone with a slate tiled roof. The front gable has a pair of rectangular windows centered in its main level and a large pointed arch opening above them in its upper level. The large window is situated between stone buttresses and has stone tracery. A narrow rectangular opening is located in near the top of the gable.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1831 in LaPorte. In 1837, the congregation constructed their first building, which was also the first church building in the city. The second Methodist Church was constructed in 1850 and served the congregation until the completion of the current building.⁵⁰

1217 Michigan Avenue. Francis Morrison House, 1905. Colonial Revival, Contributing. National Register of Historic Places. Charles Whitney Stevens, architect. Photo 0028

The house is two stories in height with a large hipped roof. The walls of the first floor are covered with wood siding. The walls of the second floor are covered with stucco framed by wood trim boards to create panels of stucco between windows. The windows are wood and are a variety of sash configurations. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch is located across the entire width of the front façade. It has large rectangular piers covered in stucco that support the porch roof. Intricate scroll brackets are located on the piers and support the lintels over the porch openings. The balustrade between the piers is composed of wood spindles with a short pier dividing the balustrade into two sections. The entry is centered on the front façade. It is composed of a wood door with wood side-lites. The side-lites have a wood panel in their base with a diamond design. A shallow three sided window bay with angled side walls is located on both the north and south sides of the entry. The south bay has 1/1 windows in each of its angled walls and a 3/1 window on its front wall. The north bay has three shorter 1/1 windows in each of its walls.

The front façade of the second floor is symmetrically arranged. A three sided window bay with angled side walls is centered on the façade. It has a framed stucco panel in the bottom of each bay wall and a pair of short casement windows with wide casings filling the remaining surface of each bay wall. A wide 3/1 window is centered in the north and south sides of the second floor. A framed stucco panel is located on each side of the 3/1 windows. The framing has curved bracing in each corner which breaks the simple rectangularity of each panel. A tall entablature is at the top of the walls. The roof has wide overhanging eaves supported by large beams at each corner and on each side of the window bay. The beams are treated as extensions of the main entablature. A large, arched roof dormer is centered on the front façade. It has wood siding at the base of its front wall and stucco covering its side walls. The front wall has a highly detailed wood Palladian window with pilasters and wood capitals dividing the windows, wood dentils, and a scroll keystone in the face of the wood arch of the center window. Each wood window is multi-paned. A tall, slender chimney is located near both the southwest and northeast corners of the house. The chimneys are brick, and have multi-faceted cross-sections.

⁵⁰ Chapman, C., pg. 620

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A two story enclosed porch was added to the south wall of the house in about 1920. The porch has wood siding on its walls and rows of pairs of wood casement windows on both the first and second floors. A transom window is located over each pair of casements. The windows have extensive wood tracery. Corner posts with recessed panels frame the outside edge of each row of windows. A wood cornice is located at the top of the first floor rows windows and the cornice design from the main house is continued above the second floor rows of windows. The porch has a low sloped shed roof.

Francis Morrison was born in LaPorte County in 1866 to Henry and Mary Morrison. Francis attended Earlham College and later the Maryland Military and Naval Academy. Francis and Maren Downing were married in Nebraska in 1891 and shortly after they returned to LaPorte. Morrison was heavily involved in the banking industry, particularly in the operation of the First National Bank.⁵¹

1215 Michigan Avenue. House, 1953. Ranch, Non-contributing

1211 Michigan Avenue. House, 1951. Ranch, Non-contributing

1209 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1885. Queen Anne/Victorian Gothic, Contributing

1207 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1895. Queen Anne, Contributing

1201 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1895. Queen Anne, Contributing

1101 Michigan Avenue. St. Peters Catholic Church & Rectory, 1930. Lombard Romanesque Revival, Contributing. Photo 0029

The building has a tall gable front with walls constructed out of brown brick and stone trim. The front façade has towers of equal height (72') at each outside corner of the gable wall. The front façade has a simple symmetrical design. The center of the front gable has an entry composed of three stone arch springs resting on columns with cushion capitals. The arches frame pairs of tall wood doors with art glass transoms above. The doors have multiple small square recessed panels. In the front façade between the outside columns of the entry and the inside corners of the tower is a small arched art glass window with a stone sill. A stone belt course continues from the base of the arches across the façade to the towers' walls. Below the belt course brick soldier belts alternate with belts of stretcher brick coursing, creating a rusticated base for the front gable and towers. Two narrow windows with art glass are centered in the main level of the towers' front walls. They have stone sills. Above the windows are two courses of brick soldiers followed by a course of bricks in diamond and circle patterns.

Centered in the front gable well above the entry is an engaged colonnade of short stone columns on a stone base with a stone cornice. Stone corbels are located below each column supporting the base. The columns frame five small rectangular windows with art glass. A large stained glass rosette window with a wide surround composed of three courses of brick is just above the colonnade. A wide band of brick framed by rowlocks extends from each side of the rosette window to the towers' walls. Above the band the brick coursing is broken into vertical sections by stacked courses of brick. The stacked courses of brick form an arched blind arcade over half-round stone tympanum panels near the top of the gable. The top of the gable wall has a parapet composed of alternating courses of brick soldiers and rowlocks. The peak has a carved stone pinnacle base.

In each tower's front wall is a stone belt course nearly in line with the bottom of the colonnade on the front gable wall. The belt course has an arched window below it. The window has art glass with a stone sill. The belt course steps up above the window and becomes the base for the tower's corner brick pilasters. The pilasters continue to the top of the tower and have stone caps. They frame a recessed brick panel with brick corbel arcade at its top. The top of the tower's walls have stone coping. Tall pyramidal roofs covered with metal crown the towers. A metal cross is at the peak of each roof.

The flanks of the church have one story aisles flush with the towers. A tall clerestory with one arched window per bay projects above the aisle roof.

⁵¹ Candle-Light Tour of Homes Brochure, 2007. Pg. 11

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A rectory is located on the back (east side) of the church. The rectory, c. 1940, has walls composed of bricks and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The rectory is constructed in a T-plan with a one-story additions on its front (east) wall.

The history of the Catholic Church in LaPorte began with the construction of its first building in 1853/1854. The present church was constructed in 1930 after the establishment of a school. The school was constructed on the east side of the church's property; it was designed by George W Allen & Son, architect. The church was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, 1930. The original church was demolished in 1931 to provide room for a playground for the school.

St. Peters School, 1922. NeoClassical Revival/Craftsman, Contributing. The building faces Monroe Street and its address is 1104 E Street Highway. The building is one-story and its walls are composed of bricks. Its roof is covered with clay tiles. The building façade is symmetrical. It has a front gable-center bay with a parapet. The center bay contains an entry portico with two pairs of metal doors.

1011 Michigan Avenue. Office Building, c. 2000. Contemporary, Non-contributing

1005 Michigan Avenue. House, 1895. Colonial Revival, Contributing

1001 Michigan Avenue. House, c. 1885. Queen Anne, Contributing

907 Michigan Avenue. Trinity Lutheran Church, 1868/1957. Contemporary, Non-contributing.

903 Michigan Avenue. YMCA Building, c. 1910. Colonial Revival, Contributing

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.

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Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1848-1948

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Allen, George Wood

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Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Allen, George Wood (& Son)

Stevens, Charles Whitney

McGill, Henry

Burnham, Franklin

Van Osdel, John

Spencer, Robert

Parker, Wilson B.

Shattuck & Hussey

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is a one hundred year period that begins in 1848 with the construction of the first contributing resource in the district and ends in 1948 with the construction of the final contributing resource in the district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District derives its primary significance from the architecture of the district under criterion C. The district contains some of the best examples of architectural styles during the period of significance within the City of LaPorte. Styles range from early Gothic and Greek Revival examples to Italianate and impressive Queen Anne styles, and include later Tudor Revival and impressive Colonial Revival examples. The styles show not only a range of impressive architecture, but also the development of the city over a period of time, during its sustained industry-based prosperity. Indiana and Michigan Avenues could be characterized as LaPorte's most prominent residential streets of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It remained so for decades, despite shifts in architectural expression.

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

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ARCHITECTURE

Some of the finest examples of residential and public architecture in LaPorte are found in the Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District. Churches and other public buildings in the district display a variety of styles including Greek Revival, Second Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, and the Neo-Classical Revival style applied to the city's Carnegie Library. Residential architectural styles also are found in a wide variety of mid-19th century styles through mid-20th century styles. The Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman styles together comprise about half of the buildings found in the district; each style is about equally represented. Other styles represented in large numbers in the district include the Tudor Revival style combined with the English Cottage form, the Italianate style, Free Classic style, and the Prairie style. Simple gable-front and American Four-Square designed homes are also found in significant numbers in the district. As would be expected, many of the earliest styles are found near the north end of the district, closest to the center of the city. As the period during which larger homes were constructed came to a close, smaller, later examples of parent forms emerged such as the English Cottage and Colonial Revival Cottage forms; these developed toward the south end of the district as the city expanded outward.

Representative Styles in the Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District:

MID-19TH CENTURY

The Greek and Gothic Revival styles represent the earliest surviving styles in the district, which includes only five buildings. Houses at 1116 and 1008 Indiana Avenue represent the Gothic Revival style while a house converted to an office at 1025 Indiana Avenue, a house at 1405 Indiana, and a former church building located at 1008 Michigan Avenue represent the Greek Revival style.

Greek Revival

The house that was converted to an office at 1025 Indiana Avenue is an example of the Greek Revival style applied to a one and a half story gable front cottage. The house has appealing proportions with a lower sloped roof line. The most identifying mark of the style is the wide gable and cornice trim, with cornice returns on the gable face. The house also has wood pilasters framing the entry door. A home at 1405 Indiana Avenue has an impressive Greek Revival open front portico with two-story tall Doric columns that support a full pediment.

The former church building located at 1008 Michigan Avenue (left in photo 0013) is a more elaborate example of the style. It has a wide cornice band with dentil molding around the base of its hipped roof and a pedimented partially enclosed entry on its front façade. Large tapered square pilasters are located on the front corners of the main building and frame the pedimented portico. The house at 1025 Indiana Avenue was constructed in 1848 and is the oldest building in the district. The church was constructed c. 1895 and was enlarged and remodeled with a Colonial Revival portico in 1920.

Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the "National Style". The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings to the United States at the close of the 18th century thanks to archaeological investigations of Roman and earlier Greek ruins. Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the Grecian war for independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the American War of 1812. The Grecian war found sympathetic citizens in the United States and our war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture.⁵² The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing.

⁵² McAlester, pg. 182

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Features of the Greek Revival style are treatments near roof lines of porches and the main house mimicking the classically ordered entablature with trim boards creating the architrave, frieze, and cornice. These are usually visually supported by corner pilasters or physically supported by simplified Doric columns on porches. The cornice detail may or may not return across the face of the gabled ends. Where the cornice returns across its entire face it creates a triangular pediment; often a broken cornice return is located on the gable end suggesting the pediment but not fully articulating it. The most common window surround in Greek Revival is a simple flat hood with a piece of trim at its top implying a narrow cornice. Small pediments and hoods with "ears" are also common. These features were used for door surrounds as well. Doors frequently had side lites and/or transom windows and were typically centered on the front façade. Door and window openings were also typically symmetrically arranged. Windows were commonly some configuration of double-hung windows with multiple panes in their sashes.

Gothic Revival

The house at 1008 Indiana Avenue is a simple example of the Gothic Revival style applied to a gable-front 1 ½ story wood framed house. The most identifying mark of the style is found its upper level's front façade where two pointed-arch windows are paired together under a drip mold. The example found at 1116 Indiana Avenue (third from left side in photo 0011) is a gabled-ell, 2 story brick house with decorative vergeboards with a finial on the front gable. A lancet window is centered in the attic of the front façade. The homes were constructed in 1850 and c. 1865.

The Gothic Revival style was popularized by Alexander Jackson Davis in his 1837 book, *Rural Residences*, the first American plan book. The style had larger appeal when Davis's friend, Andrew Jackson Downing created two pattern books in 1842 (*Country Cottages*) and 1850 (*The Architecture of Country Houses*).⁵³ The Gothic Revival style was popular between about 1840 and 1870, but still not as common as the Italianate and Greek Revival styles. Its roots can be traced to England where medieval stylistic features had begun to be used as early as 1749 (Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, by Horace Walpole).

LATE VICTORIAN

This period of architecture is represented by approximately a quarter of the buildings found in the district; the style with the highest number of examples is the Queen Anne with over forty examples. Other styles of this period found in the district are Italianate, which represents some of the oldest buildings of the district, the Shingle Style, Romanesque Revival and Second Gothic Revival styles. Congregations chose the latter two for three church buildings in the district. This period also exhibits the burgeoning prosperity found in the City of LaPorte as more elaborate homes began to replace cottages.

Italianate

The Italianate style can be found in approximately a dozen examples in the district which range in complexity from the simple wood-frame, gable-front Swan Anderson House (1020 Indiana Avenue-right side of photo 0004), constructed in 1870, to the more elaborate brick examples like the Pulaski King House (1200 Michigan Avenue, constructed in 1859) and the house at 1602 Michigan Avenue (c. 1875). The Sayles House (1857) was relocated to 1821 Indiana Avenue from a location nearer the center of the city; it is a double-pile form constructed out of wood. The popularity of the style in the district declined by the early 1880s as the Queen Anne style came into fashion. Architectural features indicative of the Italianate style represented in the district include either single or pairs of wood brackets that support widely overhanging eaves, porches with wood posts and decorative bracketing between the posts, and arched windows or window hoods.

The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created the building boom of the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque movement; the movement rejected formal

⁵³ McAlester, pg. 200

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classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years.⁵⁴ The Picturesque movement emphasized rambling, informal Italian farmhouses but Americans often modified and embellished English prototypes into a truly Americanized style.⁵⁵ Scholars believe the first Italianate house in the United States was constructed in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books, such as those by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne style in the last decades of the 19th century.⁵⁶

Queen Anne

Some of the largest and most elaborate homes in the district were constructed in the Queen Anne style. The style is also the most prolific style used in the district exceeding the next most used style, the Colonial Revival, by approximately seven examples. The oldest known example of the style in the district is a small wood cottage constructed in about 1880, located at 1402 Michigan Avenue. The style was most popular between about 1890 and 1900 and several are adjacent. Such is the case at 1201, 1207, and 1209 Michigan Avenue, 1303, 1315, and 1317 Michigan Avenue (seen in photo 0027), and 1029, 1033, and 1037 Indiana Avenue (photo 0012). The style was applied to the large Ruth Sabin Home for women (1603 Michigan Avenue, photo 0023) when it was constructed between 1888 and 1889. Several Queen Anne homes in the district have carriage houses embellished with Queen Anne elements. An example is found on the north side of Osborn Street between Indiana and Michigan Avenues. Some of the more elaborate examples of the style are found at 1037 Indiana Avenue (right in photo 0012), a tall 2 ½ story brick house with a square tower, and at 1402 Indiana Avenue, a brick house with a round three story shingled turret. 1226 Michigan Avenue is a rambling two story example constructed in wood and 1315 Michigan Avenue (second from right in photo 0027), a wood frame house, has a narrow corner turret with an s-shaped conical roof. While there are several examples of the style constructed out of brick, most are of wood clapboard or shingle siding. Most feature large wrap-around porches and asymmetrically arranged facades. The style waned in popularity after 1900 as a shift began toward the bungalow and on the one hand and the period revival on the other.

The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Half-timbering and patterned brickwork found in the Queen Anne style in the United States most closely follow the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The spindlework and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. Pre-cut architectural details from lumber mills were made readily available by the increasing use of railroads which transported the products to growing towns. As free classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and the transition to Colonial Revival and other competing styles occurred with ease.⁵⁷

Shingle Style

Also found in the district is a style uncommon in the Midwest, the Shingle Style. There are three examples of the style located at 1118 Michigan Avenue (Dr. Hailmann House-left in photo 0014), a house at 1311 Michigan Avenue (second from left in photo 0027), and a house at 1002 Indiana Avenue. The Hailmann House was constructed about 1880 and features a polygonal-sided two story entry/window bay and a polygonal dormer. As the style suggests, the Hailman House is covered with wood shingles. The example at 1311 Michigan Avenue features a large two story turret on the southwest corner of the house and wide open arches that form a porch and carport on the front of the house; the second story is covered with wood shingles. The example at 1002 Indiana Avenue dates to about 1885; it has shingles covering its second story and polygonal two story bay on its south façade. The shingles in its attic gable have been covered.

⁵⁴ McAlester, pg. 212

⁵⁵ McAlester, pg. 212

⁵⁶ McAlester, pg. 213

⁵⁷ McAlester, pg. 268

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The Shingle style was an adaptation of several styles including the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Richardsonian Romanesque. Architects active in the northeast states developed the style. Many early examples were associated with seaside settings. Formal window configurations and gambrel roofs were borrowed from the Colonial Revival, while porches and spindlework were borrowed from the Queen Anne.⁵⁸ Overall massing, including the use of wide arched openings, was borrowed from the Richardsonian Romanesque, which typically executed arches in stone rather than wood like the Shingle style did.

Romanesque Revival

St. Peter's Catholic Church (photo 0029) was constructed in 1930 in the Lombard Romanesque Revival style. The large brick building features an austere front façade with towers flanking the entrance to the Latin cross-plan sanctuary. A group of three arch springs form entries centered on the front façade and a large stained glass rose window is centered high on the façade. Unlike Victorian-era Romanesque Revival churches the architect clearly took inspiration from Italian-Lombard Romanesque buildings. It is the only example of the style found in the district.

Second Gothic Revival

This style was applied to two churches constructed in the district: the First United Methodist Church (photo 0026), constructed in 1927, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church, constructed in 1895-1898 (seen at far right in photo 0013); these are separated by a few blocks on Michigan Avenue and are on opposite sides of the street. St. Paul's Church is a smaller example of the style constructed out of rough-cut limestone and includes a corner entry tower. Its designer had a more Victorian outlook than that of the later Methodist Church. The Methodist church is a larger example of the style that was more influenced by Tudor architecture; it includes a large corner tower, but its entrance is centered in its front wall. It is constructed in a smooth-cut limestone. Both have pointed Gothic arches, crenellations, and other Gothic details.

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

This later period of architecture is represented by approximately a quarter of the buildings found in the district. The most prevalent of the styles of this period is the Colonial Revival and includes subsets such as Dutch Colonial Revival and Cape Cod. Another popular style of this period used in the district is the Tudor Revival style and the English Cottage form, represented in fifteen examples. The Neo-Classical Revival style is represented in one example, the LaPorte Carnegie Library at the north end of the district, and the Spanish Revival style is represented in two small homes.

Colonial Revival, including Dutch Colonial Revival and Cape Cod

The Colonial Revival style is represented in the district by about thirty examples of typical Colonial Revival detailing and nine examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival form. The basic Colonial Revival examples are predominantly two story side gabled homes with the primary part of their front facades symmetrically arranged. Excellent examples of this are located side-by-side at 1611 and 1615 Indiana Avenue (photo 0007). Both are very similarly constructed though 1611 is brick while 1615 is covered with wood siding. Both have single story sun porch additions on their south sides, windows with multiple glass panes in their top sashes over a single pane of glass in their bottom sashes, gabled entry covers, and cornices that return onto the gabled sides. More elaborate versions of the Colonial Revival style stand at 1417, 1508, and 1600 Indiana Avenue. Each of these examples has brick walls and limestone keystones above their window openings. The examples at 1417 and 1508 Indiana Avenue have hipped roofs; the latter also has modillions around the cornice line of its roof and an elaborate half-round limestone entry porch. Another fine example is the Ingersoll House at 1202 Indiana Avenue (photo 0003). The house has stucco covered walls and an elaborate half-round entry porch with a balcony roof supported by a series of Ionic columns. The style also has some interesting variants in the district including its application on simple

⁵⁸ McAlester, pg. 290

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one and a half story cottages (1509 Indiana Avenue), more contemporary gable-front homes that are nearly identical (1704 and 1915 Michigan Avenue; 1915 is shown second from left in photo 0018), and asymmetrical designs at 1505 and 1815 Michigan Avenue (1505 is shown in the center of photo 0025). There are also more modest versions of the asymmetrical design; one is located at 1620 Michigan Avenue.

The Dutch Colonial Revival examples all display the stylistic gambrel roofs with side gables and wall dormers on their front facades. Most of the examples have symmetrically arranged front facades with center entries, but there are also two examples of the style with the entry door positioned to the right side of the front façade (1712 and 1717 Indiana Avenue; 1717 is shown second from left in photo 0006). Good examples of the style are located at 1613 and 1818 Michigan Avenue, both with wood siding, and at 1719 Indiana Avenue (third from left in photo 0006), which has brick walls. There are two examples of the Cape Cod style, one at 1601 Indiana Avenue and the other at the southern boundary of the district at 2021 Indiana Avenue. Both were constructed between in about 1930 with side gables and centered front doors. The example at 1601 Indiana Avenue has dormers on its front façade.

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900's and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This revival of the style borrowed from Colonial America's housing in form and ornamentation.

Neo-Classical Revival

The LaPorte Carnegie Library is the district's sole example of a building constructed in the Neo-Classical style. The library was constructed in 1920 and while it is not an overly elaborate example of the style, it does have well-articulated architectural features that include a pedimented entry with Ionic columns, modillions supporting the cornice of the roof line, and arched windows. The building has a stately appearance to it, accentuated by its raised main level on a stone base and its symmetrical front façade.

The Neo-classical style emerged at the turn of the new century and continued into the 1930's in American cities. Several events and trends fed the movement toward Classicism. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 embraced Classicism for most of the fair's major buildings. The Federal government adopted Classicism for its expanding number of courthouses and post offices, beginning in the 1890's. The style lent itself well to defining a period of explosive wealth due to its formality, scale and sense of permanence. While the style began with fairly limited detail or classical ornamentation, by the late 1910's and into the 1920's, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling.

Tudor Revival, including English Cottage

The Tudor Revival style is also well represented in the district and is found in nine examples. Most of the examples have stucco and half timbering or all-stucco covered walls. Good examples of the style are found at 1537 Michigan Avenue (photo 0024) and 1515 Michigan Avenue (both were constructed between about 1905 and 1915). The former has walls covered with stone on its main level and a two story half-round window bay on its southeast corner. The example at 1537, which shows some Craftsman style influence, has its main level walls of brick and a carport off its north façade. 1515 Indiana Avenue and 1515 Michigan Avenue are very similarly constructed as gabled-ell forms; each has walls entirely covered with stucco but the Indiana Avenue example has half-timbering. These were constructed in about 1925. An elaborate Tudor Revival style cottage is located at 1926 Michigan Avenue. It was constructed about 1925 as a one and a half story home with half timbering in its front gabled wall.

The small house movement of the interwar era shaped neighborhoods in large cities, but it was also felt in county seat towns in Indiana, like LaPorte. A form of the Tudor Revival style, the English Cottage style, is also found in six examples of small houses in the district. Two of these cottages are constructed next to each other at 1903 and 1905 Indiana Avenue (photo 0005). They have large brick chimneys on their front façades and gabled entries with deep-set door surrounds. One of the more unusual cottages is found at

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1817 Indiana Avenue; its walls are constructed of large split granite stones and its gabled side walls have wood shingles. A large stone chimney is located on a front gabled wall to the left of the entry door. It has an aged and romantic appearance. Another fine example is located at 1914 Michigan Avenue. The one and one half story home was constructed in 1928; its walls are brick with a unique diamond outline pattern of darker brick. The house has side gables, but also a large front gable that has a tapered chimney and an arched entry beneath a gabled porch roof.

The Tudor Revival style more closely follows Medieval English prototypes than architectural characteristics of the early 16th century Tudor period in England. Typical features of the style include steeply pitched roofs, multiple front gables, stucco and the use of half-timbering in the stucco walls. The style was popular in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s.⁵⁹

Spanish Revival

The Spanish Revival style is found on two small homes in the district. They are located at 2015 Indiana Avenue and 1504 Michigan Avenue (seen at right in photo 0016) and were constructed by brothers. Both homes have walls covered with stucco and shaped parapets reminiscent of early Spanish missions. The Indiana Avenue example is slightly larger with two front parapets and a center entry door; its roof is also covered with curved tiles. The Michigan Avenue example has a single front parapet and includes a front porch that was enclosed but retains arched openings for windows. The Spanish influence in architecture likely developed from adaptations of the Mission style. Popular magazines and builder's pattern books also included Mission-influenced house designs. After the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915, more elaborate and precise attention to Spanish Colonial architecture began to develop. The exposition was developed by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue who had authored a study of Spanish Colonial architecture. As precedents were studied and the architectural styling was developed and adapted, the style became known as Spanish Eclectic.⁶⁰

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Combined there are about forty examples of the two styles represented in the district during this period of architecture. The Bungalow/Craftsman style is the most prolific with over thirty examples. The Prairie style influence is shown in seven examples; some are the largest homes in the district.

Prairie School

The Prairie style ranges from a restrained version found at 1716 Indiana Avenue (right in photo 0001) to two elaborate examples located on opposite corners at 1421 (photo 0008) and 1503 Indiana Avenue. The example at 1503 is an American Four-Square form expanded to create the stylistic features of the Prairie style including a very distinct horizontal emphasis, created by the use of brick on the first floor and stucco on the second. Most of the examples are covered in stucco; however the example at 1532 Michigan Avenue is brick. All of the examples have wide overhanging eaves and horizontal delineation between the roof and floor planes, and groupings of tall, narrow windows. The homes were constructed between 1911 and about 1925.

The Prairie style, an outgrowth of the Arts & Crafts movement, was born in Chicago with Frank Lloyd Wright being the architect most associated with the style. Wright's Winslow House in Chicago, 1893, is thought to be the first example of Prairie style architecture. The style is one of only a few truly indigenous American forms and its highest concentration occurs in the Midwestern United States, particularly near the Chicago regional area. The popularity of the style was short lived; it lasted from about 1900 through 1930.⁶¹ Its emphasis was on the horizontal with architectural features of the house inspired by the vast expanse of the prairie. Particularly important stylistic features are low-sloped roofs and floor levels acting as vertical planes.

⁵⁹ McAlester, pg. 358

⁶⁰ McAlester, pg. 418

⁶¹ McAlester, pg. 440

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Bungalow/Craftsman

Over thirty examples of this style occur in the district in various forms (also see "Other" section below for a discussion of American Four-Square). The forms range from simple single story bungalows to larger two story homes constructed in either the Craftsman style or variations of the bungalow. Basic bungalow design in the district ranges from single story homes to one and a half story homes, often with gabled or shed dormers. All examples have front porches. A good single story example is located at 805 Harrison Street. It has a well-detailed porch with multiple columns supporting a gabled roof on the east side of its front façade and bay window on its west side. A good example of a 1 ½ story bungalow is located at 206 Alexander Street. It has side gables and a full front porch whose roof is an extension of the house roof. A large hipped roof dormer is centered on the front façade. This is the bungalow style more commonly found in Midwestern communities, while the example on Harrison Street may be classified as a Chicago Bungalow due to its popularity in that city. Another common form of the bungalow is a simple gable-front home with a gabled front porch. This is found at 1919 Michigan Avenue (back of house shown third from left in photo 0018), at the south end of the district. This house may be classified as a California Bungalow. There are several other mentionable bungalows in the district. One is located at 1519 Indiana Avenue. It is an elaborate example with brick and stucco walls and multiple roof dormers. Another is located at 1128 Indiana Avenue. Its walls are brick and it has a large wall dormer centered on its front façade; the dormer has an arched roof.

Three nearly identical Craftsman styled bungalows are located at 1127 Indiana Avenue (right in photo 0010), 1506 Michigan Avenue (center of photo 0016) and 1524 Michigan Avenue. They have side gables, a full front porch, and two roof dormers paired together in the center of the front façade. Only slight architectural variations occur; they include gabled versus hipped dormers and treatment of the front porches. Both have stucco on their walls with some vertical half-timbering applied in the gables. 1506 Michigan Avenue and 1127 Indiana Avenue are nearly perfectly identical with the exception of a balcony railing that exists at 1127 Indiana Avenue; it likely once existed at 1506 Michigan Avenue. The three homes were built in about 1915. There is another grouping of three nearly identical homes. They are located at 1514, 1534, and 1538 Michigan Avenue (1534 & 1538 are shown in photo 0021) and were all constructed in about 1920. They are all two-story, gable-front homes with a single story porch across the full width of the house. Only exterior finishes vary slightly. One of the finest examples of a Craftsman bungalow is a Sears catalog home at 1902 Michigan Avenue (shown on left side of photo 0019). It was known as the "Ashmore" and was constructed in 1925. It is a rambling single story bungalow with gabled roofs, wood shingle siding, and stonework on its porches and chimney.

The Craftsman Style was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period.⁶² It was Gustav Stickley's magazine "The Craftsman" that gave name to the style. Stickley published the periodical in New York State and featured Arts & Crafts furniture and housing. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

MODERN MOVEMENT

Several examples of modern homes exist in the district; these include fifteen ranch styled homes that date from the late 1940s through the 1970s. One home from the Modern Movement in American architecture is particularly noteworthy and is an example of the International style.

International Style

⁶² McAlester, pg. 454

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The home at 2003 Indiana Avenue was constructed in 1939 and represents a significant break from more commonly used styles in the district. The house has a flat roof line, groupings of casement windows in an asymmetrical pattern on the house, and horizontal belts of exterior wall materials. A tall, smooth band of limestone caps the primary two story portion of the house and a limestone band of equal height caps a single story portion of the house that incorporates the front entry and an attached garage on the north side of the house. The remaining treatment of the exterior walls is blonde brick and no detailing around the windows and entry door.

The International Style's roots were distinctly European, being made popular by Europe's leading architects of the early to mid-twentieth century. Le Corbusier, Gropius, and Mies van der Rohe were all pioneers and well-known purveyors of the style. The style came to the United States during the 1930's with practitioners who emigrated to escape turmoil in Europe. In 1932 the Museum of Modern Art in New York City first exhibited the style to the American public. The companion book to the exhibit, The International Style: Architecture Since 1922 was likely the first to coin the style and its features for the U.S. public. The return to construction after World War II and émigrés before, during and shortly after the war fostered the popularity of the style in the United States.

OTHER

Other architectural forms or loosely styled homes dating within the period of significance occur in the district in significant numbers. Fifteen examples of the American Four-Square are found in the district; the form became popular due to its simple construction and had pervasive use throughout the Midwest. Side-by-side examples occur at 1708 and 1710 Indiana Avenue (left side of photo 0006) and 1805 and 1807 Indiana Avenue (far right side of photo 0006). The former pair is nearly identical in their form, but is mirrored. All four of these examples have hipped roofs, a hipped roof dormer centered on their front facades, and hipped roof single story porches on their front facades. The American Four-Square form often was given stylistic features as is the case at 1308 Michigan Avenue (shown at right side in photo 0015) which has Colonial Revival details. The home has the typical hipped roof and single story hipped front porch, but its front roof dormer has a pedimented appearance and a pair of tall arched windows is located on the south wall of the house. The Free Classic style was a mix of varying architectural styles and details that became itself a transitional style between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. There are five examples in the district. One of the most interesting examples occurs at 1406 Indiana Avenue. It is a three story, gambrel roofed house with a wrap-around stone porch. The third floor's front façade has a three sided window bay featuring an arched window in its center wall. The house was constructed in 1882 with modifications made c. 1900.

More than twenty examples of the gable-front vernacular form are also located in the district and range from one and a half story to two story construction. The largest example is the former Presbyterian Church building at 909/911 Indiana Avenue, constructed in 1862. It is constructed of brick and was converted to a residence. An excellent example of a gable-front home is located at 1014 Michigan Avenue; though it lacks elements of high-style, it possesses a high level of architectural integrity. There is also a hall and parlor house located at 1301 Indiana Avenue (shown on left side of photo 0009); it was constructed about 1865 and retains its historic form and much of its architectural details. Two brick carriage houses not constructed in any particular style are located in the district at the rear of 1117 and 1009 Indiana Avenue. Both have side gables and segmental brick arched openings.

ARCHITECTS OF THE DISTRICT

There were several architects who produced designs in the district, including a few well known architects who worked from their offices in nearby Chicago. Chicago architect Franklin Burnham designed Orran Fox's home at 1501 Michigan Avenue. Charles Whitney Stevens designed Francis Morrison's home at 1217 Michigan Avenue (photo 0028) and was the probable designer for the homes at 1417 Indiana and 1408 Michigan Avenues. John Van Osdel designed the Ruth Sabin Home at 1603 Michigan Avenue (photo 0023). Robert Spencer, a Prairie School colleague of Frank Lloyd Wright, was the architect for the Emmet Scott House at 1421 Indiana Avenue (photo 0008); Scott turned to Jens Jensen for landscape

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design on his home in 1922. Wilson B. Parker, an Indianapolis architect who specialized in Carnegie libraries, designed LaPorte's Carnegie Library. The firm of Shattuck & Hussey, architects in Chicago (1904-1916) who specialized in YMCA design, designed Walter Fox's house at 1519 Michigan Avenue.

George Wood Allen

The most prolific architect in the City of LaPorte was George Wood Allen. Allen, and later his firm of George W. Allen & Son, was responsible for fourteen known building designs in the district. Allen himself lived in the district at 1403 Indiana Avenue. His house is a simple gable-front residence that is being restored to return it to its appearance during Allen's time. Allen's largest works in the district include the First United Methodist Church on Michigan Avenue (photo 0026) and the Admiral Ingersoll House on Indiana Avenue (photo 0003). His important works outside the district, but still in the City of LaPorte, include the Central School Building, People's Trust and Savings Bank, and the Eason Memorial Chapel at Pine Lake Cemetery.

Allen received his original training under C. Powell Carr, engineer and architect of New York City. Later he completed a four year course at Northern Indiana University. He opened an office for practice in LaPorte in 1894. He purchased a home that had been constructed in about 1860 and began remodeling it in about 1915. Allen lived there for fifty-five years. Allen found an immediate need for his services as LaPorte was experiencing a building boom. By 1916, a publication stated that "after 22 years there are few streets in LaPorte which do not show evidence of his (Allen's) work" (*The Ohio Architect*, Vol. XXVII, pg. 11-12). His son, William Allen, became a junior member of the firm in 1906 at the age of 21. William Allen left the firm in 1915 to oversee the Advance-Rumely Corporation's building projects. George Allen was involved in the Indiana Engineers Society, the South Bend Architectural Club, and the Indiana Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.⁶³ Allen was also an accomplished writer; he wrote and published six volumes of poetry and short essays. *Along the Way* was published in 1942 and includes anecdotal comments on the practice of building and places. Allen's motto was "it pays to build well."⁶⁴

Allen designed in a variety of styles. He designed several examples of the Colonial Revival style that include the Ingersoll House (1202 Indiana Ave.) in 1908 and the Hobart Cable, Sr. House (1530 Michigan Ave.) in about 1912. He designed in the Tudor Revival style which is exemplified in the Turnbull Residence (1410 Indiana Ave.) and the Reeder/Paschal House (1537 Michigan Ave., photo 0024) both constructed around 1910. He also designed in the Craftsman/Bungalow form that is exemplified in the Shick House (1519 Indiana Ave.) and the Tuesburg House (1702 Michigan Ave.), both constructed between about 1912 and 1925. Allen displayed his mastery of the 20th century Gothic movement in his design of the large First United Methodist Church on Michigan Avenue. His work also includes the small Spanish influenced cottage of Charles Lonn at 1504 Michigan Avenue (shown on right side of photo 0016), constructed in about 1912.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Development of the City of LaPorte, Indiana

LaPorte, French for "the door", was established at the edge of the prairie in LaPorte County in northern Indiana. The village was first platted in 1833 by five men who purchased 400 acres at the land sales office in Logansport, Indiana. In that same year a government land office was established in LaPorte and with its establishment a number of pioneers and land speculators began to move through the community. LaPorte was chosen as the county seat of LaPorte County and the town was incorporated in 1835.⁶⁵

⁶³ *The Ohio Architect*, Vol. XXVII, pg. 11-12

⁶⁴ *LaPorte Herald Argus*, October 20, 1982

⁶⁵ Chapman, C., pg. 616-617

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LaPorte incorporated as a city in 1852 when the population reached 5,000; ten years later the population reached 8,000. The city's streets were described as "wide and well shaded" with "long rows of dark green maples" and "groves and lakes and charming drives".⁶⁶ In 1852, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad was completed from LaPorte to Chicago. In 1856, the Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago Railroad, later the Indianapolis, Peru, & Chicago Railroad reached LaPorte. It was completed to Chicago by 1871.⁶⁷ The railroads provided extensive access to large city markets which bolstered the city's manufacturing industry.

By 1916, LaPorte was described as the "City of Maples" and had a population of 15,000. Interurban lines had been developed by this time and connected "suburban retreats" with the downtown.⁶⁸ The Lincoln Highway had been routed through the city in 1913, bringing motorists and a national channel for distributing the products manufactured by LaPorte's leading industries. The growth and prosperity realized in the city's manufacturing sector during the late 19th and early 20th centuries is witnessed by the grand and imposing homes constructed by their founders in the Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District.

A substantial addition was created on the south side of the original plat of the city by Capt. A. P. Andrew Jr. which includes much of the housing in the northern part of the Indiana and Michigan Avenue neighborhoods was created. As additional plats followed, the boundaries of the city continued to push south. The size and styles of housing also changed from early to mid nineteenth century homes, to more substantial brick and frame Queen Anne homes, to early 20th century styles as the city expanded. The houses at the far south end of the district are more modest and begin to fall into mid 20th century styles, including ranch homes.

One area of particular interest was a small community unto itself called "Hail Columbia" that was established in about 1850. A few homes from that period still exist in the area and include the Pulaski King House and the Dr. Rose House. Hail Columbia loosely included the area between the west side of Michigan Avenue and the east side of Indiana Avenue, along Osborn Street, also known as "King's Alley" due to its relationship with Pulaski King's house. The area was eventually surrounded by the city by 1860, and then finally incorporated by LaPorte.⁶⁹ An early map of LaPorte from 1871 shows housing in fair density from the original plat of the city south to Osborn Street. The area bounded by Indiana and Michigan Avenues and Harrison and Osborn Streets were fully developed on the map in 1871 and it is assumed this area was "Hail Columbia".

⁶⁶ Packard, J. pg. 117

⁶⁷ Packard, J. pg. 115

⁶⁸ *The Ohio Architect*, Vol. XXVII, pg. 11-12

⁶⁹ *LaPorte Herald-Argus*, August 22, 1957. "Century Old Houses Still Stand in City", Gross, Sally

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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INTERVIEWS

Rodgers, James. Comments from LaPorte County Museum Director

Schultz, Fern Eddy. Comments from LaPorte County Historian

Stabosz, Tim. Comments from a local historian

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District
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- 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): 091-344-34001-231

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 107 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 523141 | Northing: 4606386 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 523400 | Northing: 4606570 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 524298 | Northing: 4605294 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 524269 | Northing: 4604797 |

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

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Madison Street and Maple Street, face northeast and continue in a line to the southwest corner of Maple and Monroe Streets. Turn southeast and follow the west side of Monroe Street to the south property line of 901/903 Michigan Avenue. Turn southwest and follow the property line of 901/903 to the east property line of 907 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow the east property line of 907 Michigan Avenue to the south side of Harrison Street. Turn northeast and follow a line to the north property line of 1001 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast along the north east lot lines of 1001-1011 Michigan Avenue and follow a line to the south side of Noble Street. Turn northeast and follow a line to the west side of Monroe Street. Turn southeast along the west side of Monroe Street and follow a line to the north side of Osborn Street. Turn southwest and follow a line to a point with a line extended northwest from the east property line of 1201 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow this line to the north property line of 1209 Michigan Avenue. Turn northeast and follow the north property line to the east property line of 1209 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow a line with the east property line of 1209 Michigan Avenue to the south property line of 1209 Michigan Avenue. Turn southwest and follow this property line to the east property line of 1211 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow the east property line of 1211 and 1215 Michigan Avenue to the north property line of 1217 Michigan Avenue. Turn northeast and follow the north property line of 1217 Michigan Avenue to the west side of Monroe Street. Turn southeast and follow the west side of Monroe Street to the south property line of 1217 Michigan Avenue. Turn southwest and follow the south property line of 1217 Michigan Avenue to the east property line of 1225 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow the east property line of 1225 Michigan Avenue to the south side of Alexander Street.

Face northeast and follow the south side of Alexander Street to the east property line of 1303 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow the east property line of 1303 Michigan Avenue to its south property line. Turn southwest and follow its south property line to the east property line of 1311 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow a line with the east property line of 1311 Michigan Avenue to the north property line of 1407 Michigan Avenue. Turn northeast and follow a line with the north property line of 1407 Michigan Avenue to the property's east line. Turn southeast and follow a line to the north property line of 105 Warwick Street. Turn northeast and follow a line to the east property line of 103 Warwick Street. Turn southeast and follow a line with the east property line of 103 Warwick Street to the south side of Warwick Street.

Turn northeast and follow a line to the north property line of 106 Warwick Street to the property's east line. Turn southeast and follow a line to the north property line of 1515 Michigan Avenue. Turn northeast and follow a line to the property's east boundary. Turn southeast and follow a line to the south property line of 1519 Michigan Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line with the property's south boundary to the east property line of 1525 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow a line to the south property line of 1527 Michigan Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line to the east property line of 1529 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow a line to the property's south boundary. Turn southwest and follow a line to the east property line of 1533 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow a line to the south side of Franklin Court. Turn northeast and follow a line to the east property line of 1537 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow the east and south property lines of 1537 Michigan Avenue to the east line of 1541 Michigan Avenue. Face southeast and continue in a line with the east property line of 1541 Michigan Avenue to the south side of South Avenue. Turn northeast and follow a line to the east property line of 1603 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow a line to the south property line of 1603 Michigan Avenue. Turn southwest and follow the property's south boundary to the east property line of 1613 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow the rear lot lines of 1613-1805 Michigan Avenue. Turn northeast and follow a line to the property's east boundary. Turn southeast and follow a line to the north property line of 1815 Michigan Avenue. Turn northeast and follow a line to the property's east boundary. Turn southeast and follow a line to the south property line of 1815 Michigan Avenue. Turn southwest and

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follow a line to the east property line of 1819 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow a line to the south property line of 1905 Michigan Avenue. Turn southwest and follow the property's south boundary to the east property line of 1907 Michigan Avenue. Turn southeast and follow a line to the north property line of 1915 Michigan Avenue. Turn northeast and follow a line to the west side of Kingsbury Avenue.

Turn south and follow a line with the west side of Kingsbury Avenue to the west side of Indiana Avenue and the south property line of 2026 Indiana Avenue. Face southwest and continue in a line to the property's west boundary. Turn northwest and follow a line to the south property line of 2024 Indiana Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line to the east side of Fox Street. Turn northwest and follow the east side of Fox Street to the south property line of 2012 Indiana Avenue. Turn northeast and follow the property's south boundary to its west boundary. Turn northwest and follow a line to the property's north boundary. Turn southwest along the lot line and follow a line to the east side of Fox Street. Turn northwest and follow a line to the north side of Marion Street. Turn northeast and follow a line to the west property line of 1916 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest along the rear lot line of 1916-1800 Indiana Avenue and follow to the south property line of 1800 Indiana Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line to the property's west boundary. Turn northwest and follow the west property line of 1800 Indiana Avenue to the property's north boundary. Turn northeast and follow a line to the west property line of 1718 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest and follow the property's west boundary to the south property line of 1716 Indiana Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line to the east side of Fox Street. Turn northwest and follow a line to the north property line of 1716 Indiana Avenue. Turn northeast and follow a line to the west property line of 1714 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest and follow a line to the property's north boundary. Turn northeast and follow a line to the west property line of 1712 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest and follow the rear lot lines of 1712-1706 Indiana Avenue to the south property line of 1706 Indiana Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line to the east side of Fox Street. Turn northwest and follow a line to the north property line of 1706 Indiana Avenue. Turn northeast and follow the property's north boundary to the west property line of 1704 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest and follow a line to the south property line of 1610 Indiana Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line to the east side of Fox Street. Turn northwest and follow a line to the south side of South Avenue. Follow the south side of South Street to the rear lot line of 1518 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest and follow rear lot lines of 1518-1514 Indiana Avenue.

Face northwest and follow a line to the south property line of 1512 Indiana Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line to the property's west boundary. Turn northwest and follow a line to the south property line of 1510 Indiana Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line to the east side of Fox Street. Turn northwest and follow a line to the south side of Webber Street. Turn northeast and follow a line to a point extended from a line with the west property line of 1420 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest and follow the west/south property line of 1420 Indiana Avenue to the property's north boundary. Turn northeast and follow a line to the west property line of 1414 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest along the rear lot line of 1412 Indiana Avenue and follow a line to the south property line of 1410 Indiana Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line to the east side of Fox Street. Turn northwest and follow a line to the north property line of 1410 Indiana Avenue. Turn northeast and follow the property's boundary to its west property line. Turn northwest and follow a line to the south property line of 1406 Indiana Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line to the east edge of Fox Street. Turn northwest and follow a line to the north property line of 1406 Indiana Avenue. Turn northeast and follow a line to the west property line of 1402 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest and follow a line along the west line of 308 Warwick Street to the north property line of 308 Warwick Street.

Face northeast and follow the north property line of 308 Warwick Street to the west property line of 1310 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest and follow along the lines of 1302-1202 Indiana Avenue to the north side of Alexander Street. Turn southwest and follow a line to the west property line of 1132 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest and follow a line to the east side of A Street. Turn north and follow a line to the south side of Osborn Street. Turn northwest and follow a line to the north side of Osborn Street. Turn west and follow a line to a point from a line extended southeast from the west property

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line of 1034 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest and follow the line to the north property line of 1034 Indiana Avenue. Turn northeast and follow a line to the west property line of 1030 Indiana Avenue. Turn northwest and follow the rear lot lines of 1030-1002 Indiana Avenue and the west line of 805 Harrison Street to the south property line of 904 Indiana Avenue. Turn southwest and follow a line to the east side of Madison Street. Turn northwest and follow a line to the south side of Maple Avenue, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Within the described boundaries is a cohesive collection of buildings representing some of the finest late 19th Century and early 20th Century architecture in the City of LaPorte. The parallel streets of Indiana Avenue and Michigan Avenue feature some of the largest and finest examples of the styles defining the area as a contextual neighborhood south of the main historic commercial district with Kingsbury Avenue being the accepted southern boundary of the neighborhood. To the east and west of the district, the scale of the homes generally changes to smaller sizes with less influence of architectural styles. These homes, and the commercial buildings north of the district, lie outside of the boundaries of the Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Partners In Preservation
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarnier@kwgarnier.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: March 14, 2011

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001. Looking northwest on Indiana Avenue from Hathaway Street

1 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002. Looking northwest on Indiana Avenue from Warwick Street

2 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003. Looking northwest at 1202 Indiana Avenue (Ingersoll House)

3 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004. Looking southwest on Indiana Avenue from near Harrison St.

4 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005. Looking southeast on Indiana Avenue from Dysard Street

5 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006. Looking northeast on Indiana Avenue from Hathaway Street between Dysard and Hathaway Streets

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Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007. Looking southeast on Indiana Avenue between South and Winn Sts.

7 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008. Looking northeast at 1421 Indiana Avenue

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Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009. Looking southeast on Indiana Avenue from Plummer Street

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Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District
Name of Property

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Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 00010. Looking northeast on Indiana Avenue from Alexander Street

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Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011. Looking north on sidewalk of west side of Indiana Avenue, 1100 block

11 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012. Looking northeast on Indiana Avenue from Osborn Street

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Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

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Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013. Looking northwest on Michigan Avenue from St. Paul Court

13 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014. Looking northwest on Michigan Avenue from Osborn Street

14 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015. Looking northwest on Michigan Avenue from Plummer Street

15 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0016. Looking northwest on Michigan Avenue between Warwick & Wile Sts.

16 of 30.

Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0017. Looking west at 1526 & 1528 Michigan Avenue
17 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0018. Looking southeast on Michigan Avenue from Dysard
Street

18 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0019. Looking northwest at 1902 Michigan Avenue
19 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0020. Looking northwest on Michigan Avenue between Hathaway & Dysard Sts.

20 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0021. Looking northwest at 1534 & 1538 Michigan Avenue

21 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0022. Looking northeast on Michigan Avenue between Dysard & Hathaway Sts.

22 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0023. Looking east at 1603 Michigan Avenue

23 of 30.

Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0024. Looking northeast at 1537 Michigan Avenue
24 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0025. Looking southeast on Michigan Avenue from Warwick
Street

25 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0026. Looking northeast at 1225 Michigan Avenue
26 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

Name of Property

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0027. Looking southeast on Michigan Avenue from Alexander Street

27 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0028. Looking east at 1217 Michigan Avenue

28 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 9, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0029. Looking northeast at 1101 Michigan Avenue

29 of 30.

Name of Property: Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District

City or Vicinity: LaPorte

County: LaPorte State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 19, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0030. Looking northwest on Michigan Avenue from Harrison Street

30 of 30.

Indiana and Michigan Avenues Historic District
Name of Property

LaPorte County, IN
County and State

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 100 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.

