

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: Hour Glass Cottage

Other names/site number: Frank, O. D. and Tillie, House

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 8 Lupine Lane

City or town: Ogden Dunes State: IN County: Porter

Not For Publication: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 nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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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
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK
roof: ASPHALT
other: STONE

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hour Glass (named by the Frank family to reflect their interest in the 'sands of time') is a 30' by 25' concrete block/timbered building with brick and rock facing. The brick portion was built between 1933 and 1934. The house was built into a sand dune with the first floor having a one-car garage, a bedroom, a ¾ bath, storage/furnace and a steep, narrow stairway. This ensured that the bedroom would be cooler in the summer and warmer in the fall and spring. It has mostly 6/6 original wood windows, wood doors, and wood garage doors. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The 2nd (main) floor is mostly a large great room with cathedral ceiling and a loft for guests. It has two large fireplaces in the shape of an hourglass serving the great room and loft. North of the great room is a small kitchen and a screened porch. The original main entry was located in the great room and in the back of the cottage and entered by way of the screened porch.

The two-and-a-half-story addition, approximately 16' by 25', was added in 1943. It features the words "The Hour Glass" made from shells over the garage door. On the ground level is a garage (it remains a garage-shop today); on the 2nd level are two large bedrooms each with a half-bath

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and a closet; and a third bedroom on the 3rd floor reached by a open stairway in the great room. At that time the Franks expanded the kitchen, added a furnace and a full bath on the first floor, installed storm windows on the porch and turned the former garage into an entry hall and the front door to their home. This included glass block and clear-glass side-lites and hour-glass window in the entry door. A handful of site features include retaining walls, steps, stone bench and pier near the garage.

Narrative Description

Site

The Hour Glass Cottage is located on the north side of a one-way loop street, Lupine Lane, near the center of Ogden Dunes. The site is composed of two-and-a-half wooded lots with the sand dune rising up to the north. The cottage is tucked into the side of the dune with a gravel parking area between it and the street (photos 01-03). While some site features have likely been lost to time, there are a few structures and objects that contribute to the site. Because the site is organized with stone and concrete features, and has some intentionality to plantings, it is considered contributing.

A staircase with metal handrail gently curves upward on the east end of the cottage (photo 05). It has glacial boulder retaining on its east side. The steps were recently reconstructed to take the place of steps in this location and are considered a non-contributing structure. Steps formed of concrete and stone extend up the west side of the cottage to a path of concrete pavers behind the house. The steps also turn to the west and feature a short incline to a former sitting area. These steps are original to the time the Franks lived at the house and are considered to be part of the contributing main building. A retaining wall of concrete block on its west end and rubble stone at its east end extends behind the house and dates to the time the Franks lived at the cottage; it is also considered to be part of the house (photo 04).

A bench composed of small rubble stone is east of the east staircase, built into the side of the hill at the level of the parking area (right side of photo 05). Another bench, which is concrete and free-standing, is at the top of the east staircase and is backed by a retaining wall of concrete blocks (middle of photo 05). These two benches are considered contributing objects. A rounded pier of rubble stone, about three feet tall, is topped by a slice from a tree trunk and is located on the southwest corner of the cottage (lower right hand corner of photo 02). It also dates to the time the Franks lived at the house and is considered a contributing object.

Exterior

The cottage is essentially two-and-a-half-stories and primarily constructed of orange-colored brick on a concrete foundation. The first story is built into the dune and has an exposed front (south) wall as seen in photo 01. The original cottage (1933), all brick, has side gables with a steeply-pitched roof. The brick is accented with buff-colored sandstone to give a rusticated appearance. A two-and-a-half story addition was made to the west end of the cottage in 1943.

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While it is mostly brick, the front façade is faced with rubble stone, some of which feature fossils and other notable stones and shells. The addition features a saltbox style roof with side gable (photo 02). A wood porch, enclosed, and frame kitchen (both one-story) were added to the back of the original cottage between 1933 and 1943 (right side of photo 04). These feature concrete block foundations and large shake-like siding on the walls. They have a shed roof tucked into the gable of the cottage. The gable roofs are covered with asphalt shingles and the shed roof of the porch and kitchen are covered with rubber. Most of the windows are wood, 6/6, with sills of rowlocks and stone lintels.

The front façade has an obvious delineation between the original cottage and 1943 addition on its west end (photo 01). The façade of the original cottage is brick and features a wide opening (former garage opening) with wood door and side-lites in its west end. The door has a window shaped like an hour glass and a modern exterior storm door (seen in photo 06). The side-lites feature glass block in the bottom half. The entry door has a pent roof canopy trimmed with beaded boards and covered with asphalt shingles. Two 6/6 windows, featuring window boxes, are in the first story east of the entry. The second story features two rows of three 6/6 windows. The addition's front wall is stepped back and features a pair of wood garage doors each with six panels in the bottom and windows composed of six panes in the top. A 6/6 window with flower box is east of the garage door. The second story features a pair of 6/6 windows off-centered to the east. The first story of the addition is veneered with rubblestone of geodes, fossils, shells, and other collectors' stone. The second story features blocks composed of smaller rubble stone with the same composition as the first story. The name "THE HOUR GLASS" is spelled out in shells between the first and second story (left side of photo 01).

The east gable wall (original cottage) has a partially-exposed first story and a wide brick chimney centered in the wall (photo 03). The chimney is flanked by 6/6 windows in the second story and smaller, casements composed of six panes in the gable wall (loft area). The chimney has a large capital F composed of sandstone near its top. Clay flues extend from the top of the chimney. The enclosed porch's east wall is on the north side of the gable wall (right side of photo 03). It features a wood screen door with two panels in the bottom and a window with three panes in the top. Two large 1/1 windows are north of the porch door.

The west gable wall (1943 addition, photo 02) has a partially-exposed first floor that is parged with cement mixed with fossils and shells. The upper part is brick and has a saltbox-shaped roof. A 6/6 window is near the center of the first story wall. The second story features a pair of 6/6 windows in its south end and a small Jalouse bathroom window near its center. A wood door with small square window, fronted by a wood storm door, is in the north end of the second story. An 8/8 window is south of the door. A 6/6 window is centered in the gable wall (loft area).

The north façade features only the second story wall (photo 04). The enclosed porch is at the east end and features a row of large 1/1 windows. The porch steps out (forward) with the kitchen addition at its west end. The step-out also features large 1/1 windows. The kitchen has a 1/1 wood window centered in its wall. The addition, located in the west half of the north façade, has a pair of 6/6 windows.

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Interior

The interior is arranged with an entry hall with narrow staircase in the center of the first story with large storage and mechanical rooms to the east and former garage and mechanical space to the west (in the addition). The second story features the great hall with raked ceiling in the original portion of the cottage (east half) and two bedrooms with small closets and bathrooms in the addition to the east. An office is located in the loft over the bedrooms and has a raked ceiling and storage closets under the eaves to the north and south. A nicely-detailed staircase in the great hall extends up to the loft/office in its west end. A sleeping loft, original to the 1933 construction, is located in the east end of the great room. A stick-built ladder is in the southeast corner of the great hall to provide access to the loft (right side of photo 08). The loft features a linoleum floor. The enclosed porch and kitchen are to the east and west, respectively, off the great hall.

The great hall's most impressive feature is the fireplace composed of rubble stone featuring fossils, geodes, and other collectors' stones all marked and cataloged (photo 08). The fireplace has a stone hearth and stone mantle, and has an hourglass shape matching the brick chimney on the exterior of the house. A smaller stone fireplace, with recessed display shelves, is in the east wall of the loft above the great room (photo 15). Small storage closets, all wood, are tucked under the eaves to each side of the loft. The great hall has carpeting over wood floor. The walls and ceilings are pressed fiberboard, painted white, with stained batten strips. The loft wall and west wall of the great hall is covered with stained pine planks. A large opening into the loft is framed with stick work and overlooks the great hall below (photo 08). The staircase in the west end of the hall has a balustrade of pine planks sawn to resemble stylized hour glasses (photo 09). A recessed display alcove near the bottom of the steps is framed with stick work (left side of photo 09). A doorway with flattened arch is in the north end of the hall's west wall and leads to an anteroom with staircase to the first story (to the south) and bedrooms to the west. A small closet with a wood door with an hour glass panel and mirror is to the north (photo 12).

The enclosed porch (photo 10) has a raked ceiling, covered with plywood, and a brick interior south wall and wall covered with shakes (west wall) that features a door into the kitchen. The floor is concrete. The kitchen features original porcelain enamel cabinetry on its north and west walls (photo 11). The kitchen has drywall walls and ceiling and vinyl flooring. The bedrooms, which function as an archive room (south room, photo 14) and work room (north room, photo 13) also feature carpeting and drywall. Small closets and bathrooms are located between the bedrooms. The bathroom and closet doors are a combination of original five-panel wood doors (see photo 14) and modern 1960s-era veneer doors.

The first story has an open staircase with solid balustrade and a square newel post in the entry hall's west side (right side of photo 06). A two-panel door leads to the garage in the addition at the bottom of the staircase. See photo 07 for the garage. A bathroom with a plank door is in the north end of the entry hall. An opening leads into a small display room off the southeast corner of the entry hall (left side of photo 06). A small original bathroom is in the southeast corner off the display room. The remainder of the first floor is storage and mechanical space.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

CONSERVATION

SCIENCE

Period of Significance

1933-1963

Significant Dates

1943

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Nicholson, Pete

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1933, the construction date of the house, and ends in 1963 after Dr. O. D. Frank died and the house passed into other hands. The year 1943 is important because that was the year the Franks retired and moved to the house fulltime and an addition was made to accommodate year-round living.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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 landscape and ecology of the Indiana Dunes attracted scientists due to its rare combination of natural elements. Many consider the dunes to be the birthplace of ecology. The Hour Glass Cottage was an intrinsic part of this movement and qualifies under both criterion A and C. Under A, the house is significant as a remarkably well-preserved cottage used by Chicago scholars to complete surveys and studies of the dunes. Therefore, it qualifies using both conservation and science, because of the attention given to the dunes for preservation/restoration by Dr. Frank through planting trees in the dunes. Science applies as an area of significance because of the ecological studies conducted by Frank and his students. The house exhibits the ecology studied in its exterior cladding of stones, shells, and fossils. This is carried into the home on its famous "friendship fireplace" around which students and scholars gathered, and over 400 stones, fossils, and shells are embedded and numbered/identified as scientific examples. Frank gathered a stone from each of the states to include in the fireplace. Scientific interest in and popular admiration of the dunes ultimately led to its designation as a national lakeshore in the 1960s (in 2019, Congress changed the name to Indiana Dunes National Park).

Under criterion C, the house has architectural significance as a vernacular, locally-built example of the Craftsman-meets-Colonial Revival style with the theme of both nature and the hour glass carried through the design of the home. The original house, taken on its own from the exterior, has basic components of Colonial Revival cottage design. Craftsman features, vernacular in execution, are used inside. The artifacts, mentioned above, are displayed in the addition's stone walls and in its interior fireplaces. The use of natural stick work is displayed in the home's great room for trim and designed into the second story loft over the fireplace. The hour glass shape is carried through in its entry door window, fireplaces, door panel designs, and in the staircase balustrade leading up from the great room to the loft. The main level's vaulted great room features knotty pine boards and wood-beamed ceilings and walls. There has been essentially no change to the house since the Franks completed the 1943 addition.

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

The Hour Glass Cottage was built by Pete Nicholson in 1933 for Hoosier natives, Dr. Orlin Denton and Tillie Frank. O.D. Frank, an ecologist and nationally known botanist, taught at the University of Chicago. Orlin was born in New Amsterdam, Indiana and began his career as a school teacher in Mt. Vernon where he married Martha Gano or "Tille". Frank brought university students to the dunes to study the ecology of the area, many staying with/using the cottage as a "base-camp" for their ventures. When he retired in 1943, the Franks winterized the cottage and nearly doubled its size. At their deaths in the 1960s, the cottage passed to their niece and her husband. In 1992, Susan Mechtersheimer, retired teacher and realtor, purchased the home and loaned it to the newly established Ogden Dunes Historical Society. A year later, she donated it to the organization. Given that it remained in the Frank family for sixty years, little was changed or updated in the structure after the addition in the early 1940s. It remains an excellent example of dune land architecture common in the 1930s and 1940s.

ARCHITECTURE

The Hour Glass Cottage has a basic side-gabled form, typical of Colonial Revival architecture of the dunes (photo 01), but is layered with Craftsman style features, particularly on the interior (photos 08-09). While its form is common, its refinements make it an exceptional example of dune-land architecture better classified as Craftsman.

At the beginning of the 20th century, there was an emphasis on the craft of building, both in architecture and furniture. While the Craftsman movement had leaders such as Gustav Stickley, the movement in bungalow home design was promoted by the Greene brothers in California. Often, these movements acted in unison to create some of the most remarkable architecture of the early 20th century. 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.

Stickley's first publication of his widely influential magazine, *The Craftsman*, was printed in October 1901. In it, he promoted not only his furniture factory's products, but also included articles on the philosophy of the movement. Simple, stick-like furniture became the hallmark for Stickley's design philosophy. It soon began to be repeated and used with great regularity in Craftsman-inspired homes, both large and small. The Greene brothers included the philosophy in their work as well, which provides a certain variation on their bungalow form. The influence of Arts and Crafts designers was not so distant from Ogden Dunes. Raymond Riordan's nationally-known Interlaken School in Rolling Prairie, Indiana featured a house designed by Stickley and rustic log buildings. Interlaken School's curriculum was centered around the natural beauty of the Calumet Region. Stickley featured both the Riordans and his own rustic boy's school

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clubhouse, Craftsman Farms, in his publications. These and other on-site study cottages and schools were likely general inspirations for the Franks' ideas to embody the purpose of their place into its architecture.

The Hour Glass Cottage's simple side-gabled box and 6/6 wood windows are common traits in the architecture of the dunes, particularly in examples of Colonial Revival cottages (photos 01-03). The added features of brick with sandstone rustication and a wide side chimney could further underscore the house in a more Colonial Revival vein. However, the interior composition and features are clearly Craftsman and even include some native stick work more commonly associated with the Rustic Revival style. The cottage features a vaulted, or raked, ceiling in its great room, stick work around openings into lofts and around niches, and batten strips on the fiberboard-covered walls (photos 08-09). Most impressive is the stone fireplace in both the great room (middle of photo 08) and loft (photo 15) above the east end of the great room. Pine planking is on both east and west walls of the great room and also form a balustrade with an hour glass form sawn into the balusters (photo 09). The hour glass theme is carried through other parts of the house including the shape of the chimney, window in the entry door composed of planks (photo 06), and in a panel of a closet door (photo 12). This thoughtful level of craftsmanship, tying the cottage to the family's appreciation for the "sands of time" that pass through an hour glass is somewhat subtle, but exhibits symbolism nonetheless. Not so subtle is the name of the cottage spelled out in shells with a dark pebble background in the front wall of the 1943 addition, "THE HOUR GLASS." See the left side of photo 01. Because of the owners' love for the environment and ecology, many of their friends and his students brought unusual stone, shell, and fossil samples which were incorporated into the fireplace and veneer of the addition. Because of this, the fireplace by which people gathered was named the "Friendship Fireplace."

The Hour Glass Cottage is located in a small resort town known as Ogden Dunes, established in 1923 by Samuel Reck on the estate formerly owned by Francis Ogden. As with other small duneland resort towns of the Calumet Region, the village grew quickly during the 1920s-1950s. The Calumet Region is broadly defined as the three-county area that borders the south shore of Lake Michigan. These counties include Lake, Porter, and LaPorte Counties. Historically, this area was an immensely important overland trade route due to its narrow traversable surface between the southern tip of Lake Michigan and the northern reaches of the expansive Kankakee Marsh which occupied large areas of the southern halves of these three counties. The Calumet River forms the major drain for the watershed area of the region. While the area was an important corridor, the land, particularly nearer the lakeshore, was considered a virtual wasteland composed of sand, dunes, and small inland marshes. Consequently development of the area was slow. The lakeshore between Michigan City and Hammond remained largely undeveloped during the second half of the 19th century with the exception of a few settlers who attempted to farm the more level plains immediately south of the dunes landscape. During the last decades of the 1800s, a Swedish immigrant population became the most significant ethnic group on the lakeshore. They constructed simple vernacular farmhouses and barns. Some of their buildings were log structures of Scandinavian influence; others were brick structures with some hints of popular American architectural trends.

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This began to change at the turn of the 20th century when the Indiana Dunes were discovered by day and weekend vacationers from the more populated areas of Chicago. Starting at the turn of the century, the Indiana Dunes and Lake Michigan shoreline was sought out by Chicagoans as a refuge from city life. At first, this fascination with this sparsely-settled part of Indiana was manifested in nature excursions and conservation clubhouses. The early visitors were attracted to the natural beauty of the dunes, appreciated the unique ecosystem, and were largely well-educated professionals. The foremost among them was Jens Jensen, famed landscape architect. The first permanent structures that visitors constructed were simple, small wood-frame cottages. The cottages were functional, vernacular buildings with almost the exclusive purpose of shelter as most time was spent outside enjoying the lakeshore and dunes. The weekend vacationers were the driving force behind the early conservation movement during the 1910s and 1920s, which led to the establishment of Indiana Dunes State Park in Porter County in 1925. The early vacationers saw pressure to develop the lakeshore from several sources. Industrial development was migrating from the Hammond and Gary waterfront areas in Lake County toward Porter County's shoreline. The area around the Michigan City harbor was also responding to shipping and industrial demands. As the Calumet Region industrialized and Chicago's population soared, the idea of vacation resort communities took hold throughout the area during the late 1910s and early 1920s.

The resort communities of Ogden Dunes and Beverly Shores developed on either side of the newly established Indiana Dunes State Park in Porter County between Portage and Michigan City. Northeast of the Michigan City harbor the community of Long Beach was established with later developments strung northward toward the Indiana-Michigan state line. Many of these resort communities were connected by the electric train line known as the South Shore Line. Before this time, a short interurban route allowed easy travel as far west as Michigan City. In 1924, Chicago rail magnate Samuel Insull bought the line and created a new image for it. Part of the image was a series of Spanish Mission Revival depots, of which one still stands in Beverly Shores. At least at first, Beverly Shores was conceived of as rail-based community, unlike Long Beach, which was firmly auto-oriented. With the exception of the popularity of the Spanish Mission Revival style in the dunes, the other architectural styles followed the popular revival styles found in suburban development throughout the region including Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival. Often these were small cottage interpretations of the styles similar to the Hour Glass Cottage. However, as more money flowed in from Chicago, and with it architects responding to more modern trends in styles, more elaborate vacation homes were constructed in the International Style, Prairie Style (one of Frank Lloyd Wright's designs is located in Ogden Dunes), and Moderne Style.

Ogden Dunes has only a handful of houses that were identified in the county's historic structures survey of 1991. The Hour Glass Cottage was not among them. However, of the ten houses surveyed, three were classified as English Cottage, two were classified as Spanish Eclectic, and single examples of Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and International Style composed the remaining five identified. The Colonial Revival example is a two-story brick, side-gabled house with 6/6 windows constructed c. 1930. It has a formal entry with second floor Palladian window. The Craftsman Style house is more similar in scale to the

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Hour Glass Cottage, however, and is stone with side-gables and wide-overhanging eaves. It was built c. 1925 at 86 Shore Drive.

The contractor for the Hour Glass Cottage, Pete Nicholson, built several of the first cottages located in Ogden Dunes, which is likely why many have a similar appearance and features. One notable among them is the French Eclectic house on Ski Hill Road named “the Anchorage” that was built of block with unstruck mortar and knotty pine and cypress throughout. The house was built for Robert and Agnes Booth of Chicago. Nicholson was born in 1895 in Miller, Indiana and was a veteran of World War I prior to entering the contractor trade. He died in 1980 and is buried at Carmel Cemetery, LaPorte County.

CONSERVATION & SCIENCE

The cottage dubbed “the Hour Glass” was constructed for Dr. Orlin Denton and Tillie Frank. Dr. O. D. Frank was an ecologist and nationally-known botanist who taught at the University of Chicago. Frank began his career as a school teacher in Mount Vernon but his interests and expertise in ecology grew, eventually earning him degrees and a professorship at the University of Chicago. Frank, like many others from Chicago, had an admiration for the Indiana Dunes and frequented the area often and eventually built his cottage in 1933. Frank brought his university students to the dunes to study the ecology of the area, many staying with the Franks at the cottage from which they would plan their day hikes.

Orlin Denton “O. D.” Frank was born on September 24, 1879, in New Amsterdam, Indiana. His father and mother were Jacob Clark and Fanny (Fleshman) Frank. He married Martha B. Gano on June 27, 1907. Martha, nicknamed “Tillie” was born on December 16, 1877, in Posey County, Indiana. Her father and mother were George William and Anna Louise (Hutchison) Gano. After their marriage, the Franks lived with the Gano family in Mount Vernon where Orlin taught in public schools.

O. D. Frank received both Bachelors of Science and Masters of Science degrees from the University of Chicago. Frank met and worked with Henry Chandler Cowles, known as the father of North American ecology, who likely introduced him to the Indiana Dunes. Dr. Cowles had been visiting the dunes since at least 1913 when he facilitated the International Phytogeographical Excursion which brought international scientists to a bog in the dunes, later to be named for Cowles. Cowles Bog, now part of the Indiana Dunes National Park, is located east of Ogden Dunes nearer the village of Dune Acres. By 1920, while at the University of Chicago, Frank taught teacher education courses in the Department of Natural Sciences and was an instructor at the laboratory school. Frank authored or co-authored several books including Plant & Animal Life in & Around a Temporary Forest Pond (1923), the textbook Everyday Problems in Biology (1932, co-authored with Charles John Pieper and Wilbur Lee Beauchamp), and *Plant Factories* (1944, co-authored with Bertha Morris Parker). The latter was a pamphlet specifically geared toward children that described the physical characteristics and makeup of plants. This was used, no doubt, in his excursions for teaching children at the dunes.

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Frank's interest in the dunes led him to purchase property and have a small cottage constructed in the community of Ogden Dunes in 1933. The cottage reflected Frank's interest in the environment and became a meeting place for people seeking knowledge about the natural world of the sand dunes. From the home, O.D. Frank conducted weekly educational sessions for adults and children. He taught names and properties of local flora and fauna and conveyed the interrelatedness of each part of the local ecosystem. The cottage's feature that reflects Frank's interest in ecology and biology most is the two-story fireplace that consists of fossils, stones, and rocks that O.D. Frank and Tillie collected during travels (photos 08, 15). Frank's students and friends also contributed samples from around the world until the collection totaled over 1200 pieces. Examples of the collection are pieces from the Chalk Cliffs of Dover, the Battlefield of Tippecanoe, and the Pyramids of Egypt. Because of these contributions and the social function the fireplace played, Frank called it the "Friendship Fireplace". This theme was carried onto the addition Frank made in 1943 where samples of fossils and shells are embedded into the exterior walls. The name of the cottage is spelled out above the garage door in shells "THE HOUR GLASS" (photos 01, 02).

Dr. Frank retired in 1946 and he and Tillie made their permanent home at Ogden Dunes. He continued teaching, both in his work environment and in the community. Frank also established a vegetable garden on the south side of Highway 12, south of the entrance to Ogden Dunes. Frank offered the vegetables for sale from a picnic table in front of the cottage. Tillie Frank died in 1960, at the age of 83, and was buried back in her hometown of Mount Vernon. Dr. O. D. Frank died on June 14, 1963 in Gary, at the age of 83, and was buried beside his wife in Mount Vernon. A former student of Frank who maintained a life-long friendship was Sue Mechtersheimer. She purchased the cottage in the early 1990s from a descendant of Frank and donated it to the Historical Society of Ogden Dunes in 1993 for use as a museum.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Hour Glass Cottage
Name of Property

Porter County, IN
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

McAlester, Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

Miester, Dick, "Gardening, Beautification and Restoration" Historical Society of Ogden Dunes website accessed January 8, 2022. <https://odhistory.org/gardening-beautification-and-restoration/>

Ogden Dunes Historical Society archives on the Hour Glass Cottage and Anchorage

Porter County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1991

Smith, Stephanie and Mark, Steve. "The Cultural Impact of a Museum In a Small Community: The Hour Glass in Ogden Dunes" *The South Shore Journal*, Vol. 2, 2007, pp.16-28.

Stickley, Gustav. Craftsman Homes. (reprint) Guilford, CT: Lyons Press, 2002

United States Federal Census: 1900 (Harrison and Posey Counties, IN), 1910 (Posey County, IN), 1920-1940 (Cook County, IL).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Hour Glass Cottage
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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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 483933 | Northing: 4608035 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundaries are Ogden Dunes Second Subdivision Lots 11 and 12 and Lot 10 except the east thirty feet, Block J. Beginning at a point approximately 85 feet southeast of Lupine Lane's intersection with Woodland Trail, on the north side of Lupine Lane, face southeast and follow a line curving with Lupine Lane approximately 120 feet. Turn northeast and follow a line approximately 86 feet, then turn slightly northwest and follow a line approximately 110 feet. Turn southwest and follow a line 70 feet to the north side of Lupine Lane, or the point of beginning.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include only those lots, or portion of lots, owned by the Franks while living in Ogden Dunes. They contain the cottage and supporting structures and objects used on the landscaped site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Ogden Dunes Historical Society
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-780-1423
date: January 10, 2022

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.)

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.

Hour Glass Cottage
Name of Property

Porter County, IN
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hour Glass Cottage

City or Vicinity: Ogden Dunes

County: Porter State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 27, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at front facade

1 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at west facade

2 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at east facade

3 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east along back (north wall) of building

4 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at steps (non-contributing) and benches (contributing) on hill

5 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south toward entry in entry hall

6 of 16.

Hour Glass Cottage
Name of Property

Porter County, IN
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south toward garage doors in garage

7 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in great hall toward fireplace and loft

8 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in great hall toward staircase to loft with office

9 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in enclosed porch

10 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in kitchen

11 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at closet off great hall

12 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in work room/former bedroom

13 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in archives/former bedroom

14 of 16.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at fireplace in loft over great hall

15 of 16.

Hour Glass Cottage
Name of Property

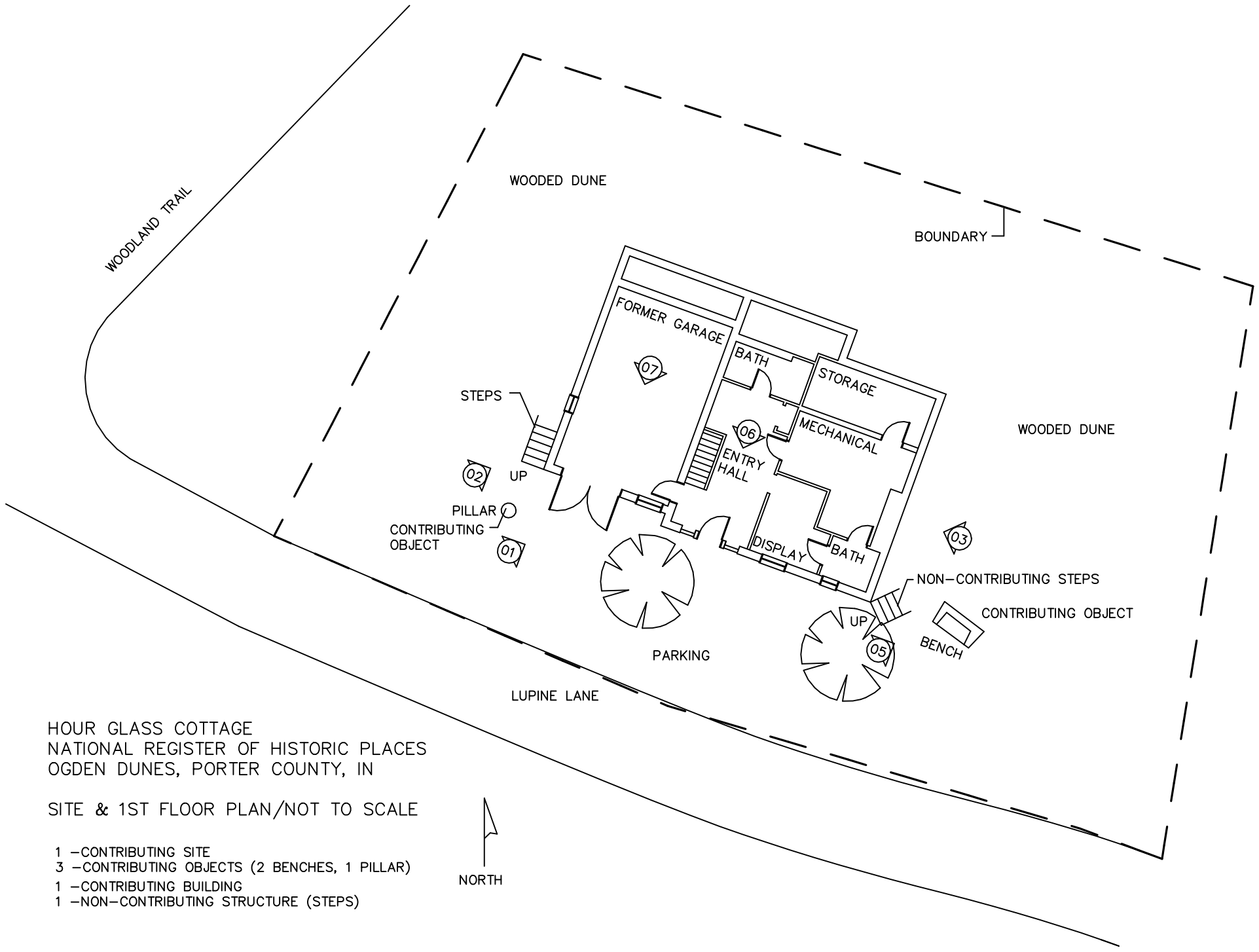
Porter County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in loft with office over 1943 addition

16 of 16.

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.

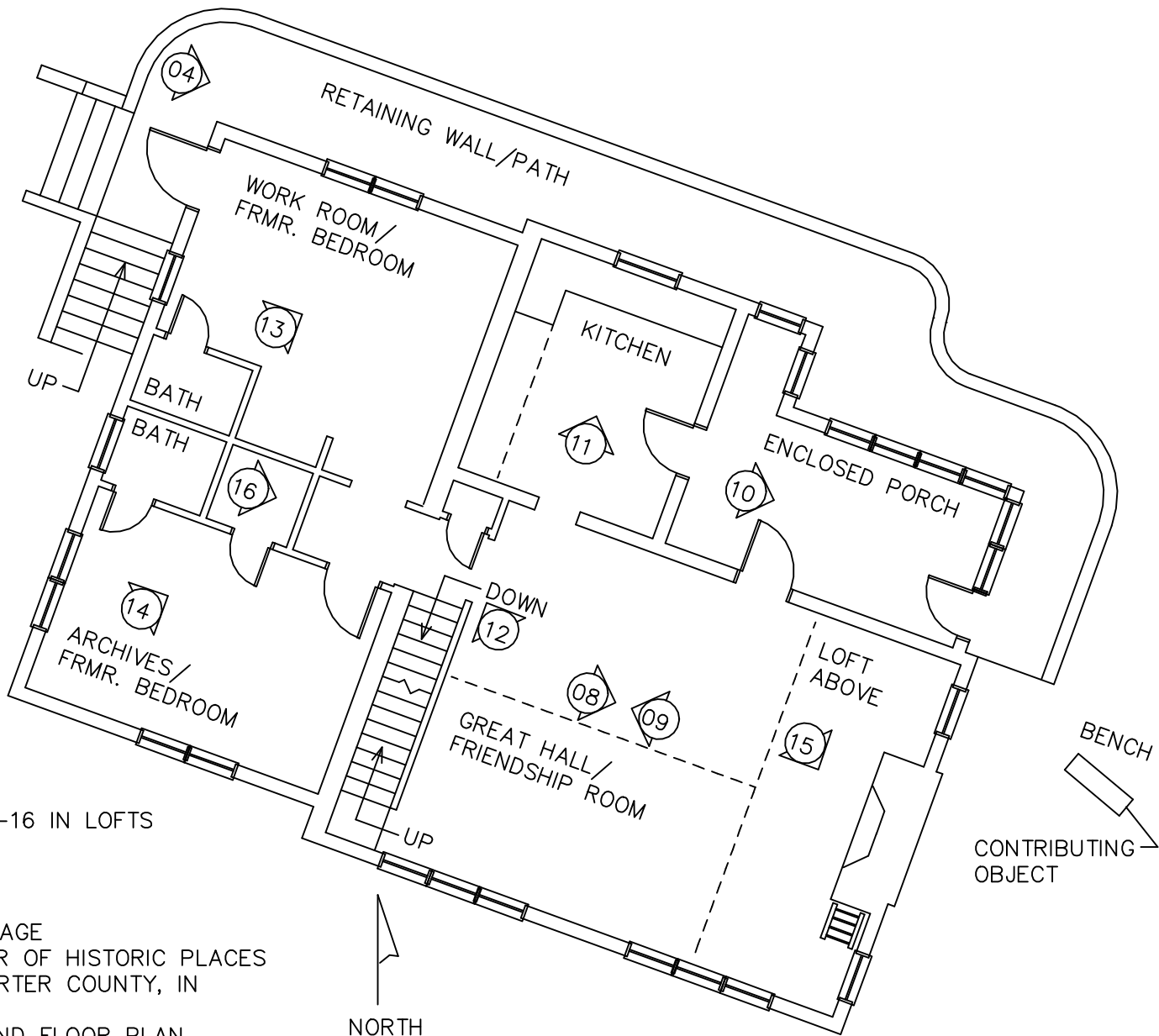


HOUR GLASS COTTAGE
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 OGDEN DUNES, PORTER COUNTY, IN

SITE & 1ST FLOOR PLAN/NOT TO SCALE

- 1 -CONTRIBUTING SITE
- 3 -CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS (2 BENCHES, 1 PILLAR)
- 1 -CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- 1 -NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE (STEPS)





16 PHOTOS 15-16 IN LOFTS ABOVE

HOUR GLASS COTTAGE
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 OGDEN DUNES, PORTER COUNTY, IN

MAIN FLOOR/SECOND FLOOR PLAN

NORTH

Portage, IN



USGS 7.5' Map Series

2

How Cross Cottage
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC
PLACES
OGDEN DUNES - PORTER Co. IN
NAD 83 UTM: 16 483933 4608035

Ogden Dunes, IN

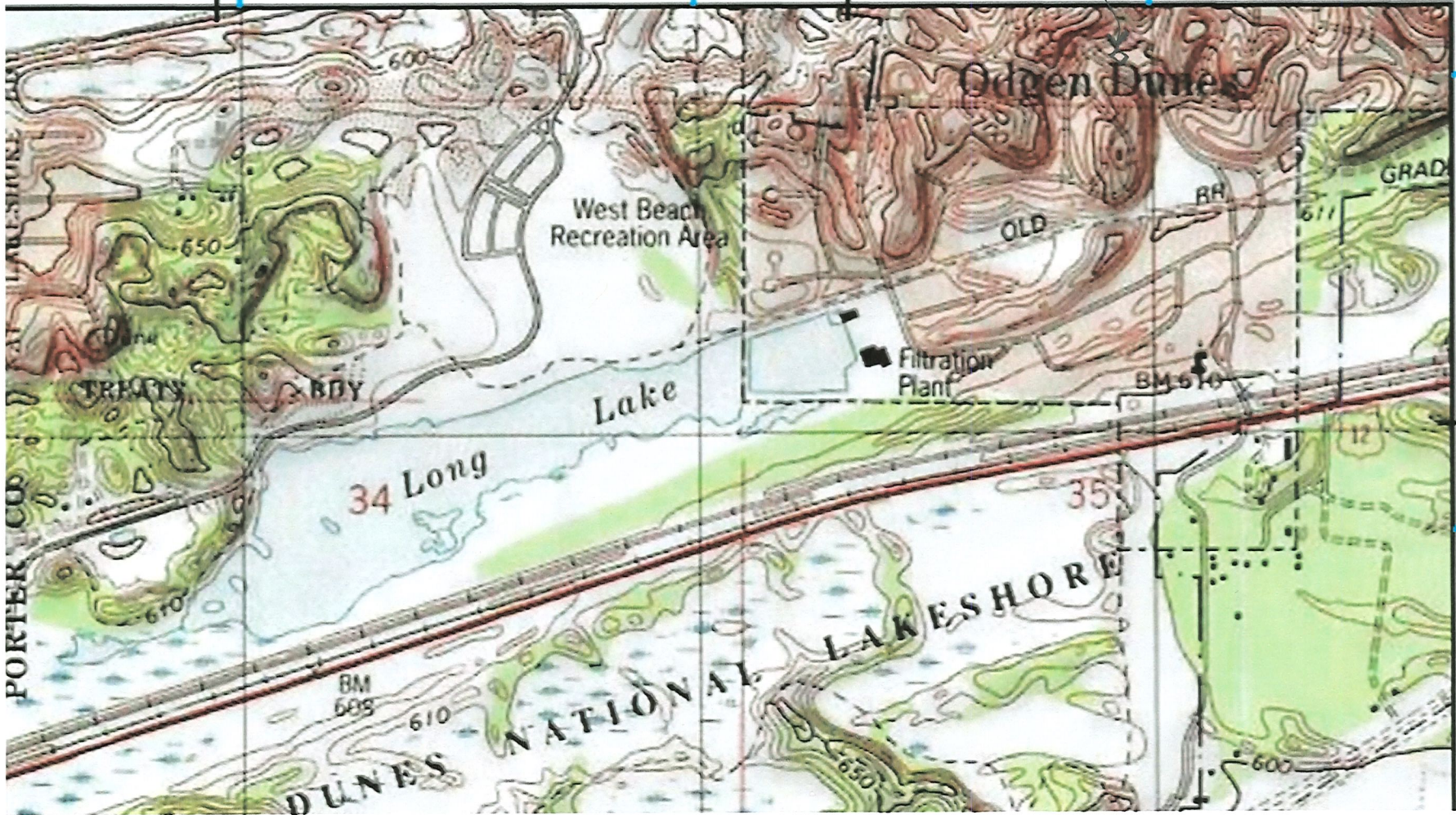
483

87° 12'

484

46 08 000 mN

41° 37' N



483933 4608035



IN_PorterCounty_HourGlassCottage_0001



IN_PorterCounty_HourGlassCottage_0003



IN_PorterCounty_HourGlassCottage_0004



IN_PorterCounty_HourGlassCottage_0005



IN_PorterCounty_HourGlassCottage_0006



IN_PorterCounty_HourGlassCottage_0008



IN_PorterCounty_HourGlassCottage_0009



IN_PorterCounty_HourGlassCottage_0011



IN_PorterCounty_HourGlassCottage_0013