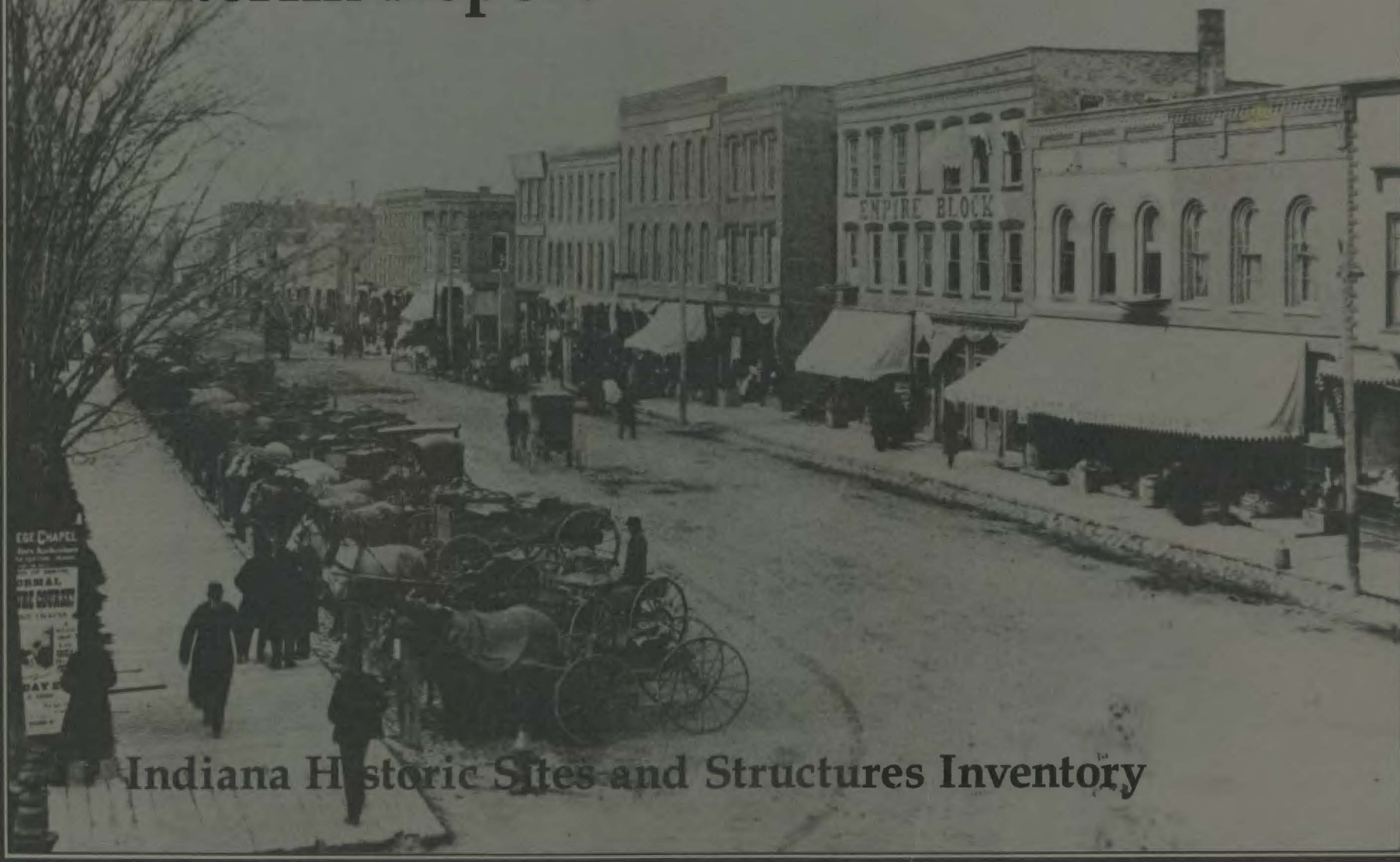


# Porter County Interim Report

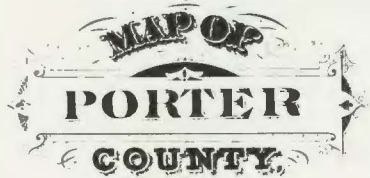
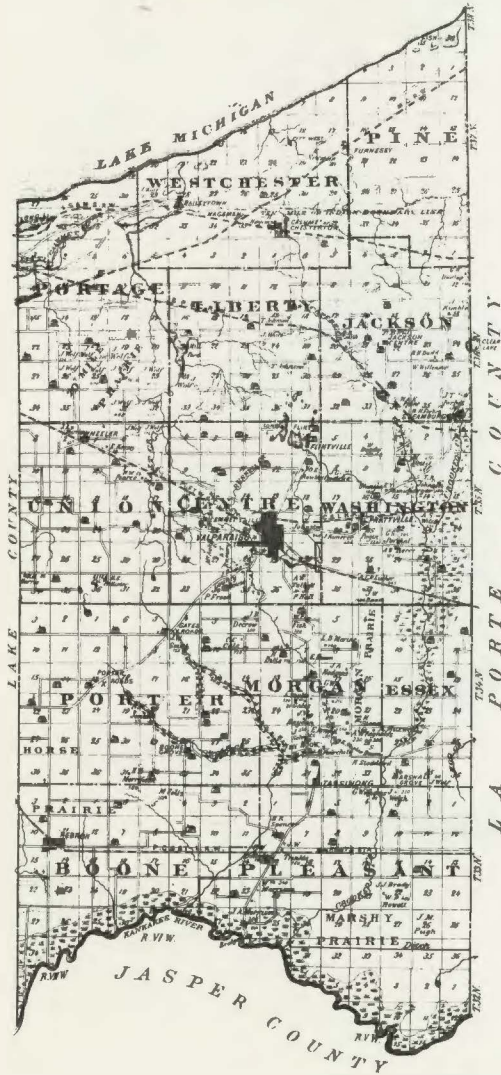


Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory



# Porter County

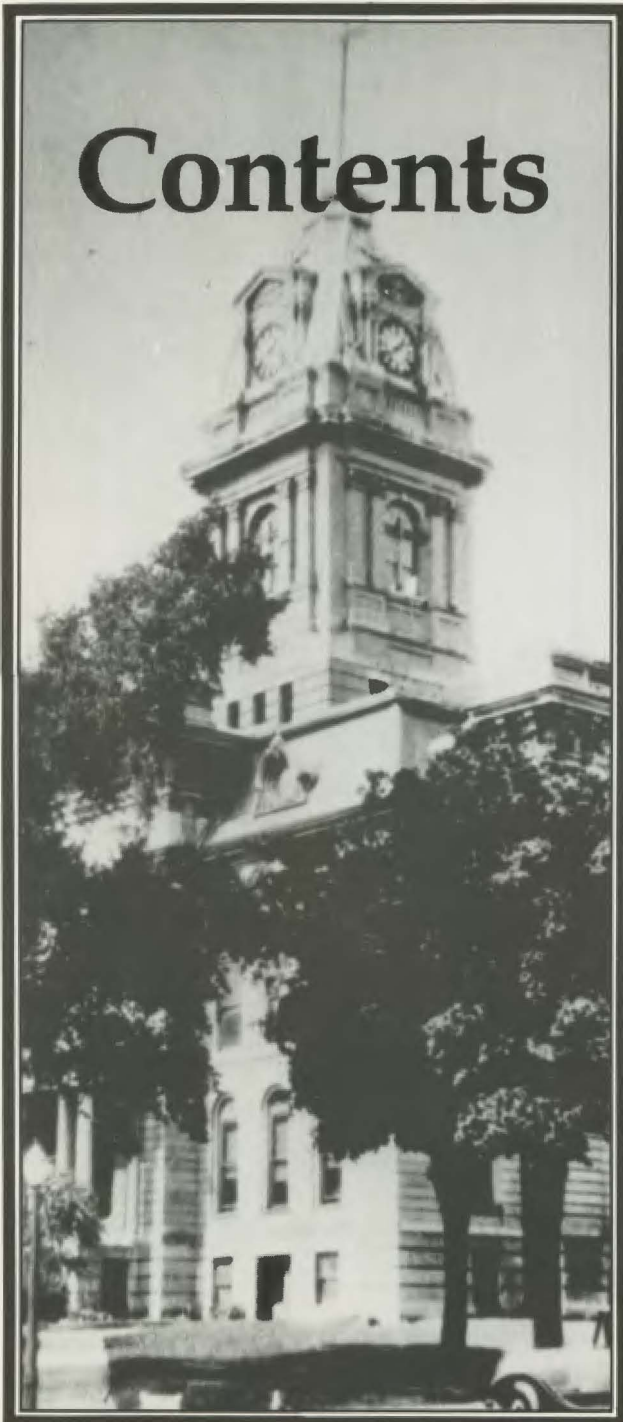
## Interim Report



This interim report is designed to be utilized as a working document by government agencies, local organizations, and private citizens as the basis for a wide variety of projects.

Published July 1991.

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Porter County Courthouse (31042). Courtesy: George E. Neeley.

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Historic photographs were provided courtesy of George E. Neeley.

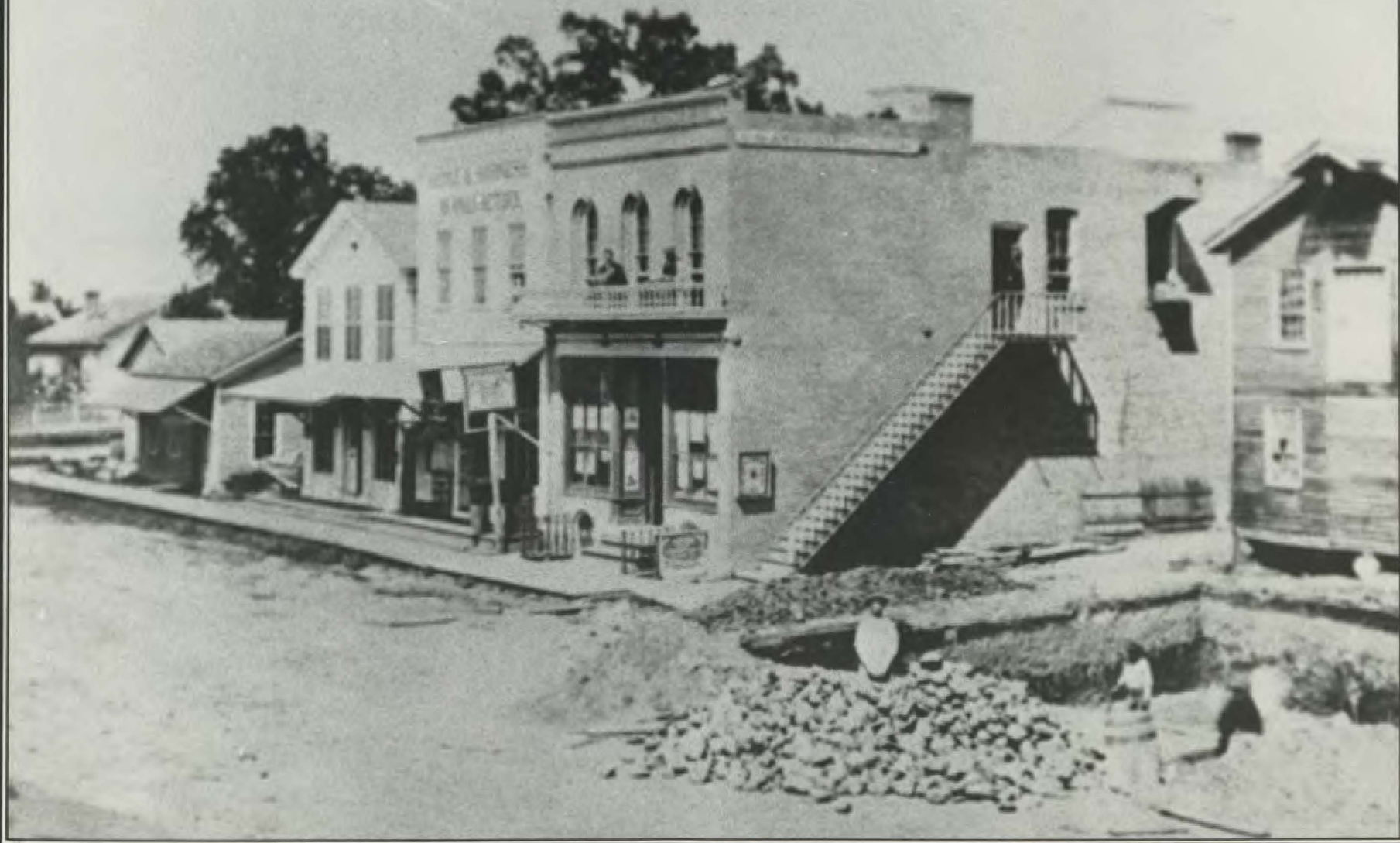
Township maps were used courtesy of the Indiana State Highway Department.

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## In Appreciation:

This project was funded in part by a Department of Interior Grant administered by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. Federal funds were matched by the Porter County Commissioners and the Porter County Council.

# Introduction



# Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory has been a continuing program of the State's Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology since 1975. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana assisted in developing the program and has surveyed 44 of the 49 counties surveyed to date in cooperation with the Division.

The major impetus for a comprehensive inventory of Indiana's cultural resources came from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Act declared it the policy of the federal government to foster the preservation of our cultural resources in partnership with the states, local governments, and the private sector. In order to implement this policy, the Act created the National Register of Historic Places, composed of buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. (See page x for more information.) It also established a partnership between the federal government and the states, whereby each state develops a state historic preservation program to be approved by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. To gain approval, the governor of the state must appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and a State Review Board must be appointed. One of the responsibilities of the SHPO is to conduct a comprehensive statewide survey of historic properties and maintain inventories of such properties for the purpose of locating, identifying, and evaluating cultural resources. Another responsibility is to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration in planning and development through the environmental review process.

In 1971, the Indiana State Legislature authorized creation of a state preservation program within the

Department of Natural Resources, and the Department's director was designated as the SHPO. The first full-time staff was hired in 1973, and the comprehensive survey program began in earnest in 1975. In 1978, an initial five-county survey project was completed by Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana utilizing federal grants-in-aid administered by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. An average of four counties has been inventoried by the Foundation each year since then.

## *Uses of the Survey*

Upon completion of any county inventory, all original survey forms, maps, and photographs are submitted to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. The inventory is used extensively by the Division in administering the state and federal programs for historic preservation, particularly the environmental review process put into place by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, requiring the review of all federal projects potentially affecting historic resources. By examining the inventory data, the Division staff can see whether any historically significant properties are located within the area to be impacted by the proposed project and steps can be taken to mitigate that impact.

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology also uses the survey in the nomination process for the National Register of Historic Places. The survey form is designed to indicate which properties are likely to be eligible for the National Register and to provide information that can be used in preparing nominations. When National Register applications are prepared by owners or other interested citizens, the Division uses the survey data to evaluate the property's significance relative to others that have also been recorded in the inventory and to check the completeness of the information provided.

The survey data is used by other governmental agencies and organizations involved in project planning and development to forewarn them if historic properties will be affected by their projects. The inventory and its summary report also serve to

boost private citizens' awareness of the cultural heritage present in their own communities. Finally, the inventory materials provide a permanent historical record of a county's resources at a particular point in time. The inventory materials are made a part of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology archival records.

Ultimately, all counties in Indiana will be surveyed to locate, identify, and evaluate cultural resources. At the same time that historic sites and structures are being inventoried, archaeological sites are also being surveyed under a similar program. Together, the two programs will provide a good overall view of what cultural resources are present in the state. The survey will not end with the last county, however. The existing data will be continuously supplemented and updated as the resources grow older and change, and as later structures acquire significance with time.

## *Porter County Inventory and Interim Report*

A grant for the Porter County Survey and Interim Report was awarded to Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, using monies from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Historic Landmarks gratefully acknowledges the Porter County Commissioners and the Porter County Council.

Initial work on the survey began in June 1990. Architectural and historical field documentation was compiled by Wendy C. Winslow and Fred Holycross. As a result of the survey, which covered 419 square miles, a total of 1,012 sites and structures were entered into the final inventory. Of this total, 257 were listed in 5 historic districts and the remaining 765 were listed as scattered sites. The original inventory forms have been deposited at the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 W. Washington Street, Room 274, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

From this field data, the Porter County Interim Report was compiled for publication. This summary

---

### **Photograph Preceding Page:**

**N. Washington Street, Valparaiso, c.1860.  
Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

report includes a section on "Methodology," which explains how the survey was conducted, and on what bases evaluations were made. Under "History" a short historical perspective is provided on Porter County. Historic themes specific to Porter County are discussed and a list of properties already registered or recorded by the U.S. Department of the Interior is included. The "Catalogue" section contains the listings of sites and structures identified during the survey with abbreviated information on each one. This is followed by a "Bibliography" of books, public records, and other information sources available at the local level, in addition to general reference materials. The "Conclusion" contains information on governmental agencies, private organizations, and other sources for promoting preservation in Porter County. Finally, the "Index" lists properties which were identified with historic names in alphabetical order.

The data presented in this report reflects information available at a specific point in time. It is called an "Interim Report" because it is expected that further research will result in additions and corrections to the inventory. All interested parties are encouraged to contribute corrections or additional information to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology at the above address.

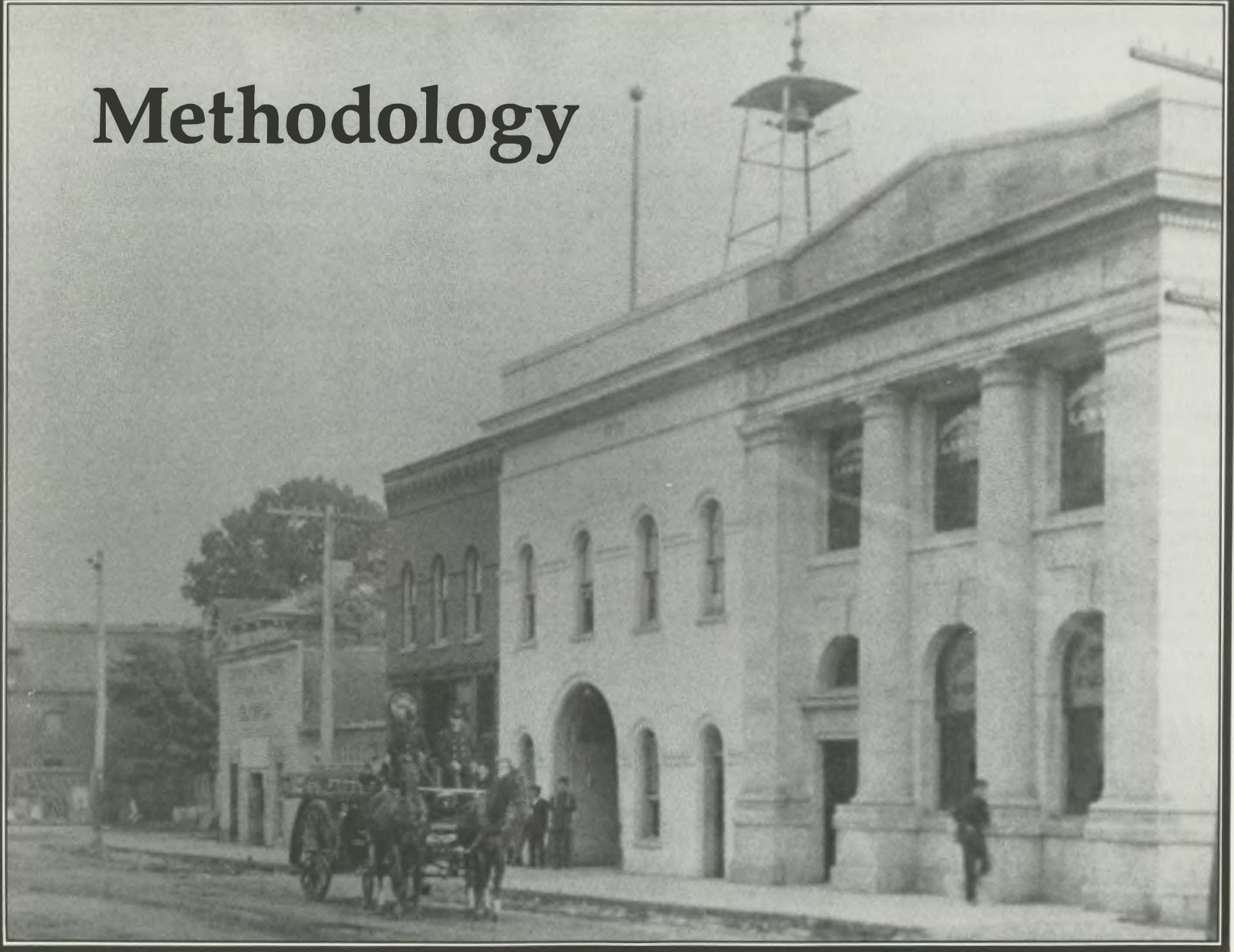
The evaluations and ratings expressed in this Interim Report represent the opinions of the surveyors and consultants involved in this survey project. Any final decisions on the eligibility of properties for the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, or the National Register of Historic Places, are made by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, the Indiana State Review Board, or the U.S. Department of the Interior.



**Baum's Bridge Hotel, Pleasant Township.**  
Courtesy: George E. Neeley.



# Methodology



## Selection of Counties

Many criteria are taken into consideration by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology when deciding which counties will be surveyed first. Preference is given to counties in areas that have seen little or no survey activity and, thus, about which little is known. If it is known that a particular region will soon be impacted by future development, particularly state or federally-assisted activities, then a county in that region will receive priority.

Special consideration is also given to counties that are thought to have a greater-than-average number of historic resources, particularly if they are threatened. Survey priorities, which are set by the State Review Board, are assessed annually and changed if necessary.

## Preliminary Research

Before field documentation began in Porter County, preliminary research and interviews with local historians provided the surveyor with a basic orientation to the county's development. Early maps and historical accounts revealed dates of settlement, early major industries, historic transportation routes, the county's agricultural evolution, and original town boundaries. Evaluation of this information indicated areas of the county which might contain concentrations of historic sites and structures. Selected county roads were driven for a general assessment of extant cultural resources. Any building types or styles unique to the area were noted and additional research was conducted utilizing public records, county histories, newspapers, and other historic publications. Historic photographs were also consulted when available.

## Identification and Inventory

All roads in the county were then driven and properties were inventoried. The surveyor looked for such things as buildings, bridges, markers, outbuildings, or anything that might meet the Criteria for Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places (Fig.2). In general, most structures built before 1940 were examined. Buildings constructed after 1940 were excluded from the inventory unless they were within a historic district or had outstanding architectural or historical importance. Alterations or additions obliterating the historical and architectural integrity of a building may have kept it from being included in the inventory. Buildings were not, however, excluded solely on the basis of their physical condition, if historic features remained in place.

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory form (Fig.1) was used to record information on each building, its environment, and the categories for its significance. Black and white photographs were taken and contact prints attached to the form. The surveyor, in most cases, spoke with the occupant to collect additional information.

Most properties were inventoried as individual entries. In instances where several structures were architecturally related, they were inventoried together on a single form. Thus, a farmhouse and its barns, or a house and its landscaped grounds, were recorded as a single entry.

In cities and towns with high densities of significant structures, boundary limits were defined and some areas inventoried as historic districts. General boundary limits were determined by historic and/or geographic factors, as well as the historic and architectural cohesiveness of the area. General boundary limits are considered advisory, however, until more detailed research can be done and actual nomination forms are prepared for the National Register. Information was collected on each building within historic districts on a street-by-street basis.

All sites within the working boundaries of a historic district were entered in the survey, including those evaluated as "non-contributing." Additional research was compiled with the assistance of experts in local history, and short narratives on the historical and architectural development of these areas were prepared.

When the field survey was completed, final field checks were made to verify the accuracy of the data collected, and evaluations were made.

## Criteria and Evaluation

The significance of each inventory entry was evaluated by a professional architectural historian at Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana and was measured against the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Fig.2). Properties were assessed in terms of their historical significance, architectural merit, environment and integrity before being placed in one of the rating categories (O, N, C or NC, explained below).

In order to explain the significance of the resources and therefore why they are included in the inventory, the survey methodology presents a list of 29 historical themes or "areas of significance" that establish a context for evaluating the resources. A checklist of these areas of significance appears on the survey form (see p.ix). One or more areas of significance is checked for each resource included (with the exception of entries in historic districts in which case the significance of the entire district is evaluated).

Each area of significance explains some crucial aspect of the historic physical development of Porter County. Of the 29 areas of significance listed on the survey form, 8 areas of significance emerge as dominant contextual themes. These are Transportation, Vernacular/Construction, Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce, Religion, Education and Entertainment/Recreation (see p. xv).

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**Photograph Preceding Page:**  
**Mechanic Street, Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**



or they are older structures that have been badly altered and have lost historic character or they are otherwise incompatible with their historical surroundings. These properties are not eligible for the National Register.

Of the 1,012 entries made in the Porter County Inventory, 69 were rated "Outstanding" and 239 were "Notable." These ratings should be viewed as advisory recommendations based on the information available to the surveyor at the time of the survey. Change in location, sensitive restoration, additional research, extensive physical damage, or inappropriate remodeling could affect the entry's significance and rating at a later date.



Telephone Building, Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.

#### National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The following criteria are the National Register's standards for evaluating the significance of properties. The criteria are designed to guide states, federal agencies, the Secretary of the Interior, and others in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the National Register. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

#### Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations,

reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with an historic person or events; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years, if it is of exceptional importance.

Fig. 2

# Mapping and Numbering

## Mapping

All inventory entries were recorded on United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Series topographical maps. This quadrangle map series is also used by the United States Department of the Interior for the National Register program. Each map has its own specific name, and each Indiana USGS map has been assigned a three-digit number which is used as part of the survey number. (See Fig. 3 for the USGS map overlay for Porter County.) The map coordinates of each inventory entry will eventually be recorded on the inventory form so that the property can be precisely located on any copy of the USGS map.

The smaller maps used in this Interim Report publication were based on the General Highway and Transportation Maps compiled by the Indiana State Highway Department Planning Division in the mid-1960s. These maps were edited, road and/or street names added, and entries located by a site dot and a three-digit number. For districts or scattered sites within a community, more detailed street maps were used to indicate the location of objects, sites, structures, and buildings within the area.

## Inventory Number

Each inventory entry was assigned a site number for filing purposes. Three orders of site location information have been incorporated into the eleven-digit numbers, as seen in the example below.

COUNTY	QUAD MAP	SITE
127	406	00001

**County Number:** The first block of three digits identifies the county. This number is the same number that is used by the National Register for its designation of counties within the state. The number of Porter County is 127.

**Quad Map Number:** The next three digits are the code numbers assigned to the USGS quadrangle map on which the inventory entry is located. Looking at Figure 3, we can see that the 406 in the

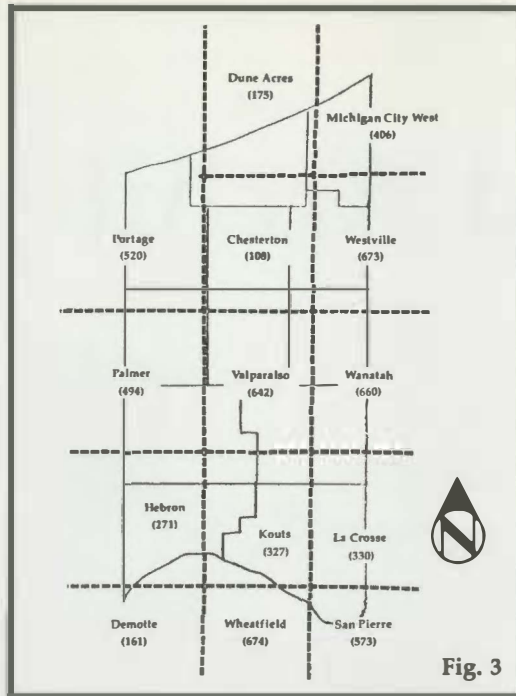


Fig. 3

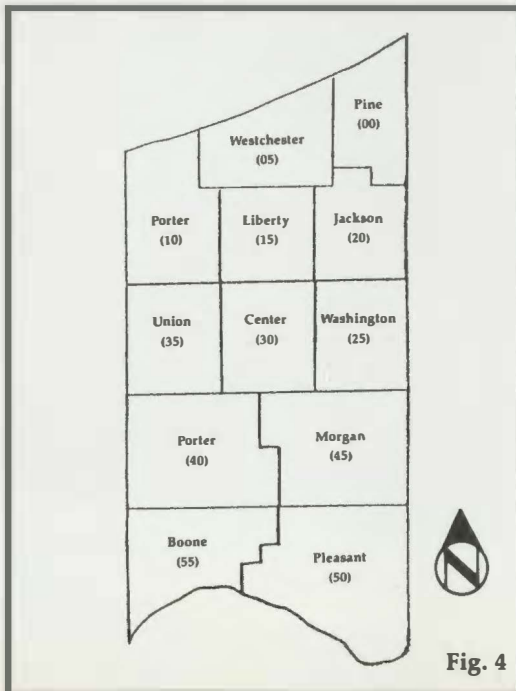


Fig. 4

example refers to the Michigan City West quadrangle map.

**Site Number:** The last five digits of the Inventory Number form a discrete site number assigned to each inventory entry. The five digits in this survey were divided into two segments: the first two digits refer to townships and the final three digits are the actual site number.

The first two digits of the site number were assigned to townships in groups of five. (See Fig. 4 for the township numbers.) Pine Township begins with site 00001. Westchester Township begins with site 05001. Portage Township begins with site 10001 and so on.



Cook's Corner, Pleasant Township. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.

**Photograph Following Page:** Pennsylvania Railroad Round House, Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.

# History and Architecture



# Porter County History

Porter County is located in northwestern Indiana and is one of three counties that border on Lake Michigan. It is bounded on the south by the Kankakee River, on the west by Lake County and on the east by La Porte County. The terrain varies from the marshes and swamps along the river to prairies and rolling wooded areas in the central section to the sand dunes along the lake. The land was originally inhabited by the Pottawatomi Indians who ceded the land to the government in 1832.

Before that time, only traders, primarily French-Canadian, lived in the area. In 1822 Joseph Bailly established a trading post in northern Porter County at the convergence of two major Indian trails. Ten years later the first permanent settlers came to the area. In 1835 the first public sale of land was conducted in La Porte and one year later Porter County was organized. The town of Porterville, later known as Valparaiso was platted in October of 1836. In 1837, the county's first courthouse was completed.

Settlement in Porter County, like several other northwestern Indiana counties, was slow. Lack of transportation routes as well as the swampy terrain hindered settlement. It was not until the coming of the railroad during the early 1850s that the county began to develop. The Michigan Central Railroad was completed through the county in 1852, followed closely by the Lake Shore and Michigan South. As more lines crossed Porter County, towns such as Chesterton, Kouts, Wheeler and Boone Grove were platted.

The railroad also spurred growth in established towns such as Valparaiso. Industry, commerce and social institutions were thriving. The Valparaiso Male and Female College, later known as Valparaiso University was established during the late 1850s.

Porter County's golden era lasted through the early years of the twentieth century. Agriculture took on an increasingly larger role in Porter County's

economy with the formation of the Kankakee Reclamation Company in 1902. The company's efforts to widen and deepen the Kankakee River opened up large areas of rich soil in the county's southern townships to agriculture.

Transportation also greatly impacted Porter County during the early 1900s. The opening of U.S. Route 12 and the transcontinental Lincoln Highway (U.S. 30) linked the county with nearby Chicago. The opening of the Chicago, Lake Shore and South Bend Railroad, predecessor of the South Shore line, in 1907 opened up the dune area to visitors. The proximity of Porter County to the metropolitan area enhanced its position as a resort area for urban dwellers. The creation of the Indiana Dunes State Park in 1925 and the opening of several corporate resorts made the county into a vacation area.

Developers also sought to capitalize on this new urban market by promoting resort communities.

Exclusive areas such as Ogden Dunes and Dune Acres were platted along the lakeshore. The most unique community was Beverly Shores, laid out by a Chicago real estate developer during the 1920s. His son, seeking to weather the deepening depression of the 1930s, purchased a collection of unique houses from the Chicago World's Fair and had them transported to Beverly Shores. Today, these homes continue to provide an interesting view of "houses of the future."

Porter County's proximity to Chicago continues to impact the county's growth and development. The construction of the Indiana Toll Road and Interstates 80/90 have increased access to the county. Valparaiso and Chesterton have grown as urban dwellers seek more affordable housing in the areas outside the metropolitan area. Continued development of the county will provide unique challenges in preserving its long and rich heritage.



**Shinabarger House. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

# Designated Properties

## *National Historic Landmarks*

Joseph Bailly Homestead  
West of Porter on U.S. 20  
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore  
(site 05051, p. 13)

## *National Register of Historic Places*

Joseph Bailly Homestead  
West of Porter on U.S. 20  
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore  
(site 05051, p. 13)

Beverly Shores Century of Progress Architectural  
District  
208, 210, 212, 214 and 215 Lake Front Drive  
Beverly Shores  
(sites 01001-01005, p. 5)

Beverly Shores South Shore Railroad Station  
Broadway Avenue and U.S. 12  
Beverly Shores  
(site 02014, p. 8)

Clinton D. Gilson Barn  
522 West 650 South  
Hebron vicinity  
(site 55006, p. 91)

Heritage Hall  
Campus Mall, South College Avenue  
Valparaiso  
(site 33003, p. 53)

Immanuel Lutheran Church  
308 N. Washington Street  
Valparaiso  
(site 32071, p. 51)

Dr. David J. Loring Residence and Clinic  
102 Washington Street  
Valparaiso  
(site 32063, p. 51)

Porter County Jail and Sheriff's House  
153 Franklin Street  
Valparaiso  
(sites 31069, 31070, p. 46)

Porter County Memorial Hall  
104 Indiana Avenue  
Valparaiso  
(site 31071, p. 46)

David Garland Rose House  
156 Garfield Avenue  
Valparaiso  
(site 34178, p. 68)

Valparaiso Downtown Commercial District  
Roughly bounded by Jefferson, Morgan, Indiana  
and Napoleon Street  
Valparaiso  
(sites 31001-31100, p. 44-47)

Weller House  
1200 North Road  
Chesterton  
(site 00013, p. 3)

## *Historic American Buildings Survey*

Augsburg Swensk Skola  
Oak Hill Road  
Porter vicinity  
(site 05018, p. 12)

Joseph Bailly Homestead  
West of Porter on U.S. 20  
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore  
(site 05051, p. 13)

## *Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory*

Baileytown School, District No. 5 (demolished)  
Old Baileytown Road  
Chesterton vicinity

Joseph Bailly Homestead  
West of Porter on U.S. 20  
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore  
(site 05051, p. 13)

## *Historic American Engineering Record*

None



Kouts, c.1880. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.



# Historical Themes in Porter County

## Transportation

The evolution of transportation is a key component in any region's historical development. The earliest routes used Indian trails or waterways to gain access to uninhabited lands. As an area was settled, crude roads, often following the routes of the old Indian trails were cut out of the wilderness. Turnpikes or toll roads constructed by private entities soon appeared. The National Road, a government-funded roadway opened up the frontiers of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to settlement. In addition to overland travel, canals, such as the Erie Canal linked eastern markets with the west. The canals, however were quickly superseded by the advent of the railroad which dominated the economic and social life of many communities for decades. An outgrowth of the railroad was the development in many cities, of an interurban system. However, it was the dawning of the automobile age that would have the most far-reaching impact on twentieth century life. The resulting improvements and expansion of the road system affected the country's economic and social systems.

Transportation in Indiana was greatly impacted by the passage of the Land Ordinance Act of 1785. The Act provided for the now familiar grid system which is more evident in northern Indiana because of its even terrain. In southern Indiana where the earliest transportation routes developed, the irregular terrain did not lend itself as readily to the grid system. After achieving statehood in 1816, Indiana's formative years were dedicated to internal improvements. The Michigan Road which linked Madison with Michigan City was completed in 1826. The National Road reached Richmond in 1828 and was completed to Terre Haute by 1832. Both roads served as a major impetus to the state's settlement.

Indiana's 1836 Internal Improvement Bill provided for the construction of a network of canals. The legislation eventually bankrupted the state, however, not before completion of the Wabash and Erie



**New York Central Passenger Depot, Chesterton. 09011**

Canal's Indiana leg linking Evansville to Lake Erie. Even as the canals were being completed, they were passing into obsolescence. The state's first railroad line was completed from Madison to Indianapolis in 1847 ushering in almost seventy years of the railroad's dominance.

Just as the railroad replaced the canals as a major transportation mode during the nineteenth century, the advent of the automobile during the early twentieth century would forever change the face of Indiana. By 1920 the state began construction on a 3,200 mile network of roads, linking communities of over 5,000 and connecting Indiana with adjoining states. The Lincoln Highway, the nation's first coast to coast route, ran through northern Indiana while U.S. 40 followed the route of the National Road.

With the exception of its northern section, Porter County's transportation network did not develop until the mid-nineteenth century. Major Indian trails passed through what would be Pine, Westchester and Portage Townships. Later the Fort Dearborn-Detroit Road (now U.S. 12) paralleled these routes. The county's only remaining building from this early period is the Joseph Bailly Homestead (05051) built in 1833 in Westchester Township.

The railroad era came to Porter County during the 1850s; by 1880 six rail lines crossed the region. This boom period would extend through the 1920s so that a number of historic resources associated with the railroad remain. The most visible structure is of course the train station. The size and elaborateness of the depot was a source of pride in a community. As the town prospered, the early frame depots were replaced by larger brick buildings. Proof of the railroad's economic impact on the county is evidenced by the fact that all but one of the county's remaining depots were built in the early twentieth century. The Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Depot (56006) in Hebron is the only nineteenth century station remaining in the county.

The more elaborate depots are found in the county's northern townships. Depots in Chesterton (09011) and in Beverly Shores (02014) were built in the Spanish Revival style during the 1910s.

With the advent of the automobile during the early twentieth century, improvements in the county's road system were made. Roads went from narrow dirt paths to gravel and on more heavily-travelled routes, macadam. With these developments came the replacement of wooden bridges with the more durable and stronger metal-truss bridges. Dunn's Bridge (50030) and the Crisman Road Bridge (10001) are the only through-truss bridges remaining in Porter County.

The establishment of a state highway system greatly impacted rural Porter County. State Roads 2, 8 and 49 linked southern townships with the county seat of Valparaiso. Federal routes such as U.S. 12, U.S. 20, U.S. 6 and the transcontinental Lincoln Highway (U.S. 30) connected Porter County with the Chicago area, enabling city dwellers to escape to the "country" for weekends. This increased mobility necessitated the construction of such roadside architecture as tourist cabins.

A forerunner of today's motel, these complexes usually consisted of an office with a cluster of small frame cabins. As travel became more sophisticated, the cabins were gradually replaced with modern motels so that today, these complexes are becoming increasingly rare. Porter County has two complexes remaining, both located along U.S. routes. Nobles Tourist Court (20016) on U.S. 6 is the most intact with five small cabins and an office.

## Vernacular/Construction

Many houses both in our country's rural and urban areas can be readily identified according to their form or house type. These house types had their origins in Europe, were brought to North America by the colonists and subsequently moved westward with the settling of the frontier. Often these traditional house types were adapted to a particular locale and were then combined with popular trends in architecture to produce what is referred to as folk or vernacular architecture.

The people who settled in Indiana came from widely diverse backgrounds, bringing with them a variety of building traditions. Because Indiana was generally settled from the Ohio River north, many of the earliest settlers came from southern states such as Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. It is no wonder then that housing types popular in the south are found in abundance in the state's southern third. Across the northern section of Indiana, settlers from the New England states as well as various ethnic groups brought building types familiar to them. As the state became increasingly homogeneous, these regional housing types were more widely disseminated so that eventually examples of the most popular house types could be found throughout Indiana.

In Porter County, this dissemination can be readily seen. The county's relatively late settlement resulted in the fact that many of the county's settlers moved to the area from other sections of the state. They produced a variety of house types so that no single house form predominated the county's architecture. Examples of the most common vernacular house types found in Porter County are described below.



**Single-pen: House, Liberty Township. 15006**

### *Single-pen/Log-construction*

The earliest permanent buildings constructed after the white settlement of the frontier were of hewn-log construction. While not of a particular architectural style, hewn-log buildings and especially log houses are of diverse origin. Generally, they combine various building and house types of British tradition with horizontal hewn-log construction techniques. The precise origins, if such exist, of hewn-log construction as manifested in Indiana are not known; similar, though not identical, construction techniques are found in the heavily forested regions of northern and central Europe and in Scandinavia. Some theorists attribute the dissemination of horizontal log construction in America to German and Scandinavian immigrants, though this is not certain. In any case, hewn-log construction flourished in the hardwood forests of the American frontier. Americans adopted the log building, usually referred to as "cabin," as a favorite symbol, if not icon, which represents the self-reliant and honest virtues of the frontier.

Today, the apparent simplicity of log buildings often belies the sophistication of the flush, corner notching systems by which the logs were joined as well as the high level of craftsmanship invested in the hewing of logs. It should be noted that hewn-log buildings differ from the so-called log cabins which were of round-log construction and were in most cases crude, temporary buildings which have not survived to the present.

Usually the hewn-log buildings were replaced by larger buildings of frame or brick construction and quite often relegated to less prominent locations where they served as outbuildings or were merely abandoned. In other cases log buildings have been incorporated into newer structures so that their form and construction are virtually unrecognizable. Most log buildings were constructed during the early years of white settlement. However, construction of hewn-log buildings was not uncommon throughout the first half of the nineteenth century.

The single-pen house was normally a one-room rectangular plan structure with a sleeping loft above. The gable-end chimney, built of fieldstone, could be either interior or exterior to the structure. The windows were small and because of the scarcity and impracticality of glass on the frontier were covered with oilcloth or wooden shutters.

The Kinne House (30002) in Center Township is one of Porter County's few remaining log houses.

Only two single-pen houses have survived in the county, both in Liberty Township. A house (15006) built about 1850 is a noteworthy example.



**Hall-and-parlor: House, Porter. 09006**

### *Hall-and-parlor*

The hall-and-parlor house evolved from the single bay house, commonly found throughout the British Isles. These single-room houses had medieval roots; their steeply pitched roofs and outside chimneys are

reminiscent of the thatched-roof cottages in the small villages of England. As the need for additional space arose, a second room was added to the original structure resulting in the housing type known as the hall-and-parlor house.

These houses were primarily found in the Chesapeake Bay area of Maryland and Virginia, a region largely settled by the English. The hall-and-parlor house was subsequently brought to the Northwest territories by these British settlers and was adapted to their new surroundings.

The hall-and-parlor house was usually constructed in either brick or frame and consisted of one and one-half stories. The two-room rectangular plan house was served by exterior end chimneys, thus providing heating for each room.

The hall was the larger of the two rooms and was normally the first to be built. The hall was used as a kitchen, dining room and general work area. A stairway leading to the loft or sleeping area above was tucked into one corner of this room.

The parlor was utilized as a bedroom or guest room, or as a place for entertaining. Because the two rooms were not of equal size, the facade of the hall-and-parlor house is commonly irregular with the front door slightly offset with one window on either side.

The hall-and-parlor house became the basic form from which later, more sophisticated houses evolved. The hall-and-parlor house was a popular building type in Porter County and many good examples remain. A house (09006) in Porter is a typical brick example. Often these hall-and-parlor houses were the farmstead's original dwellings and were added onto as more space was needed. Several examples include two houses (25005, 25013) in Washington Township.

### *Double-pen*

In addition to the hall-and-parlor house, a second housing type developed which also included the addition of a second room onto the original structure. Like the hall-and-parlor house, the double-

pen house developed from the single room or pen house, the basic unit from which many housing types evolved. Several elements distinguish the double-pen house from other two-room housing types, both in derivation and floor plan. The double-pen house evolved from the single-pen house. Although the basic form was derived from British houses, the log construction, a building material readily available on the frontier, was borrowed from the German settlers.

When the single-pen house was expanded, the second room was added to the gable-end away from the chimney. This addition was often of frame construction. The room was usually the same dimension as the original structure and had a chimney at the gable end. The double-pen house is distinguished by the appearance of two exterior doors, one for each room. Placement of the doors can be either paired at the center of the house or slightly offset separated by windows.

As the housing type developed, the double-pen house was seen entirely in frame construction, often with a central gable. The house continued to be a popular form into the late nineteenth century.

Unfortunately, no unaltered examples of the double-pen house remain in Porter County.



**Central-passage: House, Porter Township. 40005**

### *Central-passage*

As housing needs became more complex, the hall-and-parlor house evolved into a larger, more sophisticated housing type. The central-passage house retained the basic two-room plan of the hall-and-parlor house with a slight modification.

To insure some privacy in the hall, the stairway to the loft was moved from a corner into the center of the house. An additional wall was constructed, separating the hall from the stairs thus forming a central hall or passage. The shift of the stairway's location is illustrated in the facade of the central-passage house. Unlike the off-centered entry of the hall-and-parlor house, the appearance of a center hallway facilitated a three-bay symmetrical facade. The doorway was always centered with one window on either side. Occasionally, additional bays were added but the overall symmetry of the facade was retained.

Few examples of the central-passage house remain in the county. A house (40005) in Porter Township and a house (30022) in Center Township are two of the finest examples. Both exhibit Greek Revival style elements such as cornice returns and wide friezes.



**I-house: Henderlong House, Union Township. 35020**

### *I-house*

The natural progression of housing types from the simple one and one-half story hall-and-parlor house

to a full two-story structure culminated with the development of the I-house. Geographically, the I-house can be found from the Middle Atlantic region, south to Maryland and Virginia, then west. First identified as a distinct building type during the 1930s, the I-house was the most pervasive housing type in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, hence the name I-house. Its basic form adapted easily to the application of a variety of architectural details so that the I-house persisted from the late seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

Like the hall-and-parlor house, the I-house evolved from the English, one-room house with an end chimney. The addition of a second story onto the basic floor plan of the hall-and-parlor house reflected the growing prosperity of an agrarian economy. It is little wonder that the I-house is the predominant housing type in rural areas.

Despite the diversity of floor plans utilized in the I-house, its basic form is constant. The house is two story, one room deep and at least two rooms wide. Typically, the facade is symmetrical with a central entry in a three or a five bay configuration. Other than these shared characteristics, the I-house took a variety of forms. Building materials included brick, clapboard or stone. Placement of chimneys varied according to region. Sometimes they were found at each gable-end flush with the wall, or on the house's exterior, or paired at the center of the structure. Demands for additional space necessitated the building of ells or wings at the rear of the house as well as the addition of porches. However, despite these modifications, the basic form of the I-house remained unchanged.

Because of the I-house's simplicity of form, decorative details representing a diversity of architectural styles could be freely applied to the house. As a result, Greek Revival style derived details, such as a transom and sidelights, corner posts and cornice returns or Italianate style brackets and elaborate porches were commonly seen additions to the I-house. These reactions to popular architectural styles bridged the gap between the rural, folk-derived building types and the academic, architect-designed structures of the country's urban areas.

A fine collection of I-houses are found in Union Township (35015, 35016, 35020, 35023). Three of the four houses are of brick construction and date to the mid-nineteenth century. The Henderlong House (35020) is the township's only frame I-house. Built in 1884, it has remained virtually unaltered. Other examples include three houses (45020, 45025, 45038) in Morgan Township.



**Double-pile: House, Valparaiso. 34046**

### *Double-pile*

Another massed-plan type, the double-pile house, is rectangular in plan, two or two and one-half stories in height, two room wide and two rooms deep, with a central passage running from front to rear. This form of house was frequently employed during the eighteenth century in the United States and thus is often referred to as a "Georgian" plan house, though, as we see in Porter County, the double-pile house continued to be built throughout the nineteenth century, transcending stylistic classification.

Few examples of the double-pile house are found in Porter County. Two houses (34046, 34095) in Valparaiso exhibit Italianate style features such as segmental and round-arched windows and wide overhanging eaves and brackets, all typical of the style.

### *Saltbox*

The saltbox house is discernible by its uneven roofline (the rear slope is longer than the front slope)



**Saltbox: McCune House, Hebron. 56012**

which gives the house the appearance of a saltbox. This was a popular house type in New England, differing from the preceding house types in that its rooms are not arranged in a strictly linear fashion but rather in a massed form (i.e., the main body of the saltbox house is two rooms deep). The distinctive roofline developed as a means of dealing with the severe New England winters. The front of the house, with its shorter roof slope and greater facade area, faced south to receive heat and light from the sun while the long rear slope of the roof, facing north, collected an insulating blanket of snow.

As with many of the vernacular house types, the original function of the saltbox's uneven roof was forgotten as it became an established house type among traditional builders. In some cases, saltbox houses resulted from additions along the rear of linear-plan houses.

Few examples of the saltbox house remain in Porter County. The McCune House (56012) in Hebron is an outstanding example of the house type. This former stagecoach inn has survived virtually unaltered.

### *Gable-front*

The gable-front house adapted well to the classical ideals of the Greek Revival style. This style put a strong emphasis on the gable ends of the house, and the gable's triangular form echoed the pediments of the Greek and Roman temples which proponents of the Greek Revival style sought to emulate in their buildings.



**Gable-front: House, Pine Township. 00011**

As a result, gable-front houses were first seen during the years when the Greek Revival style was popular; in Indiana the period was from 1830 to 1860. The development of urban areas as well as houses' adaptability to a variety of architectural styles encouraged the use of the gable-front house so that this housing type endured into the early twentieth century.

The gable-front house is typically two stories in height with the gable end oriented towards the street. This made the house ideal for narrow city lots where land was at a premium. The placement of the entry on the gable end also altered the floor plan. The stairway was placed along one wall creating a long hallway to the rear of the house. Initially, the gable-front house was a product of the Greek Revival style. It typically had cornice returns and a classical entry, which was often offset with two adjoining windows.

However, the gable-front house transcended its Greek Revival origins and was adapted to other architectural styles throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Italianate brackets were added to the house as well as Queen Anne spindled porches and millwork. The twentieth-century craftsman movement used the gable-front house extensively echoing the house's gable in a projecting gable-front porch.

The gable-front house is found throughout the county. Most examples have little if any architectural

details applied to them. A house (00011) in Pine Township is a typical example. Despite its sparse ornamentation, the house exhibits a purity of form which is noteworthy. A house (15009) in Liberty Township typifies the many gable-front houses scattered throughout the county.



**Upright-and-wing: House, Morgan Township. 45007**

### *Upright-and-wing*

The upright-and-wing house evolved during the early nineteenth century from the gable-front house. As needs for additional space arose, a wing was constructed onto the gable-front structure forming a "T" configuration. The upright section was usually two stories in height with a front-gable roof. The wing was either a one or one and one-half story addition with a side gable roof.

The upright section was three bays in width with an offset entry. The wing often had an additional door although it served as a secondary entry. Because the upright-and-wing rose to popularity during the Greek Revival era, most of these houses exhibit Greek Revival details. The upright section will often have a heavy frieze and cornice returns as well as a classical entry.

The upright-and-wing house type was built throughout Porter County. A house (45007) in Morgan Township with its Greek Revival-style elements is a noteworthy example. Three houses (05036, 05040, 05041) in Westchester Township exhibit



**Gabled-ell: House, Union Township. 35019**

few architectural details and are more typical of the county's many examples.

### *Gabled-ell*

Similar in plan to the upright-and-wing form, although appearing much later during the nineteenth century, is the gabled-ell house. The major difference between the two forms is the relationship between the gable-front section and the wing.

In the gabled-ell house, the wing developed as an integral part of the structure. In most cases, both the gable-front section and the wing are of equal height with a continuous roof line. The primary entry was moved to the wing with the gable-front section assuming either a two- or a three-bay facade.

By far the most popular house type in Porter County was the gabled-ell. Most examples exhibit either Italianate or Queen Anne style elements. A house (35019) in Union Township and the William T. Brown House (25009) in Washington Township have decorative spindled porches and millwork typical of the Queen Anne style. Two houses (20006, 20019) in Jackson Township exhibit such Italianate-style features as segmental-arched windows and brackets.

### *American four-square*

Related in terms of occurrence and style to the Bungalow style is the American four-square house.

Like the Bungalow, its relative simplicity and practicality made it enormously popular. Sometimes classified as "vernacular Prairie," or "Midwest box," the standard, two-story American four-square house has a low-pitch hipped roof with hipped attic dormers, wide, enclosed eaves, and a one-story porch spanning the width of the front facade. When an American four-square house is combined with elements of the Bungalow style, such as knee braces and a low-pitch gable roof, it is here referred to as Bungalowoid. Many American four-squares and Bungalows were prefabricated and marketed through catalogue sales.

The American four-square house was popular in Porter County and is found in both rural and urban areas. Three typical examples are found in Pleasant Township (50023, 50018, 50019).



**American four-square: House, Union Township. 35005**

### *Pyramidal-roof*

The pyramidal-roof house, unlike most of the housing types previously discussed, derived from French not British origins. Thought to have evolved from French houses in New Orleans, the pyramidal-roof house was primarily found in the southern United States.

In most cases, the house was a one-story frame structure with a simple porch. The plan was square with either a central or an offset entry. The

pyramidal roof was steeply pitched with central chimneys. As the housing type developed, towers, ells and other additions were made to the house, although the basic plan remained the same.

Examples of the pyramidal-roof house are scattered throughout Porter County. A house (09002) in Chesterton is a typical example.



**Pyramidal-roof: House, Chesterton. 09002.**

## **Agriculture**

Agriculture has always figured prominently in the settlement of an area. It was usually the primary occupation of the early settlers and was the mainstay of the pioneer economy. Farming during this early period was at a subsistence level. Corn became the basis of the agricultural economy. It provided food for the settler as well as his livestock and was used as a means of exchange. As an area became more widely settled and more land came under cultivation, crop diversification appeared. By the 1850's advances in transportation and technology were producing dramatic changes in agriculture moving it from a subsistence level into expansion. Distant markets were now more accessible to the farmer, boosting his productivity. The resulting agricultural expansion touched other areas as well. The farmer could now afford to build larger, more elaborate houses and outbuildings. Rural communities and their small businesses prospered as did the railroads. As agriculture became more

sophisticated it slowly evolved from being a way of life to a business. More sophisticated farm machinery decreased the amount of labor needed and increased the size of farms. A slowly urbanizing society has eroded agriculture's dominance of rural life and its economy.

Traditionally, agriculture has been closely tied to Indiana's heritage. Since the pioneer days, the raising of crops and livestock has played an important role in the state's economic, social and educational systems. With the passage of the Land Ordinance Act of 1785, guidelines for the disposal of land in the Northwest Territories were established. The Act provided for the now familiar rectangular survey system of 36 one-mile squares. This system provided for a more organized means of land transfers and decreased the possibility of boundary disputes. Settlers could purchase parcels of land in offices established throughout the state. Indiana's earliest agricultural activity centered around southern Indiana. Because of the uneven terrain, poor soil and lack of access to transportation these small farms were usually subsistence level operations.

As central and northern Indiana, with its prairies and rich soil was opened for settlement and with the development of transportation routes, agriculture emerged as an important component of the state's economy. This agricultural expansion was further encouraged by the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862 which provided for the establishment of colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts. Twelve years later, Purdue University was founded in West Lafayette. The University offered courses in agriculture as well as providing extension services for the state's farmers. Local organizations such as the Grange were formed to promote social, cultural and educational programs in rural areas.

Indiana's "golden age" of agriculture extended into the twentieth century. By 1900, agriculture so dominated the state's economy that the top four industries in Indiana were agriculturally related. However, with the rise of industry, the evolution of an urban society and changes in transportation, agriculture's dominance of the Hoosier lifestyle has

lessened. Despite this downturn in the agrarian economy, agriculture remains an integral part of Indiana's traditions.

In Porter County, the swampland and heavy timbering severely hampered farming during the county's formative years. It was not until the coming of the railroads during the period 1860-1890 and land reclamation efforts in the county's southern townships along the Kankakee River and its tributaries, that agriculture became an important economic force in the area.

Porter County's many fine examples of late nineteenth century farmsteads attest to this prosperity. The Werner Farm (45038) in Morgan Township is a typical example of a prosperous farmstead of this period. The two story brick house is surrounded by a large collection of outbuildings including several barns, a corncrib and a granary. It was after the coming of the railroads and drainage efforts in the county's southern townships that agriculture became more prominent in Porter County. This is reflected by the number of early twentieth century farmsteads.

The following are some of the most commonly seen agricultural buildings in Porter County.

## **Barns**

The barn is the most prominent and recognizable structure within the farm complex. The early barn types were constructed according to traditional building methods both in form and craftsmanship. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, traditional barn types gave way to barns whose designs were promoted by agricultural journals, land grant college programs and later by the United States Department of Agriculture. Following the Great Depression and World War II, barn building techniques changed drastically and the traditional method of barn construction was almost entirely superseded by the construction of pole barns and prefabricated structures.



**English barn: Farm, Portage Township. 10031.**

### ***English Barn***

The English barn was brought to the New England and Chesapeake Bay area by English settlers. It became the dominant barn type in this area and was transferred to the Midwest with few modifications.

The English barn was timber framed and rectangular in plan. It differs from the transverse-frame barn in that the major entry is located not on the gable end but on the barn's long side. The entry was always centered and consisted of double doors. The English barn was commonly separated into three bays. The center space was used as a threshing area with sections to either side utilized as grain storage. The barn used vertical siding and had few windows.

The English barn is the most common barn type in Porter County. A typical example is found on a farm (10031) in Portage Township.

### ***Basement Barn***

The basement barn is similar in both appearance and function to the Sweitzer barn. However the barn's distribution has been much more widespread. Its origins can be traced to Lake County, England, then to New York State and southern Ontario. From there, the barn's popularity spread westward to Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The basement barn consists of an English barn raised on a stone, concrete or brick foundation. In addition



**Basement barn: Farm, Washington Township. 25014**

to the centered door on the barn's long side, small doors on each gable-end provide access to the basement. Typically an earthen wagon ramp provides access to the upper floor.

The basement barn is similar to the Sweitzer barn in that the lower level was used for housing of livestock, the upper level was used for crop storage and as a threshing floor. The single feature which distinguishes the basement barn from the Sweitzer barn is the lack of a forebay.

The basement barn is found throughout Porter County. One of the best examples is on a farm (25014) in Washington Township.

### ***Transverse-frame Barn***

The transverse-frame barn is the culmination of a barn type which evolved from a basic single-crib structure. The single-crib barn was simply one square or rectangular crib with a gable roof. It was commonly of log construction, a building method used extensively in German areas of Pennsylvania. The barn was used for grain storage as well as stabling of animals.

As agricultural needs developed and additional space was required, the double-crib and four-crib barns evolved. Both these barn types used the single-crib barn as the basic unit and simply added additional cribs in two distinct configurations.

The double-crib barn consisted of two cribs which shared a gable roof, with a breezeway separating the two cribs. The four-crib barn had cribs at each corner with a common roof and intersecting aisles that formed a cross. Both these barn types were usually of log construction.

The transverse-frame barn evolved from the four-crib barn. The cross aisle was closed off and stalls or cribs were built along the wall. Entries to the transverse-frame barn were placed at either end so that wagons could be driven through the structure. Rows of storage cribs or stables lined each side of the barn. Unlike the crib barns, transverse-frame barns were primarily of frame construction.

Most examples of the transverse-frame barn are found in southern Porter County. A barn on the Henderlong Farm (35020) in Union Township is one example.

### ***Midwest three-portal Barn***

The Midwest three-portal or feeder barn was derived from the transverse-frame barn. One of the most commonly found barn types in the Midwest, the three-portal barn was constructed throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries.

The three-portal barn consists of a transverse-frame barn with enclosed sheds which facilitated the stabling of animals as well as providing additional storage space for feed and crops. In some cases these side aisles were simply added to an existing barn. These barns are commonly identified by a broken roof line at the point where the sections were added. Other three-portal barns were built as a single unit with a continuous roof line extending over the side aisles.

Few examples of the Midwest three-portal barn are found in Porter County. A typical example is found on a farm (55011) in Boone Township.

### ***Non-Traditional Barns***

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, barn designs were influenced increasingly by forces other than tradition. The use of dimension lumber rather



**Midwest three-portal: Farm, Boone Township. 55011**

than heavy timber in barn construction resulted in lighter framing systems which, in turn, allowed for large, unobstructed lofts sheltered by gambrel or round roofs. Argicultural experiment stations also had a great impact on barn designs through the promotion of efficiency and sanitation as well as new construction techniques. Many of the dairy and livestock barns built in the early 20th century resulted from these designs.

A barn on a farm (05044) in Westchester Township is a typical example of dairy barns found throughout the county. One of the few round-roof barns in Porter County is found on a farm (25008) in Washington Township.



**Dairy barn: Farm, Westchester Township. 05044**



**Round-roof barn: Farm, Washington Township. 25008**

### ***Outbuildings***

Historically, the operations of a farm were supported by several types of outbuildings which were generally smaller than the house and barn and usually devoted to one specific function. The buildings described below represent some of the common types which occur with great frequency throughout Porter County and which indicate how diversified the historic farmstead was.

Corncribs, built for the dry storage of corn, are among the most common of outbuildings. These evolved from split log structures, probably of German origin. The most frequently seen type of corncrib has either vertical or horizontal slats. A



**Corncrib: Farm, Pine Township. 00010**



corncrib (00010) on a farm in Pine Township is typical of those found throughout the county.

Less frequently seen today than corncribs, granaries store relatively small amounts of grain. Granaries are rectangular, windowless, and usually elevated on piers of wood, stone, or cement block to keep grain free from moisture and rodents.

Silos, designed to preserve green fodder, are a relatively recent agricultural development. Widespread interest in silos among American farmers can be traced to 1875 when the *American Agriculturalist*, a major disseminator of agricultural information, published reports on ensilage experiments which aroused interest among dairy



**Silo: Farm, Portage Township. 10011**

farmers. Conservative objections which labelled the silo a "faddism" persisted into this century, but the objections diminished after state agricultural experiment stations began work to perfect the silo.

Silos evolved from pit silos to the modern Harvestore which was introduced in 1945. Most of the silos in Porter County are of cement-stave or tile construction. A typical example is found on a farm (10011) in Portage Township.

Buildings for housing animals are also important elements of the historic farmstead. Perhaps one of the most telling indicators of the shift from the diversified farm to one devoted to two or three products is the presence of numerous chicken and brooder houses, which are no longer used for their original purpose. Chicken houses tend to be low, rectangular-plan buildings with shed or saltbox-type roofs. Windows were usually placed along the south-facing facade to provide light and heat during cold seasons and the longer slope of the roof faced north. A chicken house on the Albert Sinn Farm (50019) in Pleasant Township is one example.



**Chicken house: Albert Sinn Farm, Pleasant Township. 50019**

The historic farmstead contained a variety of other ancillary buildings used in the preparation and storage of food for human consumption. Smokehouses for curing meat, milk houses to keep dairy products cool, and insulated warm houses for the storage of canned goods year round are found on numerous farms in Porter County. These basic structures were usually rectangular in plan and could be of frame, brick or block construction. A frame smokehouse (50023) in Pleasant Township is a typical example.

Many farmsteads retain summer kitchens which removed unwanted heat, odors, and fire risks from the main house. These buildings could either be free-standing or attached to the rear of the house by a covered breezeway. A free-standing brick summer kitchen on a farm (20006) in Jackson Township is one example.



**Smokehouse: Pleasant Township. 50023**



**Summer kitchen: Farm, Jackson Township. 20006**

Another building, the privy, was perhaps the humblest of buildings on the farmstead yet certainly not the least necessary. Ubiquitous until quite recently, privies, like many of the outbuildings associated with the historic farmstead, are increasingly scarce. A frame privy on a farm (05015) in Westchester Township is a typical example.

Windmills, once essential to the farm's water supply, are now rapidly vanishing from the rural landscape. The American windmill, derived from European wind-driven gristmills, was adapted as a water-lifting mechanism in Connecticut in the middle of the nineteenth century. The windmill gained a quick and widespread popularity among American farmers, especially those with large amounts of livestock. Electric water pumps were primarily

responsible for the decline in windmill use. A windmill on a farm (00010) in Pine Township is one of many still found throughout Porter County.



Privy: Farm, Westchester Township. 05015



Windmill: Farm, Pine Township. 00010

## Architecture

For the most part, architectural styles in Indiana, especially in the areas outside the urban centers, were expressed in a popular rather than pure academic fashion. They reached the state first not through trained architects but by way of carpenters' guides and builders' manuals. In the pre-railroad era, stylistic motifs derived from these books were generally applied to otherwise vernacular building forms. After the arrival of the railroads, the range of stylistic possibilities broadened as new building products and technologies were made available and as communication in general improved. Also, the post-Civil War era witnessed the rise of the architectural profession in America which resulted in an increase in the number of "high style" buildings.

In Porter County, the majority of buildings considered here to be examples of a particular architectural style are found in urban areas. It was there that the businessmen and other professionals who could afford more elaborate houses lived and worked. It was also in towns like Valparaiso that access to local architects such as Charles Lembke and builders such as John D. Wilson was readily available. The following are the most common architectural styles found in Porter County.

### *Federal*

The first architectural style to appear in Porter County was the Federal style, popular during the first four decades of the nineteenth century, which coincided with the first wave of settlement. It is essentially an extension of the late Georgian style and is sometimes referred to as the Adam style, for Scottish architect and designer Robert Adam (1728-92) whose work had tremendous impact on British architecture during the late eighteenth century and on American architecture in the years between the War for Independence and the War of 1812. The continued reliance upon Britain as a cultural model is reflected in Federal architecture which takes its name from the conservative American political party, the Federalists, who favored maintaining close ties with Britain during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The style remained popular, especially in areas of westward expansion, long after America's relations with Britain had soured.

The Federal house was characterized by sparse ornamentation such as narrow cornice moldings and simple door surrounds (if any). Windows tended to be large, evenly spaced and multi-paned. Doors had transoms, sometimes semi-elliptical in the more refined homes; chimneys were located at the narrow ends of the building; and the roof usually was a low-pitched gable roof.

Although sections of Porter County were settled relatively early, no examples of the Federal style remain in the county.

### *Greek Revival*

The next style to appear, the Greek Revival, was the first and most popular of several romantic revivals which dominated nineteenth century American architecture. After the War of 1812 Americans desired to sever their strong cultural bonds with Britain. As a result, the American people sought an architectural style which reflected their increasingly democratic values and aspirations, and for this they turned to the architecture of ancient Greece.

Several important factors account for the Greek "mania" which swept across America in the early nineteenth century. Archeological discoveries in Greece and later the Greek War for Independence (1821-30) aroused much interest and sympathy among Americans. Also, the Greek Revival style, remotely patterned after the temples of ancient Greece, was a bolder and more vigorous style than the refined and delicate Federal style and thus better suited to the American landscape and mentality.

It is no accident that the style's popularity was at its height during a period of increased manhood suffrage and general political liberalization. Americans viewed themselves as successors to Athenian Democracy, and by the time the Greek Revival had run its course, it could be found in all settled areas of the United States applied to buildings of virtually every function.

The chief features of the style are the often minimal references to ancient Greek temples found in such elements as wide entablature moldings, cornice returns, doors with panelled jambs and classical surrounds. Less common, though present in many high-style examples, are classical porticos.

No examples of the Greek Revival style remain in Porter County. However, some vernacular house types such as the central-passage and I-house exhibit references to the style in their cornice returns and classical entries.

### ***Gothic Revival***

Even more romantic than the Greek Revival is the Gothic Revival, popular in Indiana domestic



**Gothic Revival: Letherman House, Valparaiso. 32047**



**Gothic Revival: Immanuel Lutheran Church, Valparaiso. 32071**

architecture from the 1840s through the 1860s, and in ecclesiastical architecture from the 1840s well into the twentieth century. For this style much of the inspiration returns to Britain though the American expression is really quite different and came a generation or more later. The increased industrialization, evidence of political corruption, and various other anxiety-producing factors of the mid-nineteenth century evoked a yearning for a simpler and more pure way of life. This was reflected in all areas of culture - painting, music, and most notably in literature. For instance, the writings of Walter Scott, which portrayed the medieval era in glowing terms, were enormously popular in this country. Architecture as well responded to the romantic sentiments of the mid-nineteenth century, and Gothic forms based on models from the twelfth through fifteenth centuries were incorporated into building designs.

The Gothic style is most commonly regarded as ecclesiastical in nature; it is an emotional, upward-soaring style usually associated with the great stone cathedrals of western Europe. American builders, using native materials such as wood and brick (stone was reserved for the costliest buildings), translated elements of the Gothic style into a purely American expression which was at its most charming in domestic architecture.

The most characteristic element of the Gothic style is the pointed arch. Used by medieval builders to span widths and scale heights of ever greater dimensions, the pointed arch in the hands of American builders became a primarily decorative device, faintly echoing its structural origins. Another converted component of the Gothic style is the ornate tracery which American builders executed in wood with the aid of the newly invented steam-powered scroll saw. This tracery was applied to the eaves at gable ends and appeared in ornate porches. Steep-pitched gable roofs, often with finials at the apex, expressed the Gothic verticality and caused the Gothic Revival to be dubbed the "pointed style" in the nineteenth century. Eared drip moldings were placed above doors and windows, and some Gothic Revival buildings have medieval parapets, resembling not cathedrals but medieval fortresses. The preferred facade material was board-and-batten siding which

reinforced the verticality of expression. Brick and clapboard were also used.

The inherently religious Gothic Revival style remained popular in ecclesiastical and funereal structures until approximately 1930. Gothic churches, tombstones, and mausolea appeared at various levels of sophistication, and by the twentieth century there was a greater concern for accuracy in the display of Gothic elements. The later Gothic-inspired structures are more accurately labeled Victorian and Twentieth Century Gothic, but they are, to some extent, an outgrowth and continued transformation of their Gothic Revival antecedents.

Most examples of the Gothic Revival style in Porter County are religious buildings. Two exceptions are the Letherman House (32047) and the Porter County Jail (31070), both in Valparaiso. More typical is the Immanuel Lutheran Church (32071) with its tall, soaring steeple and pointed-arched windows. Other religious examples include St. Patrick's Catholic Church (08001) in Chesterton and St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Kirche (51031) in Kouts.

### ***Octagon***

The octagon house rose to popularity with the publication in 1849 of Orson Squire Fowler's book *A Home For All*. Fowler hoped that the form would provide affordable and comfortable housing for the working classes. He advocated the use of concrete for



**Octagon: David Garland Rose House, Valparaiso. 34178**

the house's construction citing its permanence and relative low cost. However, most of the surviving examples of the octagon house are either of wood or brick construction.

The "octagon craze" lasted only a short time with most examples pre-dating the Civil War. Despite Fowler's assertion that the shape was more spacious and cost effective, the awkwardness of the floorplan discouraged many builders. Today less than 120 octagon houses survive nationwide.

There are less than ten known examples of the octagon house in Indiana. The David Garland Rose House (34178) was constructed about 1860 for a local Valparaiso businessman. The frame house exhibits Gothic Revival style vergeboard and decorative wood panels in each gable.

### *Italianate*

The Italianate style appeared in Porter County a few years after the Gothic Revival, gaining widespread acceptance in both rural and urban areas and in commercial and domestic architecture. Its extraordinary popularity lasted as late as the 1890s. Based on the domestic architecture of the Italian Renaissance, the Italianate style tended to emphasize the picturesque qualities of rural Italian villas, though, as in the preceding styles, the American expression was quite distinct from its historical inspiration.

Important features of the domestic Italianate style are the wide, projecting eaves with ornate brackets and tall, narrow windows with round or segmental-arch heads. The roof is usually hipped and has a low pitch. Italianate ornamentation was often applied to I-houses; other common house types are the four-over-four variety (square plan), and the L-plan house, sometimes with a tower. More elaborate Italianate houses may have a cupola, ornate window-hood moldings, and quoins at the corners. Some homes were built with ornate wooden porches. Both brick and frame construction were used, with the less expensive frame construction prevailing after the economic panic of 1873.

The Italianate style was immensely popular in late nineteenth century commercial buildings as well. Except in the large cities, these were rectangular commercial blocks, two or three stories in height, with flat roofs and large storefront windows. Cast iron vertical members supported the large glazed areas of the storefront. Italianate detail was found in the often elaborate cornices, round or segmental-head upper-story windows and moldings, and sometimes in additional ornamentation such as ashlar block veneer and quoins. While cornice detail and window-hood moldings were first executed in wood and stone, they were later manufactured in pre-fabricated stamped metal. This allowed for lavish ornamentation at an economical price. Metal cornices and window hoods can be found on some Italianate homes as well.

The Italianate was one of the most popular styles in Porter County and many fine examples remain. The Josephus Wolf House (10034) in Portage Township is one of the county's most outstanding illustrations. The house exhibits the characteristic wide



**Italianate: Josephus Wolf House, Portage Township. 10034**

overhanging eaves, decorative brackets and elaborate porch common to the style. An unusual addition is the belvedere with its round-arched windows and brackets. Two uncommon versions of the style include the H. P. Upthegrove/Edgar D. Crumpacker House (34064) built in the Italian Villa style. A series of rowhouses (34097) in Valparaiso were constructed in the Italianate style. This form is not commonly seen in northern Indiana.

Because of the county's railroad boom during the late nineteenth century, the Italianate commercial style was popular in Porter County. A series of buildings (31009-31011) in Valparaiso exhibit the round-arched windows and decorative cornice typical of the style.

### *Second Empire*

At about the time of the Civil War, a new style enjoyed a rather brief and intense popularity. This was the Second Empire or French Mansard style based on contemporary French architecture. During the years when Louis Napoleon reigned over France's Second Empire (1851-1870), French architects revived the mansard roof, a seventeenth-century design associated with the work of architect Francois Mansart. In France, the Second Empire was a period of highly-charged nationalism, and to the French people the mansard roof was a distinctly French innovation whose nineteenth-century revival evoked the glories of their country's late Renaissance era. To Americans, increasingly looking to Paris for the latest in fashion, the Second Empire style was a strikingly modern and sumptuous form of architecture.

The mansard roof, the major defining element of the Second Empire style, is a dual-pitched hipped roof, the lower slope being quite steep with a concave, convex or straight surface, and the upper slope being of low pitch so that it is often concealed. In addition to the mansard roof, the Second Empire style is characterized by lavish ornamentation and boldness of form. Second Empire homes and public buildings were generally imposing structures, often with towers. The roof ridges were decorated with cast iron cresting; quoins and decorative eaves brackets were common as were windows and doors with round heads and highly embellished surrounds. The style was well suited to the flamboyant post-Civil War and post-railroad era when ostentation and excessiveness of taste were not discouraged.

Regretably, no examples of the Second Empire style remain in Porter County.

## *Romanesque Revival*

The Romanesque Revival style, appearing in various phases from the 1880s through the first decade of the twentieth century, was unlike the Queen Anne style in that it was used less in houses than in large public and commercial buildings. The Romanesque Revival style looks to the tenth through thirteenth centuries



**Romanesque Revival: Memorial Hall, Valparaiso. 31071**

when builders in Europe were rediscovering ancient Roman forms. The most salient elements of the Romanesque style and its nineteenth-century counterpart are the round arch and the heavy masonry facades. Romanesque Revival buildings tend to have massive hipped roofs, many with wall gables and conical or pyramidal-roof towers or belfries. They are generally ponderous and fortress-like, conveying an impression of defiance.

The most influential proponent of the style, Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-86), developed his own Romanesque vocabulary which became known as the Richardsonian Romanesque style. It was often imitated, not always successfully, by architects of large public buildings to which the style was well suited. In Indiana, several courthouses, churches and schools approximate the Richardsonian Romanesque style.

Although few examples of the Romanesque Revival style remain in Porter County, those that have are outstanding representations. The Memorial Hall (31071) in Valparaiso with its corner towers, stone

banding and massive round-arched entry is a fine example. Two schools in Jackson Township (20020) and in Valparaiso (34079) are also noteworthy.

## *Queen Anne*

Of radically different character than the Second Empire style was the Queen Anne style found in Porter County during the 1880s and 1890s. The style originated in England in the 1870s and was an informal blend of eighteenth-century English architecture and earlier medieval motifs. As the Queen Anne style spread across the United States it lost much of its eighteenth-century character and acquired a vague resemblance to late medieval English architecture. An American contribution to the style was the profusion of wooden ornamentation and the substitution of wooden facade shingles for clay tiles found in the English counterparts.

The style typically involved asymmetrical massing, irregular fenestration, diversity of wall treatments and projecting bays, and a feeling of forced informality. These buildings were statements of individuality and uniqueness in an ever more regulated and mass-produced world. The style was used chiefly in domestic architecture, though occasionally in commercial architecture, and is often synonymous with the popular conception of late Victorian architecture in America.

The county's best examples of the Queen Anne style are found in urban areas. A house (32098) in



**Queen Anne: House, Valparaiso. 32098**

Valparaiso is a particularly fine example. The style's trademark tower, asymmetrical massing and use of decorative wood elements are executed with fine craftsmanship on this house. The George Brown Mansion (09028) in Chesterton illustrates the style in brick construction.



**Neoclassical: Hebron Carnegie Library, Hebron. 56023**

## *Neoclassical*

By the turn of the century, the Neoclassical style emerged as a dominant force in American architecture. In the Neoclassical style there was concern for historical correctness of detail but not of overall execution or scale. Neoclassical buildings tend to be meticulously detailed and of massive scale which sets them quite apart from Greek Revival buildings with casually interpreted classical ornamentation and modest scale. Architectural Neoclassicism prevailed into the 1930s, most notably in large public and commercial buildings and in skyscrapers. Characteristics of the style include the use of classical elements such as a columned portico, pilasters, keystones, pedimented openings and dentils along the cornice.

Most examples of the Neoclassical style are found at Valparaiso University. Three of the school's early buildings (33001, 33002, 33005) were executed in this style. The Hebron Carnegie Library (56023) is another fine example with its classical entry, dentils and window treatments.

### *Eclectic Period Revivals*

A variety of other eclectic styles became popular around the turn of the century and, as in the Neoclassical style, the buildings are characterized by the somewhat free application of carefully studied detail. The diverse styles of these buildings usually bore apt titles such as Tudor, Mediterranean Eclectic, Italian Renaissance, Pueblo and Mission Revival, etc. That period houses reached a high point of popularity during the 1920s has been attributed in part to servicemen who, upon returning from World War I, wished to pattern their homes after the picturesque buildings they had seen in Europe.

Eclectic styles were applied to a variety of functions other than residential. For instance, many early gas stations were built in the English Cottage style with very steep gable roofs, picturesque chimneys, and

facades of stone veneer or simulated half-timber or in the Mediterranean or Mission styles with stuccoed facades and tile roofs. The Tudor style or Tudor Gothic, distinguishable by its Tudor arch, found wide use in early twentieth-century religious architecture, and was used so regularly in educational buildings that it is sometimes referred to as Collegiate Gothic. The eclectic styles, however, achieved their highest expression in the often lavish period houses built before the Great Depression.

A variety of period revival architecture remains in Porter County. The Spanish Eclectic is well represented in Beverly Shores. The South Shore Railroad Station (02014), three houses (02002, 02003, 02011) and the town's real estate office (02013) were all built in this popular style. The Tudor Revival style is also found throughout the county although the best examples are found in the urban areas. Two of the finest are found in Valparaiso (32050, 32074). The county's only example of the French Eclectic style (11004) is in Ogden Dunes.



**Spanish Eclectic: Beverly Shores South Shore Railroad Station, Beverly Shores. 02014**

### *Colonial Revival*

Around the turn of the century, the Colonial Revival style gained prominence, and it has retained much popularity throughout the twentieth century. Several factors accounted for the popularity of the Colonial Revival style including: the American Centennial (1876) which stimulated an unprecedented interest in

American heritage in general and in colonial American architecture in particular; the growing tendency in the late nineteenth century among America's trend-setting architects to build period houses in a variety of eclectic styles which often incorporated colonial elements; and the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition which emphasized accuracy and correctness in the use of historical styles and which established Neoclassical and the Colonial Revival as the dominant styles in American architecture.

Historical accuracy in the Colonial Revival style was really confined more to specific elements than to the building as a whole. For instance, a Colonial Revival house is usually of much larger scale than its seventeenth or eighteenth century prototype, and it



**Tudor Revival: House, Valparaiso. 32050**



**French Eclectic: House, Ogden Dunes. 11004**



**Colonial Revival: House, Ogden Dunes. 11001**



**Prairie: House, Valparaiso. 34144**

may bear the influence of more than one phase of the colonial period. Elements of the style include dentils, heavy cornices, entrances with fanlights and sidelights, pedimented dormer windows, keystone and quoins.

Most of the county's examples of the Colonial Revival style are residential. A house (11001) in Ogden Dunes exhibits the symmetry, classical entry and cornice treatment typical of the style. Other examples include two houses (32044, 32076) in Valparaiso.

### *Prairie*

During the period when eclectic styles were in vogue, a more distinctly American architecture was emerging. The Prairie Style, popular around 1900 to 1920, originated in the Chicago vicinity and was disseminated through pattern books and architectural magazines. Frank Lloyd Wright was the acknowledged master of the style and its major early proponent. The vital characteristic of the Prairie style architecture is its relationship with the middle-American landscape. Horizontality is emphasized by low-pitched hipped roofs with extremely wide eaves, bands of casement windows, wide projecting porches and by the use of elongated (Roman) brick. Earth materials (stucco, brick, rough-sawn wood) were preferred for facades. The Prairie style is a rarity in that it is an indigenous American style.

Only a few examples of the Prairie style remain in Porter County. A house (34144) in Valparaiso is one of the county's finest. The house's low-pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves and bands of windows emphasize the horizontality of the style.

### *Bungalow*

Shortly after the turn of the century, the Bungalow style emerged. By the 1930s it had become the dominant style in American domestic architecture. The term bungalow comes from India where it refers to a low house surrounded by galleries or porches. The American bungalow originated in California and spread nationwide largely through the work of Charles and Henry Greene by way of pattern books and architectural magazines. Responsible for the



**Bungalow: House, Valparaiso. 34159**

unprecedented ubiquity of the Bungalow was its suitability to the burgeoning middle class in America's urban and suburban areas; it was inexpensive, fashionable, and generally of modest scale. Rooted in the Arts and Crafts movement which stressed the importance of "honest" materials and construction, the Bungalow style featured simplicity of detail and massing, roofs with exposed rafters and knee braces, and facade surfaces of stucco, wood, or rubble stone. Porches, normally under an extension of the main roof, were integral parts of the Bungalow.

The bungalow is found throughout Porter County both in rural and urban areas. A typical example is a house (34159) in Valparaiso. Larger, more elaborate bungalows are referred to here as Craftsman bungalows. A house (09029) in Chesterton is one such example.

## **Commerce**

The areas of commerce and transportation are interrelated. Without access to waterways, roads and railroads, the exchange of goods and services are not possible. So it is no wonder that an area's earliest commercial activity would occur along rivers or Indian trails. Mills were usually the first businesses to appear in a frontier area so they provided a variety of services to the surrounding populous. Gristmills produced the flour which was used not only for food but also as a medium of exchange before the widespread use of hard currency. Often the mill was multi-functional, serving as a general store, a post office and a school.



**Commercial Building, Valparaiso. 31011**

the mill was multi-functional, serving as a general store, a post office and a school.

The development of towns had a profound impact on commerce, moving it from a subsistence level based on bartering to a more complex activity. Until the advent of the automobile, most business was transacted in small towns in family-owned, specialty stores. The railroad enabled access to goods in distant markets so that most of an area's material needs could be met in its local community. The automobile would effect dramatic changes in this small town based economy. The growth of suburbs contributed to a decentralization of the business district. Clusters of commercial buildings soon appeared along streetcar routes or in suburban areas. No longer was business transacted exclusively in a downtown area. Recently, attempts to reverse this trend have met with positive results and a renewed interest in the small town business district is evident.

Indiana's earliest commercial activity centered around trading posts established by French fur traders. Lafayette, Fort Wayne and Vincennes were three early posts. As the state was settled, the Ohio River took on an important role in Indiana's commercial development. Southern Indiana river ports such as Madison, Jeffersonville and Evansville became major economic centers. As the state's transportation system developed with the construction of canals and roads, economic growth slowly shifted to central and northern Indiana. The opening of the state's first railroad in 1847 ushered in

a period of dramatic changes in the area of commerce.

Access to rail lines enabled merchants to offer a wider selection of goods at a cheaper cost. Advances in building technology coupled with product diversification resulted in the development of the familiar late nineteenth century commercial building. The introduction of cast iron and advances in the manufacturing of glass enabled the storefront to offer a larger display area. The display window was usually framed with a decorative wood panel on the bottom and a transom with small panes of prism glass on top. The building's second floor which often served as residential space for the business owner, had windows with decorative pressed-metal hoods. The building was topped with an ornate pressed-metal cornice, sometimes with the merchant's name cast into it. This building type dominated the Main Streets of railroad-era towns across Indiana and its popularity persisted into the early twentieth century.

The automobile slowly changed the state's commercial focus. By 1930 a large percentage of Indiana's rural population owned automobiles so that people were able to drive to larger towns to conduct their business. The Depression which brought a number of bank and business failures as well as a population shift from rural to urban areas also hit small communities hard. The growth of suburbs after World War II caused a further decline in the downtown commercial area. As suburbs developed their own commercial areas, people did not need to travel into town to shop. Strip shopping centers and the advent of the mall drained business from the downtown. However with the establishment of the Indiana Main Street Program in 1986 the small town business district has re-emerged as an important part of the community's commercial activity.

The most significant buildings in Porter County relating to its commercial history are found in the small railroad towns scattered throughout southern Porter County and in the county seat of Valparaiso. The Bryant, Dowd and Company General Store (56014) in Hebron is representative of the many two story brick commercial buildings found in the

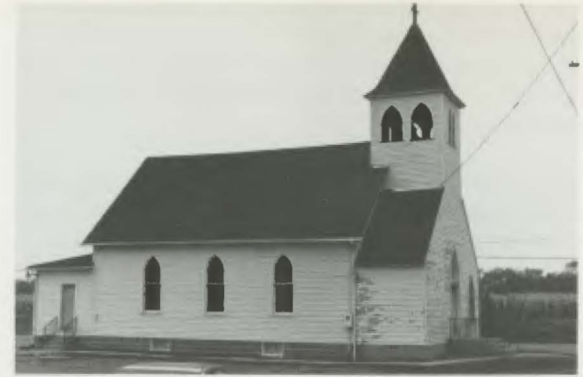
county. Other typical examples include commercial buildings in Wheeler (36010) and in Malden (45010).

Often these commercial buildings also served as meeting places for benevolent or social organizations such as the Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.), the Knights of Pythias, or the Masons. These lodge buildings are identified by a stone or metal plaque on the building listing the organization and the lodge number. The organizations' financial and social prominence in rural communities during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is reflected in the size and ornateness of the buildings. Today these lodges are often among the only commercial buildings remaining in a once thriving town. Among Porter County's surviving lodges are an I.O.O.F. building in Chesterton (07001) and a Knights of Pythias lodge in Hebron (56013).

The county's tremendous economic growth during the early twentieth century is represented in Valparaiso's downtown commercial area. The expansion of the railroads brought prosperity to the area's banks as well as merchants. The Farmer's State Bank (31029) and the First State Bank of Valparaiso (31065) are impressive examples of the Neoclassical style. Lowenstine's Department Store (31097), Horn's Block (31012-013) and the Murken Building (31077) are typical of the larger, more elaborate buildings constructed during this era.

## Religion

One of the first institutions established in a newly settled area was religion. Although there were no formal churches in which to worship, the settlers gathered in private homes for services. These services were usually conducted by itinerant preachers or circuit riders sent from established churches in neighboring areas. As a region developed, congregations became more organized and formal church buildings were constructed. Typically these early church buildings were crude log structures which were gradually replaced with simple frame buildings as the congregations grew. Often these structures were the only public buildings located outside the villages so that they became multi-functional. The churches were also used as schools and as public meeting places for the rural



**McCool Church, Portage Township. 10014**

community. In many cases one church was shared by several different congregations. Eventually, as the congregation grew larger and wealthier, its church building was replaced with an even more elaborate structure. However, the gradual migration of the population from a rural to an urban lifestyle, the merging or decline of rural congregations and the cost of maintaining church buildings have had a negative impact on religious structures in recent years. As the number of abandoned or underutilized buildings increase, the challenge of preserving and reusing these churches becomes more imperative.

The state's earliest churches were established by French Catholic missionaries in southern Indiana. They were soon followed by the Baptists and Methodists which developed as Indiana's two dominant religions. Both churches were well established in the South where many of Indiana's earliest settlers originated. The Methodists and the Baptists also provided lay preachers in contrast to other congregations which depended on churches in the east to send trained clergy. Until the 1860s, Indiana was considered a missionary field for such sects as the Presbyterians, Christians and Catholics. Sparse population, poor transportation and lack of clergy severely limited the number and attendance of religious services. However, as the railroad reached more Indiana communities, more congregations were established, especially in towns and cities. Larger, more expensive churches were built, replacing the modest frame buildings of only a few years before. The rise of the state's urban areas



during the early twentieth century continued the growth of organized religion in Indiana as congregations supported increasingly larger churches. Although the number of church buildings has decreased in recent years, especially in rural areas, religion remains as an important part of the state's heritage.

Porter County's religious development reflects the state's long history. The Bailly House (05051) in Westchester Township was the site of some of the township's earliest religious services. Travelling priests held Mass for the Bailly family at their home which also served as a trading post. By the 1830s both Baptist and Methodist congregations had formed.

The majority of Porter County's churches were built during the its years of growth and expansion. The Adams Church (45023) in Morgan Township built in 1869 is one of the County's earliest remaining churches. Its history is typical of many of the area's rural churches. This Christian congregation was formed in 1840 in the home of one of the township's early settlers. The congregation held its meetings in houses and the local schoolhouse until 1869 when a local farmer donated an acre of his farm for the church. The small brick structure cost 2,000 dollars to build.

## Education

In addition to religion, education was one of the first institutions to be established in a frontier area. The familiar one-room school house was a constant in any early community. Typically these schools were subscription schools where families with children banded together and hired a teacher of suitable training. These schools were multi-functional, they served as meeting places, polling places and in some instances a church. As the idea of public education gained support, these subscription schools slowly gave way to the opening of tax-supported township schools. Local school boards exercised a measure of control over the schools so that teacher qualifications, school terms and curriculum became more uniform. The only hold over from the days of subscription schools was the school itself. The one-room schoolhouse persisted throughout the



**District School No. 4, Westchester Township.  
05029**

nineteenth century into the early twentieth century when school consolidation was introduced. Consolidation of rural schools presented both positive and negative aspects. Larger schools allowed for more teachers, better facilities and more students. With the advent of paved roads and school buses, the school no longer had to be within walking distance. Despite consolidation's advantages, proponents of the neighborhood school saw the closings as contributing to the exodus of young people from the farm as well as a decline in community spirit. Like the advent of public schools decades before, school consolidation produced dramatic changes in the educational system.

Indiana's educational system, like its transportation system was greatly impacted by the Land Ordinance Act of 1785. Provisions in the Ordinance allowed the leasing of public lands to support local schools. One section of each thirty-six mile square township would be set aside for a school. However, this system was not always adhered to and abuses occurred. In many areas subscription schools and private academies were prevalent until the 1850s when a free public school system was instituted in Indiana. The state authorized the levying of taxes for school construction as well as establishing standards for teachers and providing money for school libraries. It was during the late nineteenth century that the familiar brick one-room and two-room schoolhouses proliferated. These township schools were built within several miles of each other, so that students could walk to them. However, by the early 1900s

these romantic symbols were slowly being replaced, victims of consolidation. Between the years of 1890 and 1900, over half of the state's 8,000 one-room schools had been abandoned. These schools were replaced with larger graded and high schools usually located in the township's largest community.

The evolution of the state's educational system is reflected in Porter County's remaining school buildings. Small, rural schools such as Center Township District School No. 1 (30007) and District School No. 6 (30021) both built during the late nineteenth century, are typical of the many one and two room schools found throughout the county. Most of these schools are found in northern Porter County and have been converted into residences.

As Porter County's schools were consolidated, larger township schools were opened, usually in or near the township's primary town. A school (41001) in Boone Grove is a typical example. As these schools became obsolete, even larger schools opened. Porter County is one of the few in the state that still employs township schools in some areas. The Morgan Township Consolidated School (45021) and the Washington Township School (25010), both built during the early 1920s, are still in use.

## Entertainment/Recreation

As the harsh life of the settlers gave way to a more industrialized society, the concept of recreation and leisure time was introduced. The Urban Parks Movement of the mid and late nineteenth century was gaining popularity; parks, such as Central Park in New York City, provided a naturalistic environment for working-class city dwellers. Labor reforms worked towards shortening work days and with the advent of labor saving devices, the amount of free time increased, especially for the middle class. The middle and upper classes were able to escape from the dirt and noise of the city to the country with its fresh air and water. With the advent of the automobile, trips to lakeside resorts, camps and chatauquas gained in popularity.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries also brought a heightened awareness of the environment. Through an 1872 Act of Congress,

Yellowstone National Park was established as the country's first national park. During the Theodore Roosevelt administration, the Antiquities Act provided protection for properties on public lands. Ten years later, the National Park Service was created.

As Indiana's lifestyle turned increasingly urban and industrial, recreation took on an important role. Lakes in northern Indiana such as Lake Wawasee, Lake Maxinkuckee, Winona Lake and Bass Lake developed into popular resort areas. The sand dunes along Lake Michigan attracted sportsman and weekend tourists from nearby urban areas.

In 1916, celebration of the state's centennial spurred interest in conservation. A committee was formed to study the creation of state parks. That same year, over 1,800 acres were acquired in Owen County and McCormick's Creek opened as Indiana's first state park. Turkey Run State Park was added a year later. During the Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed bridges, shelters and other buildings in many of the state's parks including Clifty Falls, and Brown County State Park.

Because of Porter County's proximity to both Chicago and Lake Michigan, the area developed into a popular resort destination. Many of the properties associated with this era are found in the county's northern townships. In 1925 the Indiana Dunes State Park was established in Westchester Township. The Indiana Dunes Pavilion and Beach House (05001) is the most significant building remaining within the park. This elaborate Renaissance Revival style structure served as a bath house and shelter for the park's visitors. The Gate Houses (05003) at the entrance to the park were constructed in the same style.

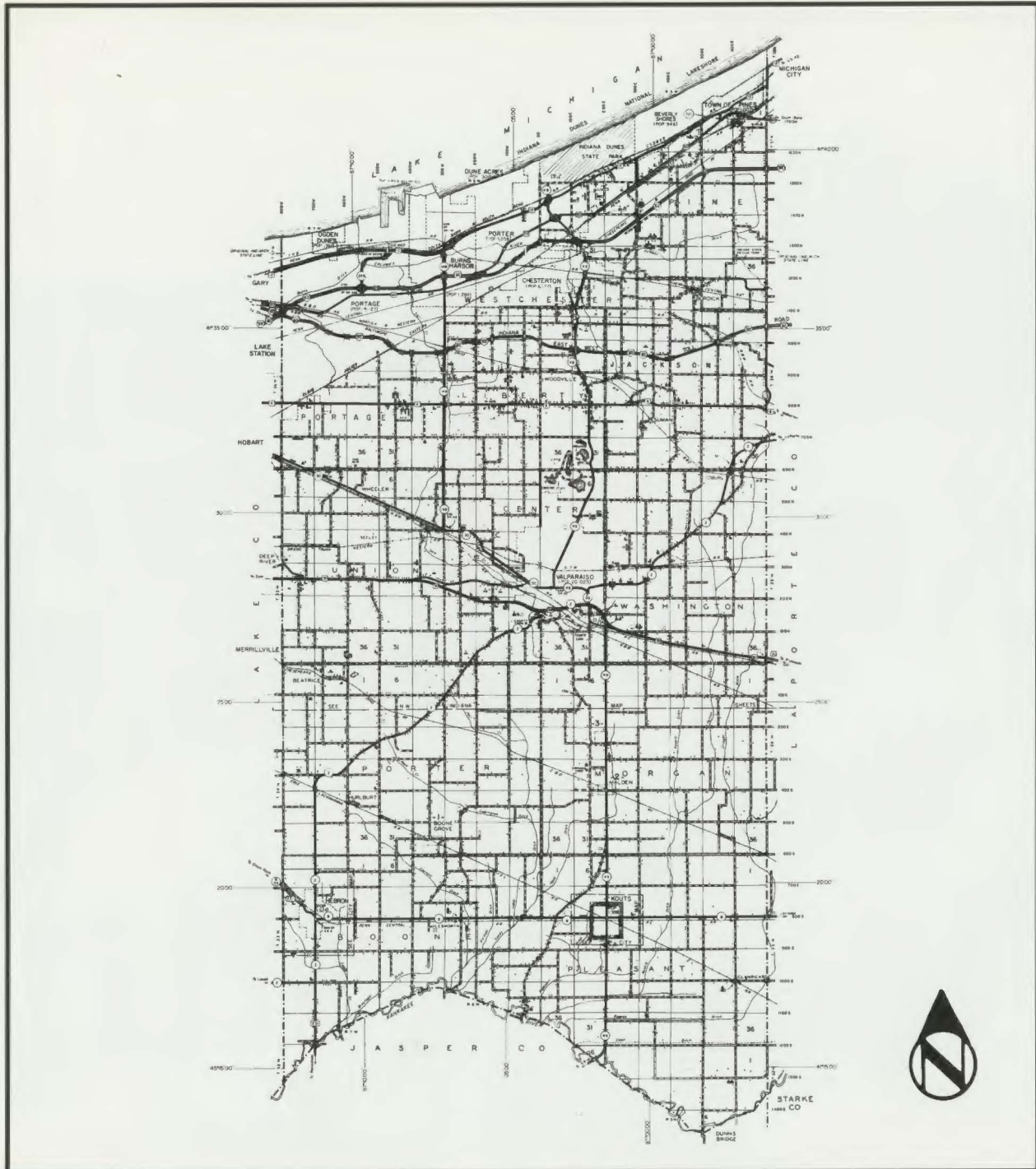
Major corporations such as U.S. Steel, located in neighboring Lake County built lodges near the dunes for their employees. The U.S. Steel Lodge (05020), constructed during the 1920s is the only remaining structure of its kind in Porter County. Now vacant and deteriorating, the complex included a pool, power house and individual cabins. The Coronado Lodge (05050) is a typical example of the many public lodges built for the area's visitors.

Porter County not only became a vacation area, but developers sought to attract full time residents to the lakeshore. With the opening of the Chicago, South Shore and South Bend Interurban linking the area with cities to the west, exclusive communities such as Dune Acres, Ogden Dunes and Beverly Shores were established. Developers of Beverly Shores hit upon a unique promotional tool when they purchased a collection of buildings from the 1933 Chicago World's Fair and floated them across Lake Michigan to the community. Five futuristic homes from the Fair comprise the Century of Progress Historic District (127-406-01001-005) listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

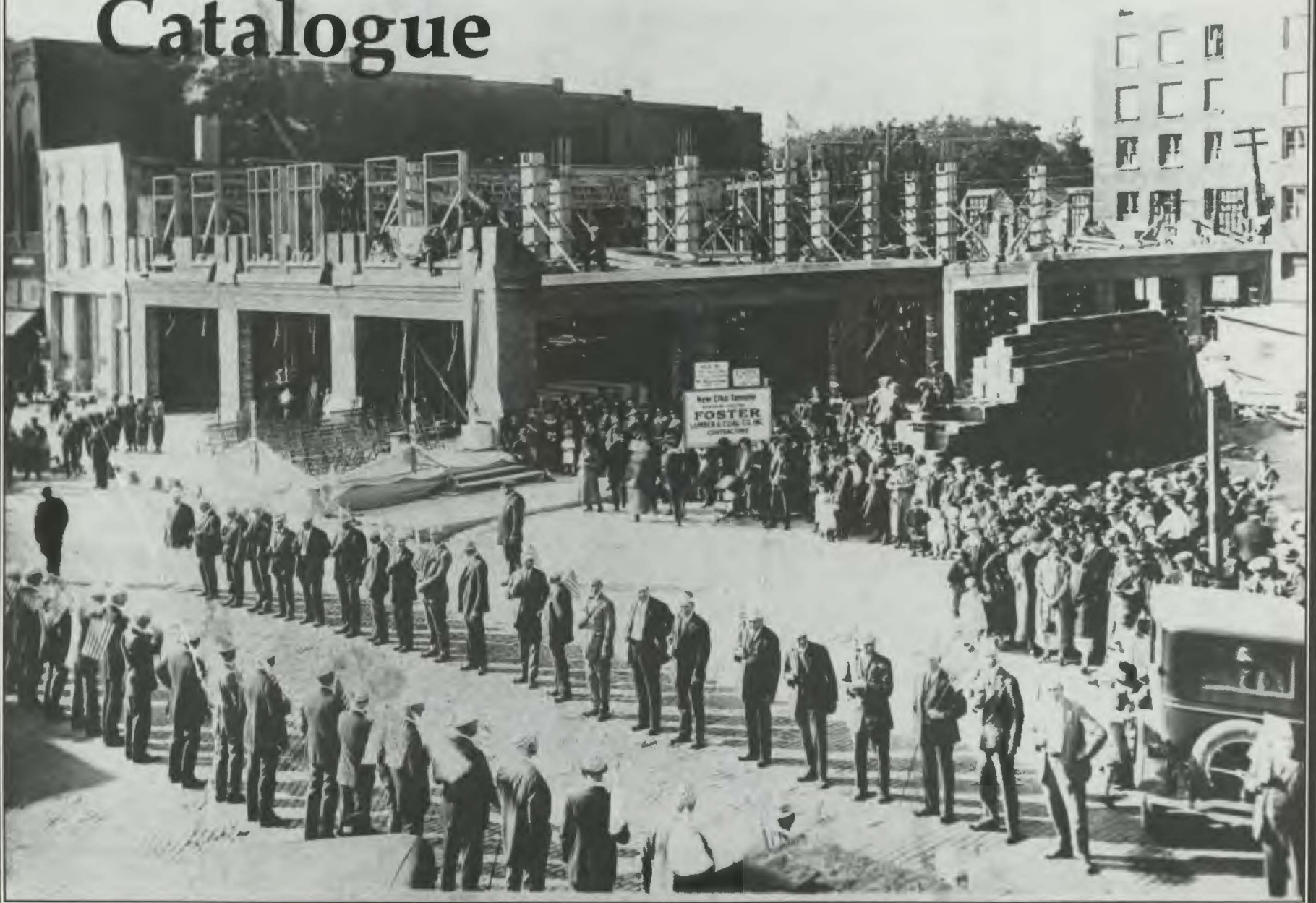


**Indiana Dunes Pavilion and Beach House,  
Westchester Township. 05001**

# Current Map of Porter County



# Catalogue



# How to Read the Catalogue

Each section of this catalogue begins with the name of the township, community, or historic district, with its range of site numbers printed in parentheses. This is followed by a map showing the location of the sites. For historic districts (and townships), a short descriptive narrative is also provided. The actual list of sites included in the inventory follows in numerical order. Each entry provides the following information:

## *Number*

Each catalogue entry is preceded by the last three digits of the property's individual site number. This three-digit number is also used on the accompanying map to show the site's location.

## *Rating*

The next column of information contains the rating for each inventory entry (O,N,C, or NC). See the above section on "Criteria and Evaluation" for a full explanation of the ratings system.

## *Description*

**NAME:** When original property owners' names were available, they are coupled with the types of resource, i.e. "Smith Farm." Institutional properties are listed according to their original names when these are available, such as "Methodist Episcopal Church." If the historic names is unknown, a general name has been used, such as House, Commercial Building or Farm.

**ADDRESS:** Following the name, the property's address is indicated. If the street number was not available to the surveyor, the abbreviation "NA" has been used. If an individual township entry happens to be located in a village, the name of the village is given as well.

**FORM AND STYLE:** The inventory's resources are identified by form, style or a combination of both. A building's form is usually based on folk or vernacular traditions while its style is derived from trends found in architect-designed buildings. In most cases, buildings combine vernacular forms with embellishments derived from architectural styles. For example, when a house is identified as "I-house/ Greek Revival", the building's form (I-house) and its style (Greek Revival) are indicated. For sites with more than one structure (farm complexes, for example), both the house and prominent outbuildings are noted.

**DATE:** When verifiable information exists, an exact date has been indicated. Most inventory entries, however, have an approximate date given with the "circa" (c.) notation.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** The architect or builder, if known, is given after the date.

**SIGNIFICANCE:** An attempt has been made to indicate the category of significance for each entry (except in historic districts). See the section on "Criteria and Evaluation" for a discussion of the categories of significance. Notation is also made if an entry has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR), or recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), or the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER).

**USGS MAP NUMBER:** Except in historic districts, the code number of the USGS quadrangle map on which the entry is located has been noted in parentheses. Figure 3 shows the USGS quad map overlay for Porter County.

## *Historic Districts*

Historic district entries follow the format given above except for three differences. Catalogue entries for each historic district are organized by street. East-west streets are listed first, one side at a time, starting with the northernmost streets in the district and moving south. Then north-south streets are listed, one side at a time, beginning with the westernmost streets and moving east. Thus, the street name is not listed with each entry, although the house number is given if available (or "NA," if not).

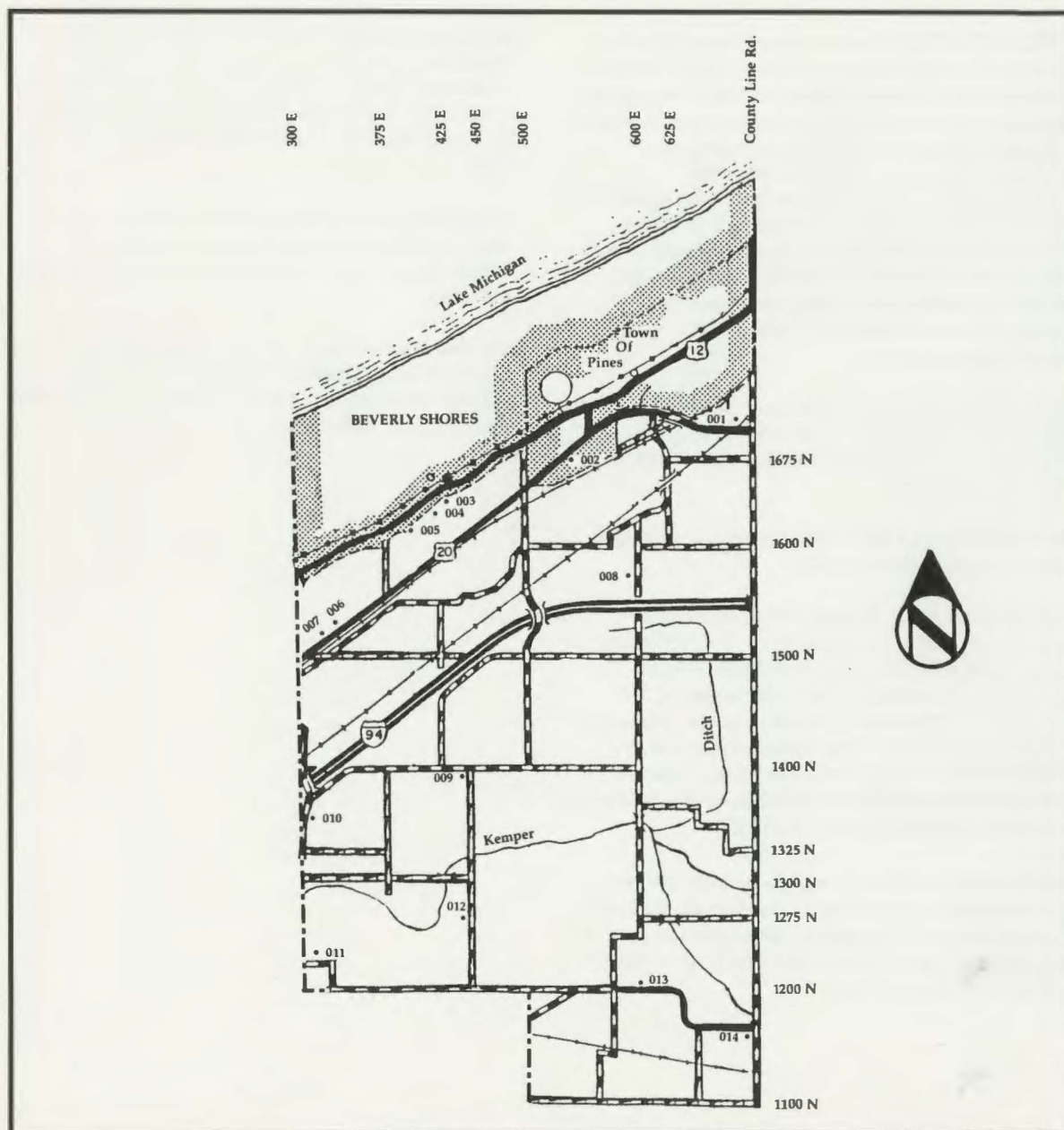
Categories of significance are not listed for each entry in a district, since the significance of the district as a whole is indicated in the accompanying narrative.

The third difference in historic district listings is that the USGS map number is not listed after each entry, but instead is given at the beginning of the narrative description of the district.

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**Photograph Preceding Page:**  
**1924 Cornerstone Laying, Elks Temple.**  
**Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

# Pine Township (00001-014)



Pine Township is located in the northeast corner of Porter County. The area was heavily timbered when first settled and was named for the pine trees which were predominant on the high sandy hills along the shores of Lake Michigan. The dense forests slowed settlement in this section of the county, and the township was not officially organized until the summer of 1853.

Timber and wood products naturally became the mainstay of the township's early settlers. Sawmills were built in various places and provided wood as building material for the rapidly growing city of Chicago. As the land was cleared, the more fertile soils south of the lake provided farmers with land to grow wheat, oats, barley, corn and hay. Early businesses included a cheese factory run by Younger Frame, charcoal kilns in the township's southern sections, and the blacksmith shop and wagon factory of William Lewry at the village of Furnessville.

Furnessville, today a crossroads, was the township's first village. First called Murray's Side Trace, it was later named for the first postmaster there, Edwin L. Furness. The first house was erected in 1853 and Furness opened a store soon after. During the early twentieth century Furnessville was joined by the lakeside community of Beverly Shores, incorporated in 1947, and later by the Town of Pines.

The township retains only a few structures from its early years. A good example of early Furnessville architecture still stands on U.S. 20. Although somewhat altered, the simple, brick I-house (00006), built sometime during the Civil War, is typical of rural houses of its time in Indiana. Another farmhouse from this period, is an outstanding brick gable-front home on 1200 N (00011). The 1870 Weller House (00013), later used as the warden's house for the State Prison Farm located there, is the single extant high-style nineteenth-century house in Pine Township. It was listed in the National Register in 1982.

No. Rtg. Description

001 N House, County Line Road; House: upright-and-wing, c.1865; Outbuildings: milk house, garage; Vernacular/Construction (406)



001

002 N Tourist Bungalows, U.S. 20; Office/Restaurant: Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920; Cabins: Twentieth Century Functional; Architecture, Commerce, Transportation (406)



002

003 N House, W. Dunes Highway; Dutch Colonial Revival, 1928; Architecture (406)

004 N House, U.S. 12; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (406)

005 C House, U.S. 12; Colonial Revival, c.1910; Architecture (406)

006 N House, U.S. 20; I-house, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (175)



006

007 C Greiger Farm, U.S. 20; House: gabled-ell, c.1895; Outbuilding: livestock barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (175)

008 C Farm, 600 E; House: Bungalow, c.1920; Outbuildings: English barn, silo, granary; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (406)

009 C House, 1400 N; House: American four-square, c.1915; Outbuildings: windmill, pump house; Vernacular/Construction (406)

010 N Farm, N. Brummit Road; House: American four-square, c.1920; Outbuildings: English barns, silo, windmill, pump house, tool shed, drive-in corncrib, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (175)

011 O Farm, 1200 N; House: gable-front, c.1865; Outbuildings: English barn, granary, pump house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)

012 C Farm, 450 E; House: gabled-ell, c.1900; Outbuildings: English barn, milk house, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (673)



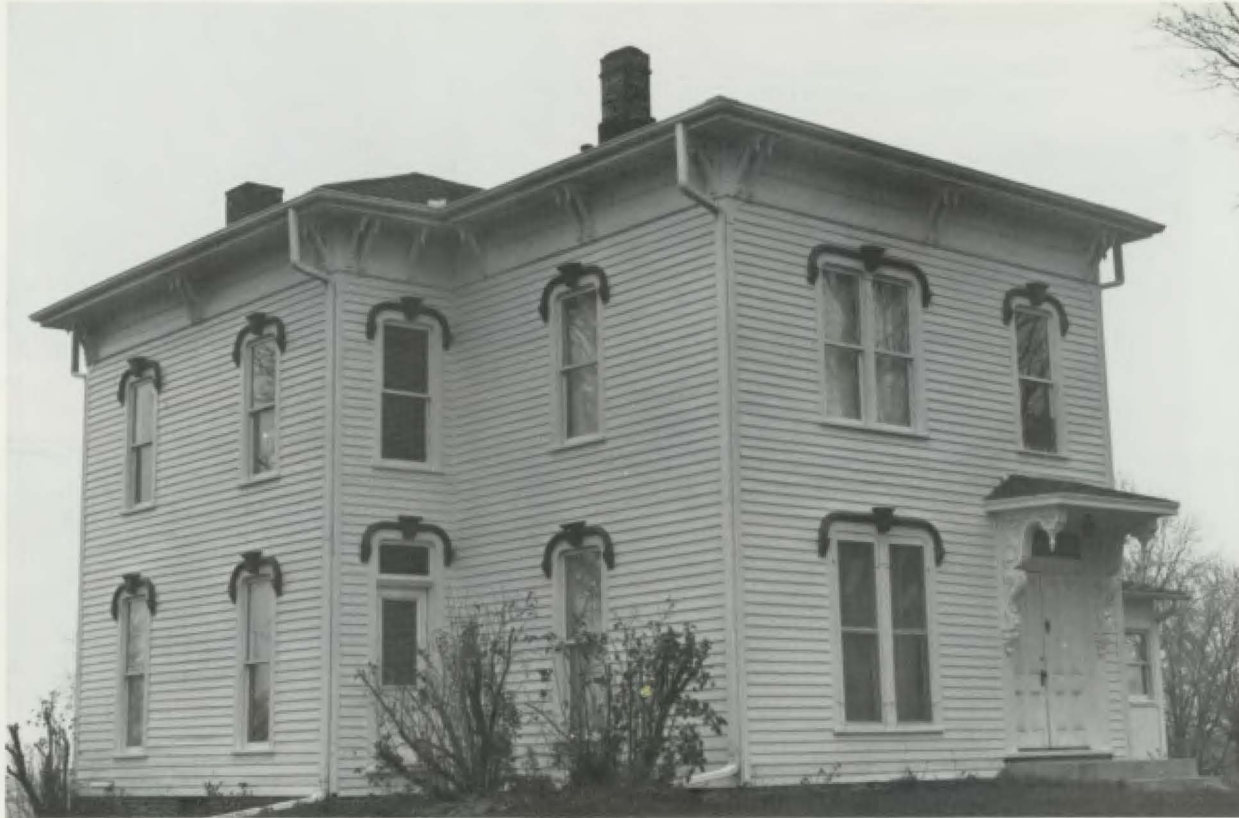
010



011

013 O Weller Farm, 1200 N; House: Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: barracks: Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920; dairy barn, drive-in corncrib, milk house, shop; Agriculture, Architecture, Politics/Government, Social History, Vernacular/Construction (108) NR

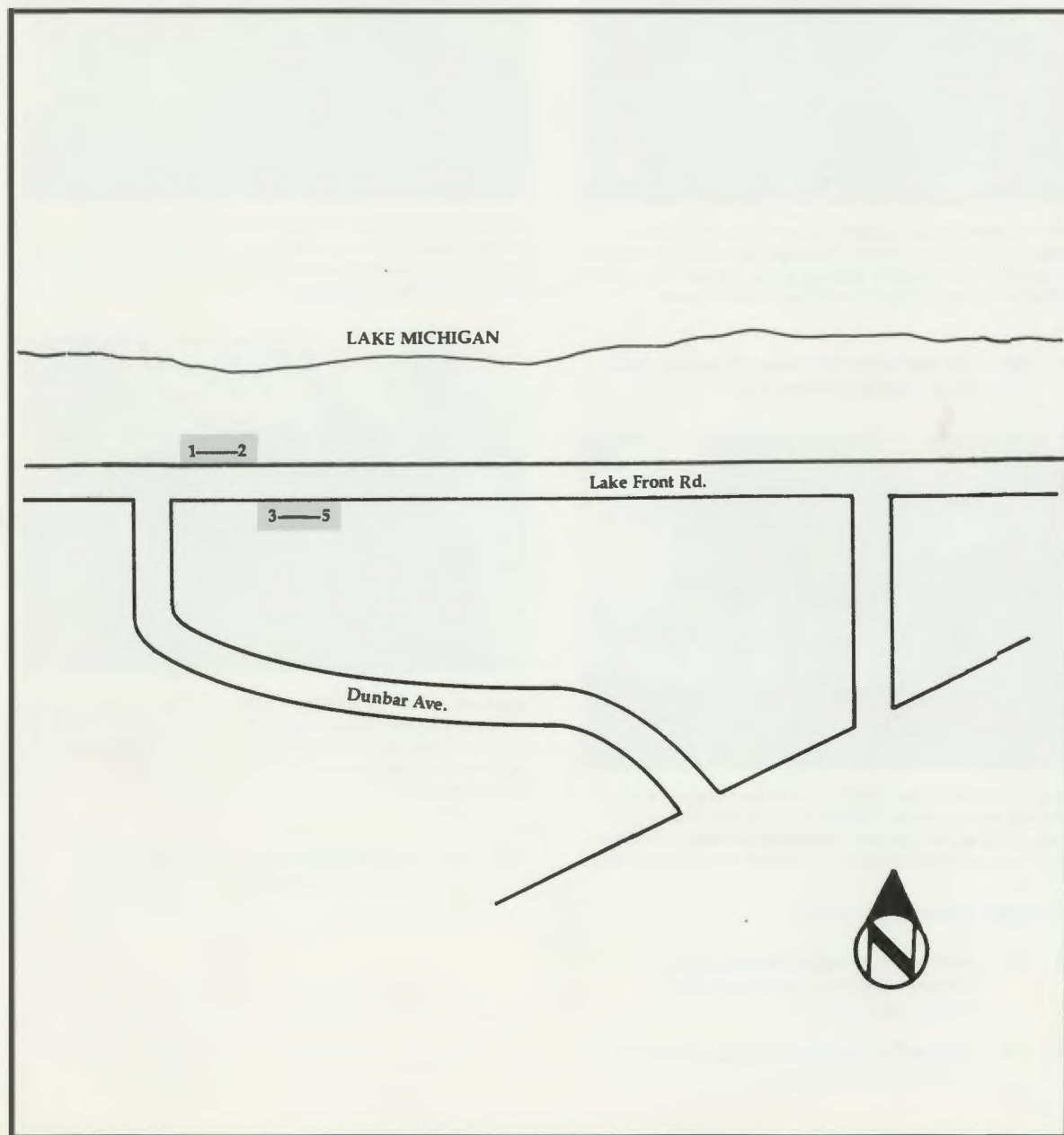
014 C Cemetery, County Line Road; c.1865-present; Religion (673)



*Weller House (00013) This elegant Italianate style house was built about 1870. The house later served as the superintendent's residence when the grounds were used as the State Prison West Farm. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.*



# Beverly Shores Century of Progress Architectural District (127-406-01001-005)



The Beverly Shores Century of Progress Architectural District is located along the shores of Lake Michigan in the community of Beverly Shores. These five innovative houses provide a fascinating view of how architects of the 1930s using a variety of new materials envisioned the house of the future.

The houses were originally included in the 1933 "Century of Progress" Chicago World's Fair. Held over a two-year period, the exposition sought to highlight the technical advances of modern society as well as traditional exhibits from around the world. The fair's planners organized a group of material manufacturers who produced a series of model homes, illustrating how their products could be used to create a house of the future. The group of 13 houses was called the Home and Industrial Arts Exhibit.

When the fair closed in 1934, the buildings included in the Industrial Arts Exhibit and the Colonial Village, a collection of replicas of the nation's most noted colonial buildings, were auctioned off. One of the major purchasers was Robert Bartlett, son of Chicago real estate developer, Frederick Bartlett. In 1927, the elder Bartlett bought a tract of land along Lake Michigan with plans to develop a resort community named Beverly Shores. This self-contained town hoped to draw Chicagoans who could commute into the city on the newly opened interurban railroad.

Robert Bartlett hoped that the purchase of these innovative buildings would draw publicity to his resort, hit hard by the deepening economic depression. He purchased six of the houses, two of which were dismantled and transported by truck, the other four were put on barges and floated across the lake to Beverly Shores where all six were positioned on the beach overlooking Lake Michigan.

The House of Tomorrow (01004) was considered the most advanced of the houses. Designed by Chicago

architect George Fred Keck, the house utilized materials which had previously been seen only in industrial buildings. The steel framework, expanses of glass and mechanical climate control were innovative features for the period. The house's airplane hangar located in the first floor was one of its more whimsical elements.

Two steel companies from Ohio produced the Armco-Ferro-Mayflower House (01003). The house was fabricated entirely of pre-cut steel, assembled on site. It was designed by Robert Smith, Jr.

The Wiebolt-Rostone House (01001) was a product of two Indiana entities, Rostone, Inc. of Lafayette and the renown Indiana Bridge Company. Rostone was a building material manufactured from shale and limestone waste. These panels were shaped to specific sizes then were bolted to a steel frame. Lafayette architect Walter Scholer was responsible for the design.

The Florida House (01002) was designed by Miami architect Robert Law Weed for the state of Florida. Because of the tropical climate, the house utilized concrete, clay tile, stucco and concrete block to provide natural cooling.

The Cypress House (01005) was designed by Murray Hetherington for the Southern Cypress Growers Association. Its rustic design illustrated the durability and versatility of the wood.

Bartlett's grand plans for the resort were never realized and after World War II he sold his remaining holdings to the local landowners. Beverly Shores was incorporated as a town in 1947. The significance of the Century of Progress Houses was recognized when they were placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

**No. Add. Description**

**Lake Front Road (North Side)**

001 208 **Wiebolt-Rostone House;** Modern, 1933 (Walter Scholer, architect) (O)



*Wiebolt-Rostone House (01001) Rostone, Inc. of Lafayette, Indiana and the Indiana Bridge Company constructed the house to showcase their new, synthetic building stone, rostone. The house was designed by noted Lafayette architect, Walter Scholer.*

002 210 **Florida Tropical House;** Modern, 1933 (R. L. Weed, architect) (O)



*Florida Tropical House (01002) The house was designed by prominent Miami architect Robert Law Weed for the state of Florida. Such modern elements as porthole windows, aluminum railings and cantilevered roofs were included in the house's design.*

**Lake Front Road (South Side)**

003 212 **Armco-Ferro-Mayflower House;** Modern, 1933 (Robert Smith, Jr., architect) (O)

004 214 **House of Tomorrow;** Modern, 1933 (G. F. Keck, architect) (O)



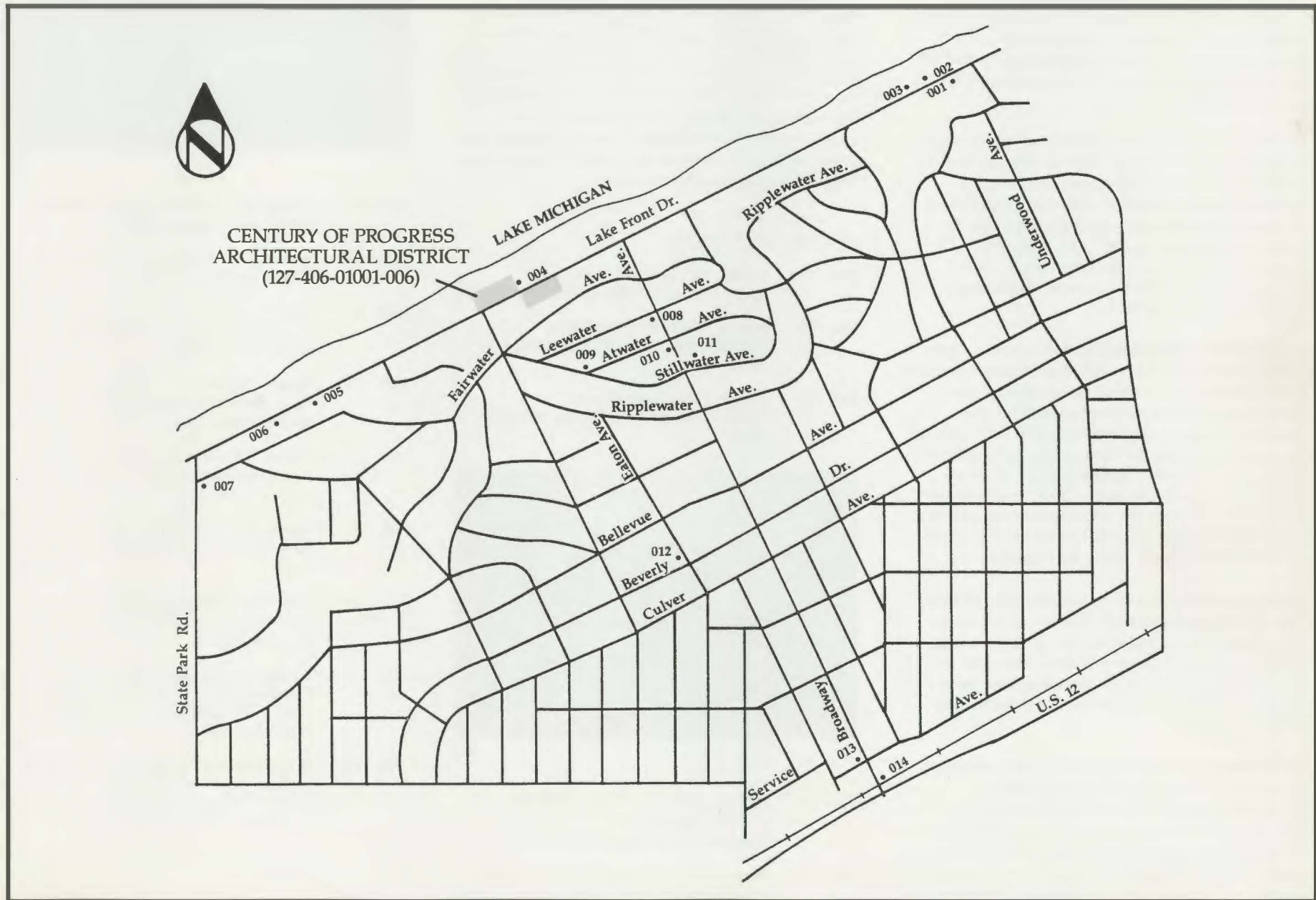
*Armco-Ferro-Mayflower House (01003) The house was produced by two Ohio steel companies, the American Rolling Mill Company and the Ferro Enamel Corporation to illustrate their new frameless steel construction.*



*House of Tomorrow (01004) George Fred Leek, a young Chicago architect, designed this innovative house. The house contained an airplane hangar on the first floor. The House of Tomorrow's cost was projected to be between \$20,000-\$25,000 with a life span of only 50 years.*

005 215 **Cypress House; Log Cottage,** 1933 (M. D. Hetherington, architect) (N)

# Beverly Shores Scattered Sites (02001-014)



The town of Beverly Shores is located in the northern section of Pine Township on the shores of Lake Michigan. This land remained undeveloped until the twentieth century when it was sold to the Eastern Indiana Company. The group tried to develop the land in various ways but was unsuccessful. They sold most of the land to the state of Indiana and the rest to a Chicago real estate developer, Frederick Bartlett. Bartlett promoted the area as a resort community and it was incorporated as a town in 1947.

Bartlett saw this lakeside spot as ideal for an elegant resort serving Chicagoans eager to flee the city for recreation. He built a fashionable hotel with a botanical garden, a country club and a golf course. He brought prospective buyers from the city by train, the "Bartlett Special," and had them chauffeured around the development in black Packards. Frederick Bartlett turned the business over to his son, Robert, in 1933.

The Depression hampered the development's growth and the younger Bartlett wished to maintain interest in the community. To do so, he purchased two groups of structures which were built for the Century of Progress Exposition of 1933-1934 and had them shipped to the site. One group included five "Century of Progress" homes and the other ten "Colonial Village" structures. These buildings were scattered throughout the town and, along with the construction of the "Theater of the Dunes," were meant to entice buyers to the development.

During the 1930s, various businesses were started. The town opened its first post office and a school was erected. Further growth was slowed during World War II and Bartlett withdrew from further involvement in 1946. Today, the town remains as a small community with a mixture of full-time and summer residents.

What remains of Bartlett's development promotion are the five "Century of Progress" houses (01001-01005) and the Old North Church (02012). The Old North Church on Beverly Drive was built for the fair as a replica of the church where Paul Revere was supposed to have hung his signal lantern during his legendary "ride." Many of the town's Spanish-style

houses built during the 1930s have survived. One good example can be seen at 250 Stillwater Avenue (02011).

The town is also the site of four other significant structures. The three "Lustron Houses," two on Lake Front Drive (02005, 02006) and one on State Park Road (02007), were built in the late 1940s and early 1950s as experimental, mass-produced steel houses in the spirit of the experimental "Century of Progress" houses. The Beverly Shores-South Shore Railroad Station (02014), built in 1929, is a fine example of the Spanish Eclectic style as applied to a public building. The depot was recently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

**No. Rtg. Description**

- 001 N House, 415 Lake Front Drive; Swiss Chalet, c.1940; Architecture (406)
- 002 N House, 406 Lake Front Drive; Spanish Eclectic, c.1930; Architecture (406)
- 003 N House, Lake Front Drive; Spanish Eclectic, c.1930; Architecture (406)



003

- 004 C House, Lake Front Drive; Cottage, c.1940; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (175)
- 005 N House, 204 Lake Front Drive; Lustron, c.1949; Architecture (175)



005

- 006 N House, 103 Lake Front Drive; Lustron, c.1951; Architecture (175)
- 007 N House, 104 State Park Road; Lustron, c.1949; Architecture (175)
- 008 C House, 110 Leewater Avenue; Tudor Revival Cottage, c.1935; Architecture (406)
- 009 N House, 111 Atwater Avenue; Tudor Revival Cottage, c.1935; Architecture (406)
- 010 C House, 122 Atwater Avenue; Tudor Revival Cottage, c.1930; Architecture (406)
- 011 C House, 250 Stillwater Avenue; Spanish Eclectic, c.1930; Architecture (406)
- 012 N Old North Church, Beverly Drive; Colonial Revival, 1937; Architecture. Religion (406)
- 013 N Bartlett Real Estate Office, Broadway Avenue; Spanish Eclectic, c.1935; Architecture, Community Planning (406)
- 014 O Beverly Shores South Shore Railroad Station, Broadway Avenue; Spanish Eclectic, 1929; Architecture, Transportation (406) NR



012



013

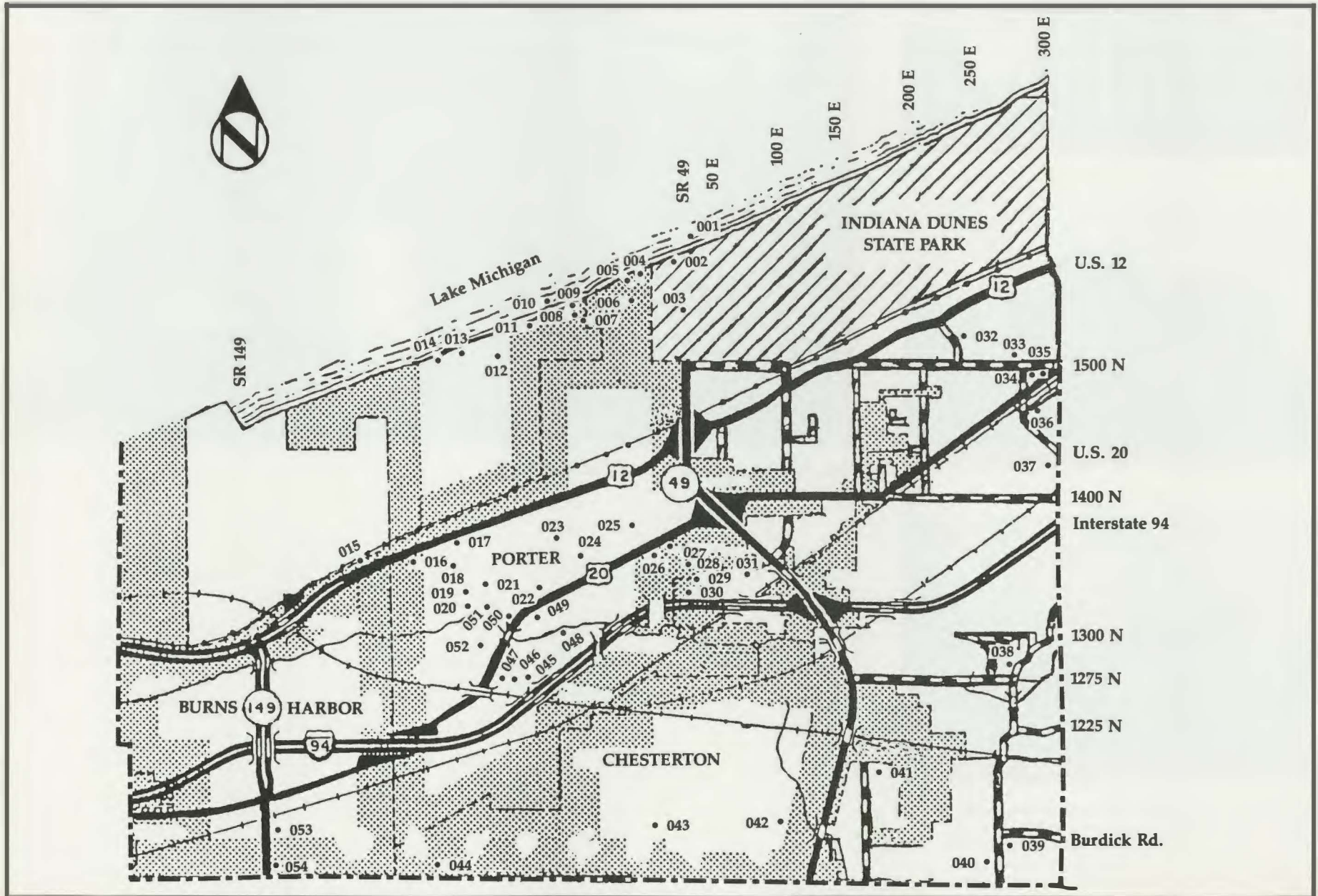


*Beverly Shores South Shore Railroad Station (02014) This 1929 Spanish Eclectic style depot was recently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It was one of nine such depots on the Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee line built by Samuel Insull, who worked with Thomas Edison in pioneering electric power.*



**Horn's Meat Market, Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

# Westchester Township (05001-054)



Westchester Township is located on the shores of Lake Michigan between Pine and Portage Townships. Its northern section contains wooded dunes and hills. South of the dunes are more fertile soils which were well suited to early farming. The heavy growth of timber originally found here was expended early in the township's history, large amounts of sand were shipped to Chicago while beds of clay found near Chesterton were used for the manufacture of bricks.

The county's first settler, the French Canadian Joseph Bailly, (Honore Gratie Joseph Bailly de Messein), settled here in 1822 along the banks of the Calumet River. Bailly, his half-Ottawa wife Marie Le Fevre de la Vigne and their family ran a trading post which exchanged European and manufactured goods with the area's Native Americans for the skins of beaver, mink and muskrats. The Bailly Homestead (05051) main house has been restored as it was in 1917 and can be seen in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park. The homestead was recognized as a National Historic Landmark in 1966.

The Baillys were joined by an influx of other settlers beginning in the 1830s. The attempt to establish towns also began around the same time. Bailly bought land and platted what was to be called Baillytown in the northwest part of the township on the present site of Bethlehem Steel. His death soon after put an end to the project. Others began a settlement northwest of what is now Chesterton. Known as Waverly the village was destroyed by a forest fire and abandoned in 1838. Other early towns included City West, New City West, Hageman and the original town of Porter, later referred to as "Old Porter." The present town of Porter was incorporated in 1908. Chesterton, now the county's second largest town, was first named Coffee Creek and then Calumet. Sometime after the Civil War its present name was chosen and it was incorporated in 1899. The residential lakeside town Dune Acres was incorporated.

Despite the many changes in the township since its inception, there remain many outstanding structures which recall the past. The Augsberg Swensk Skola (Swedish School) (05018) was built in 1880 and served

the children of Swedish immigrants who began settling here in the 1840s. Another outstanding school building, Westchester Township District School No. 4 (05029) was built around the same town and is now the only other unaltered nineteenth century school in the township.

The Coronado Lodge (05050) on U.S. 20 recalls the township's popularity as a resort area during the early twentieth century as do the Dune Acres Clubhouse (05012) built by developers to attract vacationers to their lakeside subdivision and the U.S. Steel Lodge (05020) constructed by the company for its executives.

The township's residential architecture is equally as significant. The 1870 Weller House (05041) is one of the county's finest examples of the upright-and-wing house. The Kjellberg House (05022) was constructed by one of the area's prominent Swedish families. The Wilson House (05049), built in 1927 for a local banker, is one of the township's finest twentieth century homes.

#### No. Rtg. Description

- 001 O **Indiana Dunes Pavilion and Beach House**, 25 E, Indiana Dunes State Park; Renaissance Revival, c.1925; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (175)



001

- 002 C **Le Petit Fort Historical Marker**, 25 E, Indiana Dunes State Park; Marker tells of battle between American forces and British forces on December 5, 1780; Military (175)
- 003 N **Indiana Dunes State Park Gate Houses**, 25 E, Indiana Dunes State Park; Renaissance Revival, c.1935; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (175)
- 004 C **Johnson's Inn**, Wabash Road; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1925; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (175)
- 005 C **House**, Wabash Road; Cottage, c.1925; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (175)
- 006 C **House**, Wabash Road; Craftsman, c.1935; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (175)
- 007 C **House**, Ruskin Road; Cottage, c.1935; Entertainment/Recreation, Vernacular/Construction (175)
- 008 C **House**, Ruskin Road; English Cottage, c.1935; Entertainment/Recreation, Vernacular/Construction (175)
- 009 C **House**, Bote Road; Gable-front, c.1925; Entertainment/Recreation, Vernacular/Construction (175)
- 010 C **House**, East Road, Dune Acres; Cottage, c.1920; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (175)
- 011 C **House**, Beach Road, Dune Acres; Cottage, c.1925; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (175)
- 012 O **Dune Acres Clubhouse**, Clubhouse Drive, Dune Acres; Craftsman, c.1925; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (175)
- 013 N **House**, Oak Drive, Dune Acres; Swiss Chalet, c.1925; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (175)



**Dune Acres Clubhouse (05012)** The clubhouse, a nine-hole golf course, a guesthouse and a boat harbor were built to encourage the development of Dune Acres as a summer resort area. The clubhouse, now used for town meetings, is all that is left of these recreational facilities.

- 014 N **House**, Oak Drive, Dune Acres; Spanish Eclectic, c.1935; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (175)
- 016 C **Burström Cemetery**, E. Oak Hill Road; c.1870-present; Ethnic Heritage, Religion (175)
- 017 N **Bailey Cemetery**, E. Oak Hill Road; c.1811-1885; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (175)
- 018 O **Augsberg Swensk Skola**, E. Oak Hill Road; Gable-front, 1880; Architecture, Education, Ethnic Heritage, Religion (175) HABS
- 019 C **Larsen House**, Howe Road; House: T-plan, 1910; Outbuildings: barn, summer kitchen; Architecture, Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (175)
- 020 O **U.S. Steel Lodge**, Howe Road; Lodge, cabins, pool house, gate house: Twentieth Century Functional, c.1925; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation, Industry (175)
- 021 C **House**, Howe Road; Colonial Revival, c.1910; Architecture (175)



**Augsberg Swensk Skola (05018)** This school served the area's Swedish Community who settled there during the 1840s. It was given to the Augsberg Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1885. The school was included in the Historic American Building Survey in 1964.



**U.S. Steel Lodge (05020)** The lodge was built for company executives as a recreational facility. It was later used as a Boy's Club site. The structure is presently vacant.

- 022 O **Kjellberg Farm**, Mineral Springs Road, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; House: gabled-ell, 1885; Outbuildings: English barn, hog house, silo, corncrib, granary, pump house/windmill; Agriculture, Ethnic Heritage, Vernacular/Construction (175)
- 023 C **House**, W. Oak Hill Road; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (175)



**Anders Kjellberg Farm (05022)** The house was built in 1885 for Swedish immigrant Anders and Johanna Kjellberg. Kjellberg, a tailor, came to the United States in 1863. He served as a deacon in the local Augsberg Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church. This working farm is now owned by the National Park Service and is used for educational purposes.

- 024 N **House**, Mineral Springs Road; House: gabled-ell, c.1885; Outbuildings: windmill, pump house; Vernacular/Construction (175)
- 025 C **House**, Wagner Road; T-plan, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (175)
- 026 C **House**, E. Oak Hill Road; Bungalow, c.1930; Architecture (175)
- 027 C **House**, Waverly Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (175)
- 028 N **House**, E. Oak Hill Road; Craftsman Bungalow, 1924 (George Stevens, builder); Architecture (175)
- 029 O **Westchester Township School District No. 4**, Waverly Road; Gable-front/Italianate, 1881; Architecture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (175)
- 030 C **House**, Waverly Road; Gabled-ell, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (175)
- 031 C **House**, E. Oak Hill Road; House: gabled-ell, c.1880; Outbuildings: summer kitchen, windmill, pump house; Vernacular/Construction (175)



- 032 C **House**, Teale Road; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (175)
- 033 C **Furnessville Cemetery**, 1500 N; c.1870-present; Religion (175)
- 034 N **Furnessville School**, 1500 N; Romanesque Revival, 1886; Architecture, Education (175)
- 035 C **Furness House**, N. Furnleigh Lane; House: double-pile/Italianate, c.1880; Outbuilding: privy; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (175)
- 036 N **Litke Farm**, Furness Road; Upright-and-wing, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (175)
- 037 C **Grieger Farm**, N. Brummitt Road; House: Bungalow, c.1914; Outbuildings: English barn, garage, granary, corncrib, chicken house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 038 C **Olson Farm**, 1225 N; House: Bungalow, c.1915; Outbuildings: stable, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 039 C **House**, Burdick Road; House: gable-front, c.1915; Outbuildings: milk house, windmill, tool shed; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 040 N **Willard Friday Farm**, 250 E; House: upright-and-wing, c.1870; Outbuildings: basement barn, chicken house, tool shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 041 O **Weller House**, 1200 N; House: upright-and-wing, c.1870; Outbuildings: stable, granary, windmill, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 042 C **St. Patrick's Cemetery**, Old State Road 49; c.1853-present; Religion (108)
- 043 N **A.T.& T. Building**, Fifth Street; Neoclassical, c.1930; Architecture, Communications (108)



041

- 044 C **Farm**, 100 N; House: gabled-ell, c.1890; Outbuildings: dairy barn, hog barn, granary, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 045 C **House**, Beam Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (108)
- 046 C **House**, Beam Street; I-house, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 047 C **House**, Howe Road; Bungalow, 1924; Architecture (108)
- 048 C **House**, Beam Street; T-plan, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 049 N **Wilson House**, U.S. 20; Tudor Revival, 1927; Architecture (108)



049

- 050 N **The Coronado Lodge**, U.S. 20; Colonial Revival, 1934; Architecture, Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation (108)



050

- 051 O **Joseph Bailly Homestead**, Mineral Springs Road, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; House: double-pile/Colonial Revival, 1833/1917; Studio: Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1880; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (108) NHL/HABS/NR



051

- 052 C **House**, Howe Road; Gabled-ell, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (108)



**Joseph Bailly Homestead (05051)** A two-story house was built by Joseph Bailly, a French Canadian trader about 1830. Bailly came to the area in 1822 and built a trading post where he dealt with the local Indians. Bailly also operated a tavern and made plans to lay out the town of Baillytown.

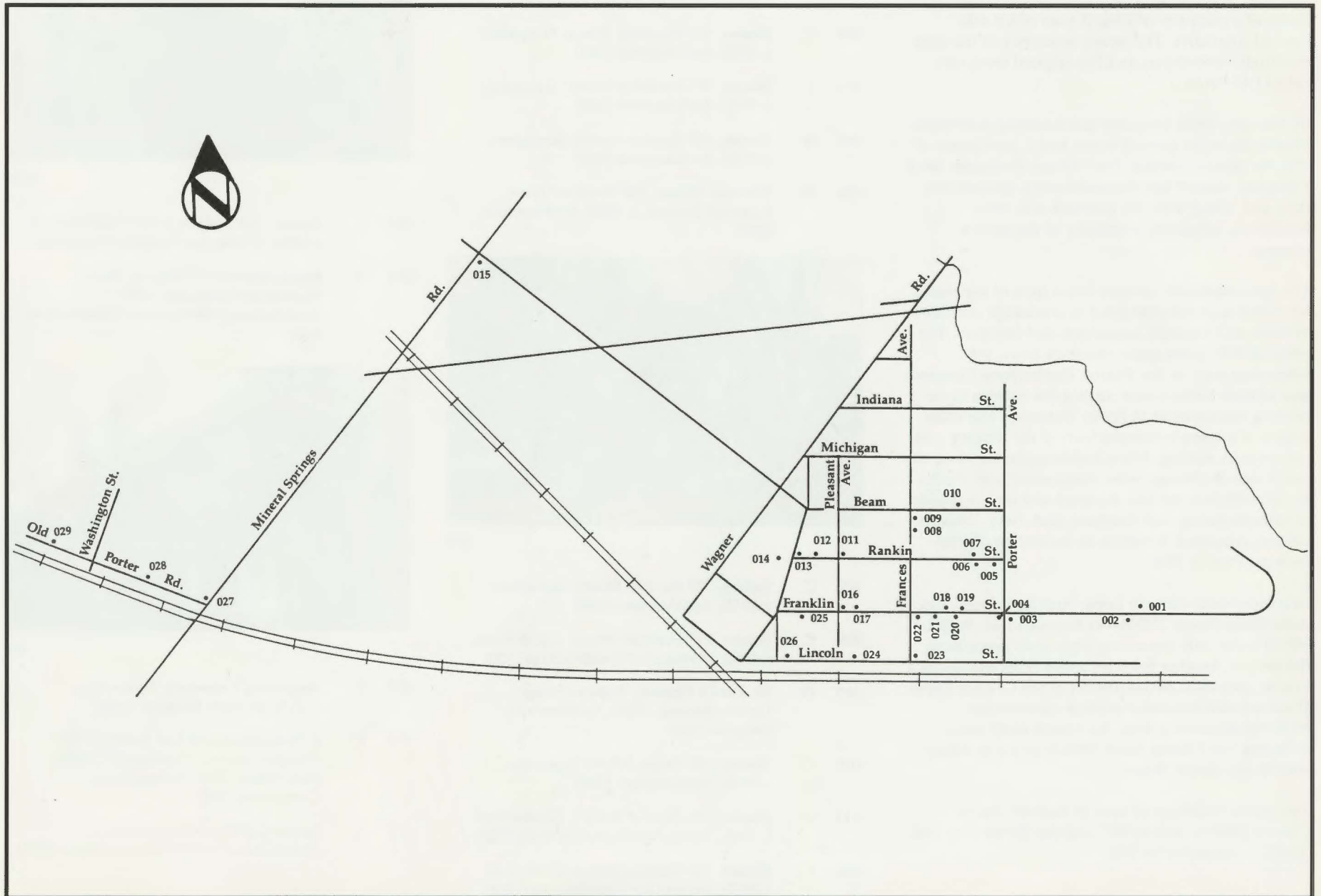
053 N **House, SR 149; House: Free Classic, 1909; Outbuilding: milk house; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**

054 C **House, SR 149; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (108)**



**Opera House, Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

# Porter Scattered Sites (06001-029)



The town of Porter was originally located a half-mile east of the present business district. It began when a strip of land was sold by Isaac and Priscilla Cornell to the New Albany and Salem Railroad on July 10, 1851. Additional land was sold to the railroad between 1851 and 1870, and the train stop was named Porter in honor of a company official. A post office was opened soon after. The center of activity in the area eventually moved east and the original town was called Old Porter.

By the early 1880s the town was booming with eight brickyards, eight general stores and a population of 250. An Illinois concern, the Chicago Hydraulic Brick Company, moved into the community around this time and, along with the railroads and other brickyards, employed a majority of the town's citizens.

The late nineteenth century was a time of expansion for Porter as developers tried to encourage outsiders to settle and establish businesses and factories. The panic of 1893 drove many residents away, yet companies such as the Warren Featherbone Company and a pickle factory were among the various firms offering employment to Porter residents. The main source of income before the turn of the century was always brickmaking. Many buildings here and on the south side of Chicago were constructed with Porter bricks until the clay was depleted and new methods of manufacturing took business elsewhere. Enough citizens remained, however, to encourage official incorporation in 1908.

One nineteenth-century home built from local brick is the Beam House (06014) on Wagner Road. Built in 1883 it is the only remaining high-style home from the period. Another brick structure from that era is a simple, gabled-ell house (06026) at 106 Lincoln Street. There are also a number of brick commercial buildings remaining from the town's early years including the Pillman Block (06024) and a building (06023) on Lincoln Street.

Two public buildings of note include St. Paul's Church (06009) built in 1887 and the Porter City Hall (06022) constructed in 1913.

No.	Rtg.	Description
001	C	House, 444 Franklin Street; English Cottage, c.1920; Architecture (108)
002	C	House, 445 Franklin Street; English Cottage, c.1920; Architecture (108)
003	C	House, 401 Franklin Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (108)
004	C	House, 353 Franklin Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (108)
005	N	House, 347 Rankin Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (108)
006	N	Pillman House, 343 Rankin Street; Colonial Revival, c.1930; Architecture (108)



006

007	C	House, 329 Rankin Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (108)
008	C	House, 217 Frances Street; Gable-front, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (108)
009	O	St. Paul's Church, Frances Street; Gothic Revival, 1887; Architecture, Religion (108)
010	C	House, 320 Beam Street; Bungalow, c.1930; Architecture (108)
011	C	House, 200 Rankin Street; Gable-front, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (108)
012	C	House, 116 Rankin Street; Gabled-ell, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (108)



009

013	C	House, 112 Rankin Street; Gable-front, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (108)
014	N	Beam House, 116 Wagner Road; Gabled-ell/Italianate, 1883; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)



014

015	C	Augsburg Cemetery, Beam Street; c.1878-present; Religion (108)
016	C	P. Hokanson and Son Grocery, 200 Franklin Street; Nineteenth Century Functional, 1895; Architecture, Commerce (108)
017	N	Duplex, 208 Franklin Street; Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture (108)



017

- 018 N **House, 320 Franklin Street; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 019 C **House, 334 Franklin Street; Gable-front/Free Classic, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 020 C **House, 335 Franklin Street; Gable-front, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 021 C **House, 315 Franklin Street; American four-square, c.1925; Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 022 N **Porter City Hall, Franklin Street; Craftsman, 1913; Architecture, Politics/Government (108)**



022

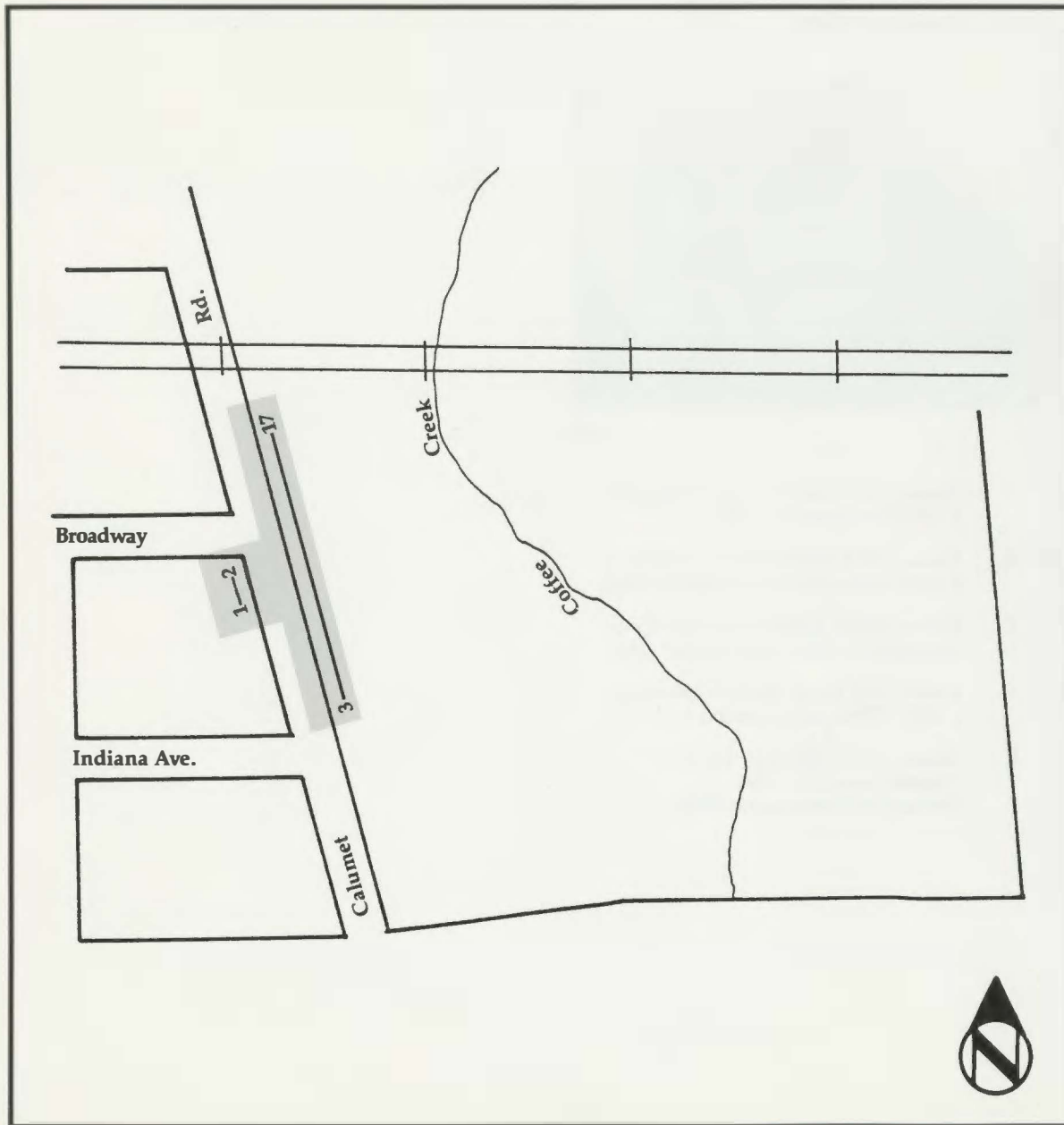
- 023 N **Commercial Building, 302 Lincoln Street; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1905; Architecture, Commerce (108)**
- 024 N **Pillman Block, Lincoln Street; Italianate, 1891; Architecture, Commerce (108)**



024

- 025 C **House, 125 Franklin Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (108)**
- 026 N **House, 106 Lincoln Street; Gabled-ell, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 027 C **House, 388 S. Mineral Springs Road; Bungalow, c.1930; Architecture (108)**
- 028 N **House, Old Porter Road; Gable-front, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 029 C **House, 1300 Old Porter Road; Central-passage, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (108)**

# Chesterton Commercial Historic District (127-108-07001-017)



The town of Chesterton is the largest in Westchester Township. It was first named Coffee Creek and was located south of its present site. The tiny village had a post office as early as 1833. The name was later changed to Calumet after the river flowing north of town. When the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad came through the township in 1852, the town moved closer to the tracks. After the Civil War the town's name was changed to Chesterton to reflect the township's name and to avoid confusion with the town named Calumet in Illinois.

Chesterton was incorporated twice. An initial attempt was made in 1869 but when the town's debts could not be paid with local taxes the attempt failed. The town was finally incorporated in 1899 after it emerged as the most important business center in northern Porter County.

Chesterton's growth and prosperity was due to its location on the railroad and to the many merchants and manufacturers who located businesses here. At various times the town boasted several sawmills and cooperages (barrel factories), a washing machine factory and the Hillstrom Organ Company which moved from Chicago in 1880 and was Chesterton's main industry for many years.

The downtown business district still reflects the development of local prosperity. Good examples include a commercial building (07002) on the corner of Calumet Road and Broadway and the Chesterton Tribune Building (07003) on the east side of Calumet Road, one of the twentieth century structures built after the disastrous fire of 1902 which destroyed much of the downtown area.

As a result, most of Chesterton's commercial area was built during the early twentieth century. The Chesterton Tribune Building (07003), the Chesterton City Hall (07017) and the Hoham Block (07007) are representative of a prosperous railroad town.

Today, Chesterton remains as one of the county's most viable economic centers.

**No. Rtg. Description**

**Broadway (South Side)**

No Sites

**Indiana Avenue (North Side)**

No Sites

**North Calumet Road (West Side)**

001 132- I.O.O.F. Lodge; Twentieth Century  
134 Functional, c.1905 (C)

002 130 Commercial Building; Queen Anne,  
c.1895 (N)



002

**North Calumet Road (East Side)**

003 193 Chesterton Tribune Building; Twentieth  
Century Functional, c.1905 (C)

004 141 Smith Block; Twentieth Century  
Functional, c.1905 (C)

005 139 Commercial Building; Nineteenth  
Century Functional, c.1900 (C)



004



017

006 137 Commercial Building; Twentieth  
Century Functional, c.1920 (C)

007 135 Hoham Block; Twentieth Century  
Functional, c.1905 (C)

008 133 Commercial Building; Twentieth  
Century Functional, c.1940 (NC)

009 131 Commercial Building; Indeterminate,  
Indeterminate (NC)

010 129 Commercial Building; Nineteenth  
Century Functional, c.1900 (C)

011 127 Commercial Building; Nineteenth  
Century Functional, c.1900 (C)

012 125 Commercial Building; Twentieth  
Century Functional, c.1920 (C)

013 123 Commercial Building; Twentieth  
Century Functional, c.1910 (C)

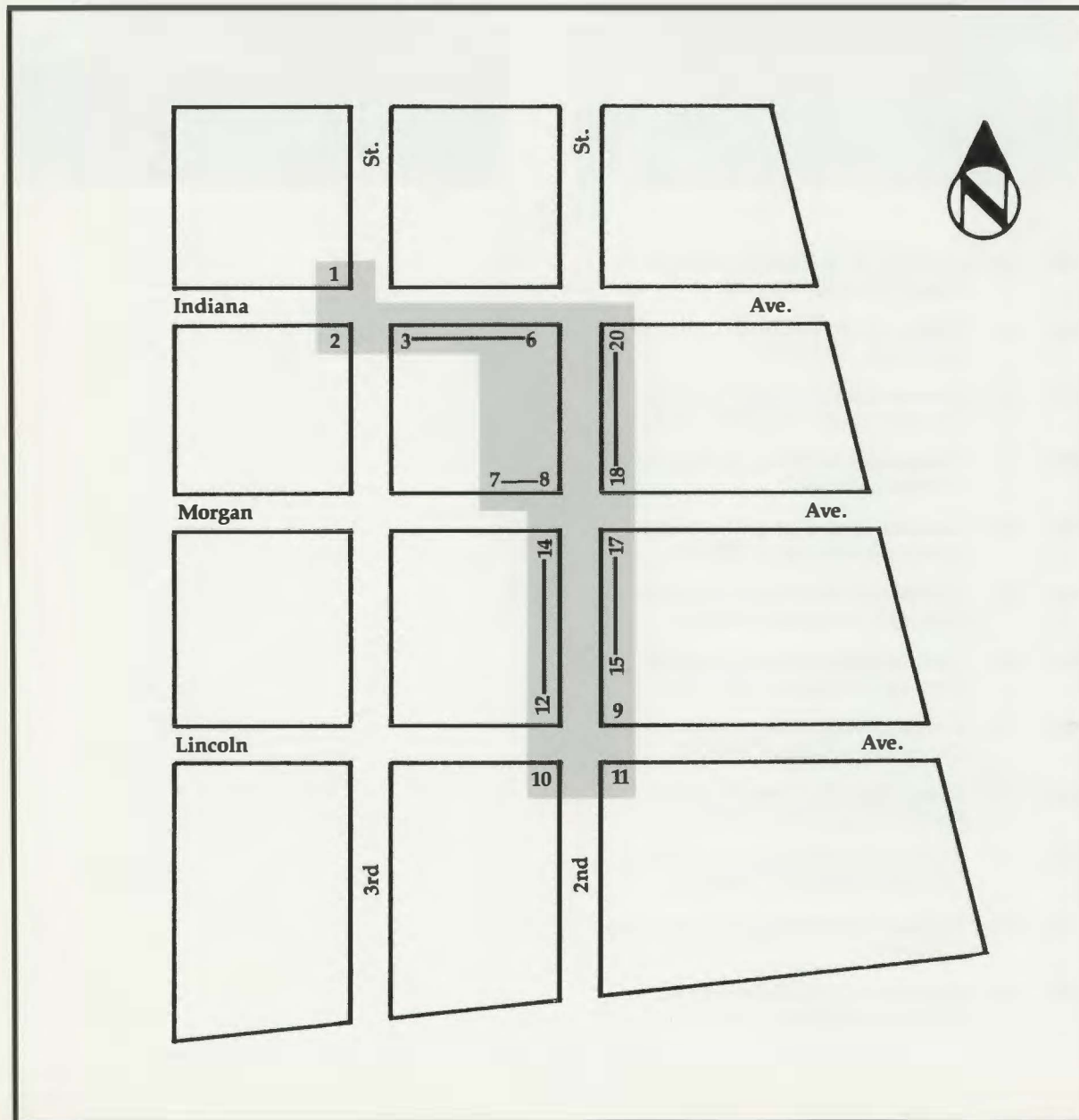
014 119 Commercial Building; Twentieth  
Century Functional, c.1905 (C)

015 117 Commercial Building; Twentieth  
Century Functional, c.1905 (C)

016 111 Commercial Building; Contemporary,  
c.1970 (NC)

017 109 Chesterton City Hall; Twentieth  
Century Functional, 1902 (N)

# Chesterton Residential Historic District (127-108-08001-020)



The Chesterton Residential Historic District lies just southwest of the town's business area. Most of the district's houses were built during the period 1870 to 1910, a time of tremendous economic growth in Chesterton.

The district's earliest house (08012) was built for Martin Young about 1870. It is the area's finest remaining example of the Italianate style. More typical of the district's late nineteenth century architecture is a Queen Anne-style house (08014) on Second Street.

The majority of the district's houses date from the early twentieth century. Two houses (08005, 08006) on Indiana Avenue, both built about 1905, are typical of the middle class housing of the period. Two Colonial Revival style houses (08018, 08019) illustrate different interpretations of this popular revival style.

Two of the district's religious structures should be mentioned. St. Patrick's Catholic Church (08001) was built in 1876. Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church (08011) was one of two Swedish congregations in Chesterton. Both buildings were constructed in the Gothic Revival style.

## No. Add. Description

### West Indiana Avenue (North Side)

001 302 **St. Patrick's Catholic Church;**  
Gothic Revival, c.1885 (O)

### West Indiana Avenue (South Side)

002 303 **House;** American four-square,  
c.1910 (C)

003 221 **House;** Gable-front/Queen Anne,  
c.1910 (C)

004 211 **House;** Gable-front, c.1910 (NC)

005 209 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905 (N)





**St. Patrick's Catholic Church (08001)** The congregation built the town's first church in 1857 with assistance from the Lake Shore and Michigan South Railroad. The present church, the congregation's second, was completed in 1876.

**006 203 House; Free Classic, c.1905 (N)**

**West Morgan Avenue (North Side)**

No Sites

**West Morgan Avenue (South Side)**

No Sites

**Lincoln Avenue (North Side)**

**009 144 House; Queen Anne, c.1900 (N)**

**Lincoln Avenue (South Side)**

**010 201 House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)**

**011 NA Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church; Gothic Revival, c.1880 (C)**

**3rd Street (West Side)**

No Sites

**3rd Street (East Side)**

No Sites

**2nd Street (West Side)**

**012 324 Martin Young House; Italianate, c.1880 (O)**



**Martin Young House (08012)** This brick Italianate-style house was built during the 1870s for Martin Young. The house remained in the Young family until the 1950s.

**013 306 House; Gabled-ell, c.1895 (C)**

**014 302 House; Queen Anne, c.1885 (O)**



**014**

**2nd Street (East Side)**

**015 307 House; Free Classic, c.1905 (C)**

**016 301 House; T-plan/Italianate, c.1880/c.1910 (N)**

**017 227 House; Gable-front, c.1905 (C)**

**018 221 House; Colonial Revival, c.1905 (N)**

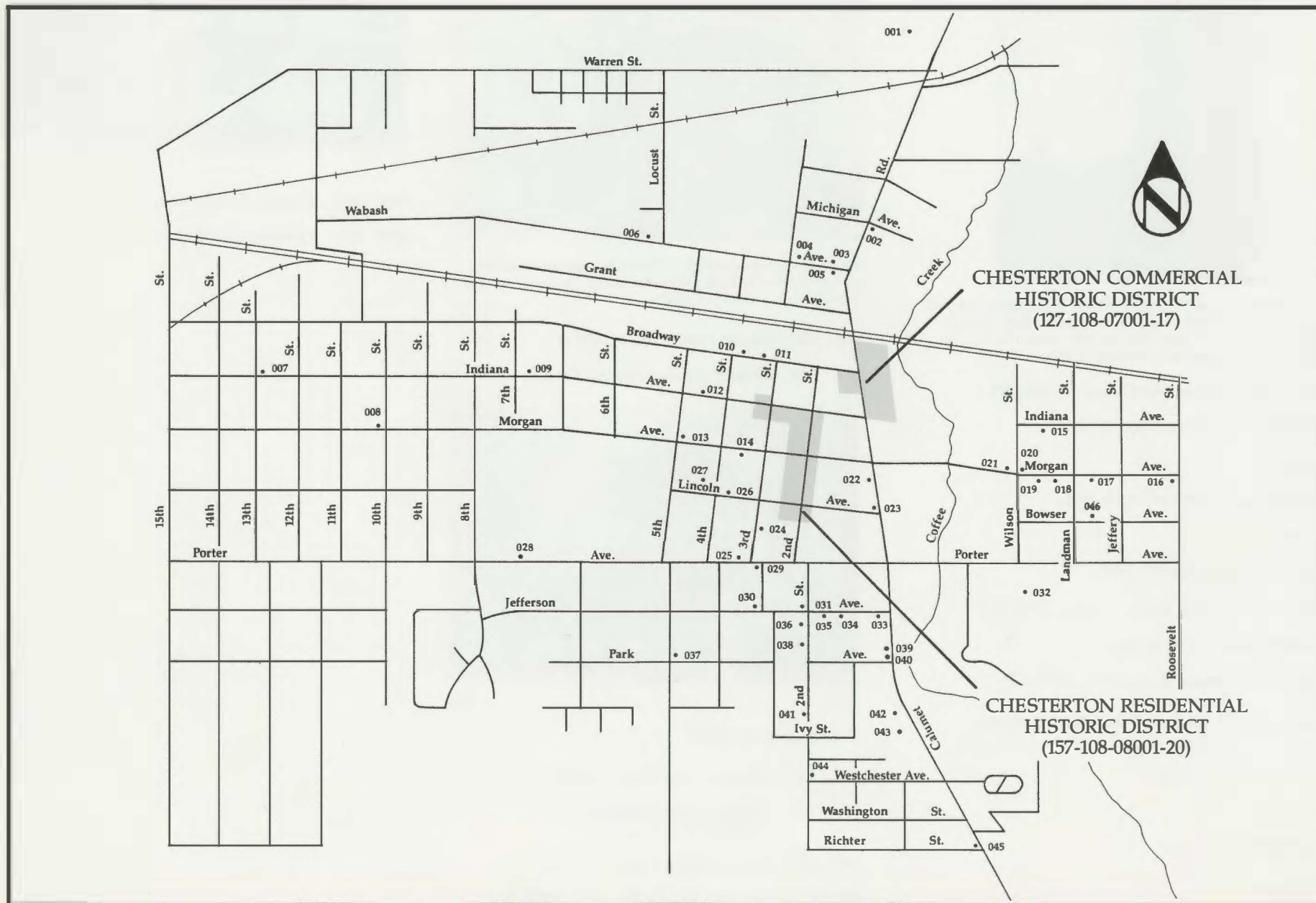


**018**

**019 215 House; Colonial Revival, c.1930 (N)**

**020 NA Parking Lot (NC)**

# Chesteron Scattered Sites (09001-046)



- No. Rtg. Description**
- 001 C **House**, 112 Hillstrom Street; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 002 C **House**, 226 Calumet Road; Pyramidal-roof, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 003 C **House**, 108 Wabash Avenue; Gable-front, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 004 C **House**, 112 Wabash Avenue; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (108)
- 005 C **Commercial Building**, 221 Calumet Road; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1925; Architecture, Commerce (108)
- 006 N **House**, 201 Locust Street; Hall-and-parlor, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (108)



006

- 007 C **House**, 168 13th Street; Bungalow, c.1910; Architecture (108)
- 008 C **House**, 224 10th Street; American four-square, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 009 C **House**, 127 7th Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (108)
- 010 C **New York Central Freight Depot**, 123 4th Street; Twentieth Century Functional, 1914; Architecture, Transportation (108)

- 011 O **New York Central Passenger Depot**, 220 Broadway; Spanish Eclectic, 1924; Architecture, Transportation (108)



*Chesterton New York Central Passenger Depot (09011) The depot was built in 1914 for use as a passenger station. It is now used as offices for a local utility company.*

- 012 N **House**, 408 W. Indiana Avenue; Gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 013 N **House**, 424 W. Morgan Avenue; Gabled-ell, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (107)



013

- 014 C **House**, 315 W. Morgan Avenue; T-plan, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (108)

- 015 C **J. Nordstrom House**, 310 E. Indiana Avenue; Gable-front, 1919 (John Nordstrom, builder); Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 016 C **House**, 600 E. Morgan Avenue; Gable-front/Craftsman, c.1915; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 017 C **House**, 412 E. Morgan Avenue; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1935; Architecture (108)
- 018 C **House**, 324 E. Morgan Avenue; Gable-front, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 019 N **Oliver Johnson House**, 399 E. Morgan Avenue; Dutch Colonial Revival, 1922; Architecture (108)
- 020 C **House**, 303 E. Morgan Avenue; American four-square, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 021 N **Morgan House**, 229 E. Morgan Avenue; Craftsman, 1911; Architecture (108)
- 022 C **Smith Cottage**, 420 Calumet Road; Hall-and-parlor, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 023 N **Myron Smith House**, 428 Calumet Road; Gabled-ell/Italianate, 1876; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)



023

- 024 C House, 415 3rd Street; Gable-front, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 025 N House, 438 3rd Street; T-plan/Free Classic, c.1905; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 026 N Bartell House, Lincoln Avenue; Queen Anne, c.1905; Architecture (108)



026

- 027 C House, Lincoln Avenue; Gabled-ell, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 028 O Brown Mansion, W. 700 Porter Avenue; Queen Anne, 1885 (Cicero Hine, architect); Architecture (108)



*George Brown Mansion (09028) This Queen Anne-style house was completed in 1885 with ten rooms and a ballroom built into the office area. Brown had originally settled in La Porte County, then lived in Jackson Township before having this house built. The house was purchased by the Duneland Schools in 1963 and now serves as their administration building.*

- 029 C House, 303 W. Porter Avenue; Craftsman Bungalow, c.1910; Architecture (108)
- 030 C House, 524 3rd Street; T-plan, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 031 N House, 202 Jefferson Avenue; Gable-front/Free Classic, c.1895; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 032 C Chesterton Cemetery, E. Porter Avenue; c.1835-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (108)
- 033 C House, 127 Jefferson Avenue; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (108)
- 034 C House, 143 Jefferson Avenue; Gable-front/Queen Anne, c.1905; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 035 C House, 149 Jefferson Avenue; Gable-front, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 036 C House, 616 2nd Street; Free Classic, c.1905; Architecture (108)
- 037 C House, 422 Park Avenue; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (108)
- 038 N Bartels House, 669 2nd Street; English Cottage, c.1925; Architecture (108)



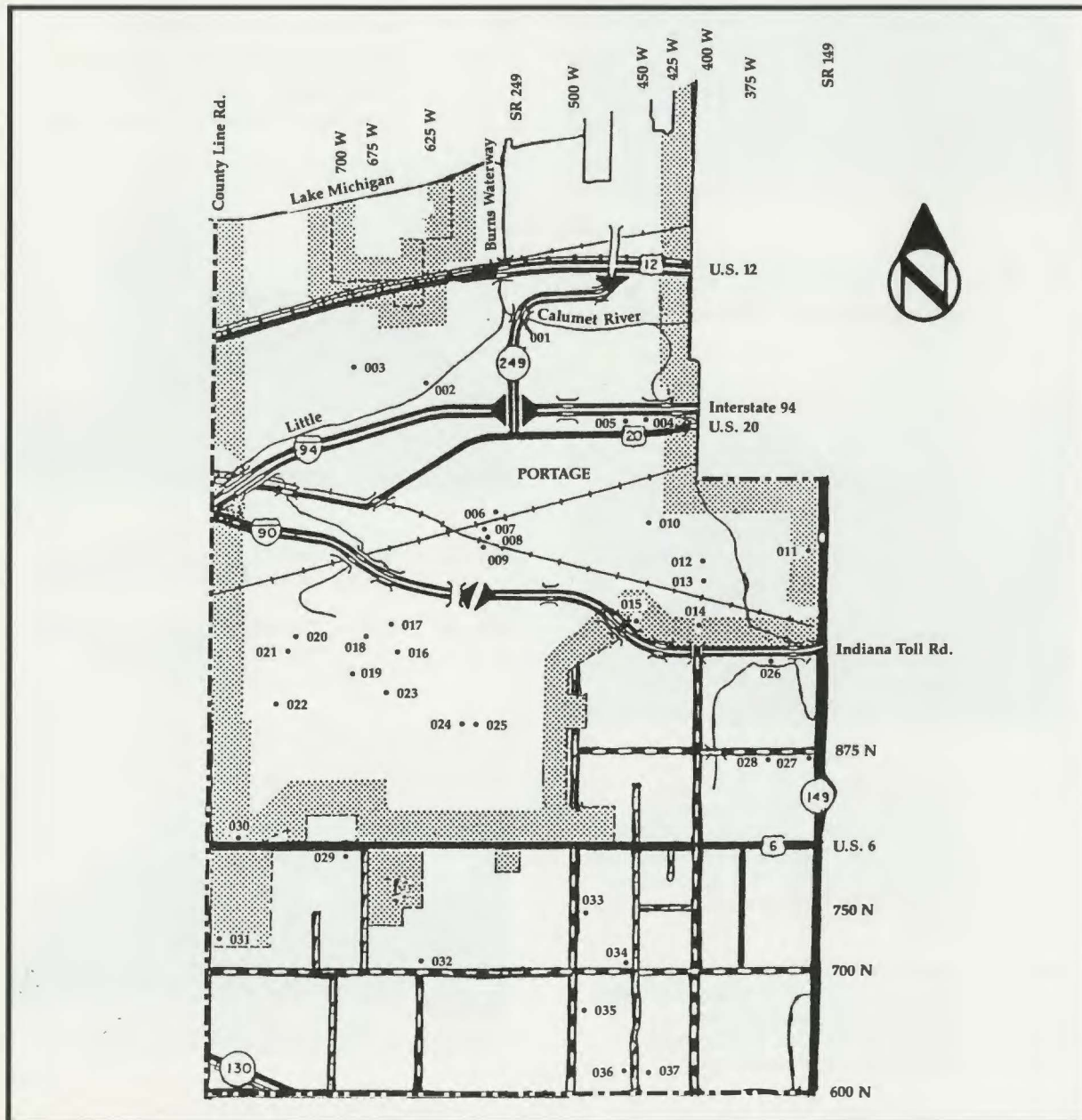
038

- 039 C House, 614 Calumet Road; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (108)
- 040 C House, 622 Calumet Road; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (108)
- 041 C House, 720 2nd Street; Gable-front, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 042 N Shady Lawn Florist and Nursery, 726 Calumet Road; Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture (108)
- 043 C House, 744 Calumet Road; Gable-front, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 044 C Younger House, 238 Westchester Avenue; American four-square, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 045 C Commercial Building, 1002 Calumet Road; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920; Architecture, Commerce (108)
- 046 O Norris B. Coombs House, 411 Bowser Avenue; Lustron, 1950; Architecture (108)



046

# Portage Township (10001-037)



Portage Township is located in the northwest corner of Porter County. Its northern section borders on Lake Michigan and consists of sandy hills which are bounded on the south by the Little Calumet River. South of the river is a level prairie with rich soil that attracted early inhabitants to the area. The first settlers were the families of Jacob Wolf, Berrett Dorr and Reuben Hurlburt who arrived in the spring of 1834. The township was created by the organization and division of Porter County in 1836 and was probably named for the former home of early settlers from Portage County, Ohio.

Early villages were located along the railroad lines which have crossed the township since the middle of the nineteenth century. Crisman was laid out by its namesake, B. G. Crisman, along the Michigan Central line. A post office was set up here in 1871 and the community had the first store in the area. McCool, named for a pioneer family, was located in a triangle between the Baltimore and Ohio and two other early lines. Small businesses located here and by 1910 the two villages were of comparable size although both now remain only as crossroads. A small station called Dune Park was also erected a mile and a half south of Lake Michigan on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern line. This site also never grew into a viable community and is now the site for the Port of Indiana. Today's communities include Portage, Ogden Dunes and South Haven, all begun and organized in the twentieth century.

A variety of structures remain as evidence of the township's early settlers and communities. The Italianate-style Josephus Wolf House (10034), built in 1875, and the Elmer E. Wolf House (10037), erected 15 years later, are outstanding examples of one early family who prospered and built prestigious homes in the township. School buildings in Crisman (10008, 10009) and McCool (10012) show the ongoing interest in erecting substantial structures for children's education in these early communities. Fine examples of the township's agricultural heritage are

farmsteads on Samuelson Road (10010) and U. S. 6 (20030).

**No. Rtg. Description**

- 001 O **Crisman Road Bridge (County Bridge No. 1013),** Crisman Road; Parker Through Truss, c.1920; Engineering, Transportation (520)



001

- 002 C **Farm, Stagecoach Road; House:** American four-square, c.1920; **Outbuildings:** English barn, smokestack; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (520)

- 003 C **House, Stagecoach Road; Gable Front,** c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (520)

- 004 C **House, Samuelson Road; Bungalow,** c.1915; Architecture (520)

- 005 C **House, Samuelson Road; Bungalow,** c.1925; Architecture (520)

- 006 C **House, Crisman Road; Bungalow,** c.1935; Architecture (520)

- 007 C **House, Crisman Road, Crisman;** Craftsman Bungalow, c.1910; Architecture (520)

- 008 N **Crisman High School, Crisman Road,** Crisman; Neoclassical, c.1890/1922 (C. F. Lembke, architect; McClay and Brady, builders); Architecture, Education (520)



008

- 009 O **Portage Township High School,** Crisman Road, Crisman; Neoclassical, 1928; Architecture, Education (520)



009

- 010 N **Farm, Samuelson Road; House:** Queen Anne, c.1880; **Outbuildings:** English barns, milk house, tool shed, smokehouse, chicken house, windmill, privy, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (520)

- 011 C **Farm, Lenburg Road; House:** T-plan, 1896; **Outbuildings:** stable, hog house, corncribs, privies, tool shed, chicken house, silo; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (520)

- 012 N **McCool School, McCool Road;** Nineteenth Century Functional, 1896; Architecture, Education (520)

- 013 C **Wyant House, McCool Road, McCool;** Bungalow, c.1910; Architecture (520)

- 014 N **McCool Church and Cemetery,** McCool Road, McCool; **Church:** Gothic Revival, c.1915; **Cemetery:** c.1855-present; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Religion (520)



014

- 015 C **House, Central Avenue; Gabled-ell,** c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (520)

- 016 N **Calvary Cemetery, Office: Craftsman,** c.1916; **Cemetery,** c.1910-present; Architecture, Religion (520)



016

- 017 C **House**, 5630 Central Avenue, Portage; Bungalow, c.1905; Architecture (520)
- 018 C **Isbey House**, 5588 Central Avenue, Portage; House: gabled-ell, c.1885; Outbuildings: granary, privy, garage; Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 019 N **Temple Bethel Cemetery of Gary**, Willowdale Road, Portage; Service Building: Twentieth Century Functional, c.1916; Cemetery: c.1916-present; Architecture, Ethnic Heritage, Religion (520)



019

- 020 C **Portage Township District School**, Dombey Road, Portage; T-plan/Italianate, c.1885; Architecture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 021 C **Blake Cemetery**, Blake Road, Portage; c.1850-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (520)
- 022 C **Koeppen House**, 5099 Stone Avenue, Portage; House: central-passagel/Italianate, c.1886; Outbuildings: pump house, windmill; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (520)

- 023 C **House**, 5616 Stone Avenue, Portage; Colonial Revival, c.1905; Architecture (520)
- 024 C **Anderson House**, 5779 Stone Avenue, Portage; Bungalow, 1927 (Walter Anderson, builder); Architecture (520)
- 025 C **House**, 5801 K. Stone Avenue, Portage; English Cottage, 1935 (Lawrence Anderson, builder); Architecture (520)
- 026 C **James Cemetery**, McCool Road; c.1850-c.1940; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (520)
- 027 N **Jentzen Farm**, 875 N; House: I-house, c.1860; Outbuildings: drive-in corncrib, milk house, granary, privy, brooder house; Agriculture, Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (N)
- 028 C **Robbings Cemetery**, 875 N; c.1836-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (520)
- 029 C **House**, U.S. 6; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1940 (Mike Sterlich, builder); Architecture (520)
- 030 C **Farm**, U.S. 6; House: gabled-ell, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, equipment shed, chicken house, privy, smokehouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 031 N **Farm**, County Line Road; House: cruciform-plan/Queen Anne, 1901; Outbuildings: English barn, milk house, chicken houses; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 032 C **House**, 700 N; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (520)
- 033 C **House**, 500 W; Gable-front, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 034 O **Josephus Wolf House**, 450 W; Italianate, c.1875; Architecture (520)



031



*Josephus Wolf House (10034) Wolf, one of Portage Township's early settlers, at one time owned over 4,500 acres in Porter County. He had this elegant Italianate-style house built in 1875.*

- 035 C **Farm**, 500 W; Houses: hall-and-parlor, c.1870; gabled-ell, c.1900; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, granary, chicken house, pumphouse, hog barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 036 C **Barn**, 450 W; English, c.1860; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 037 N **Elmer E. Wolf House**, 450 W; House: gable-front/Queen Anne, 1890; Outbuilding: summer kitchen; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (520)



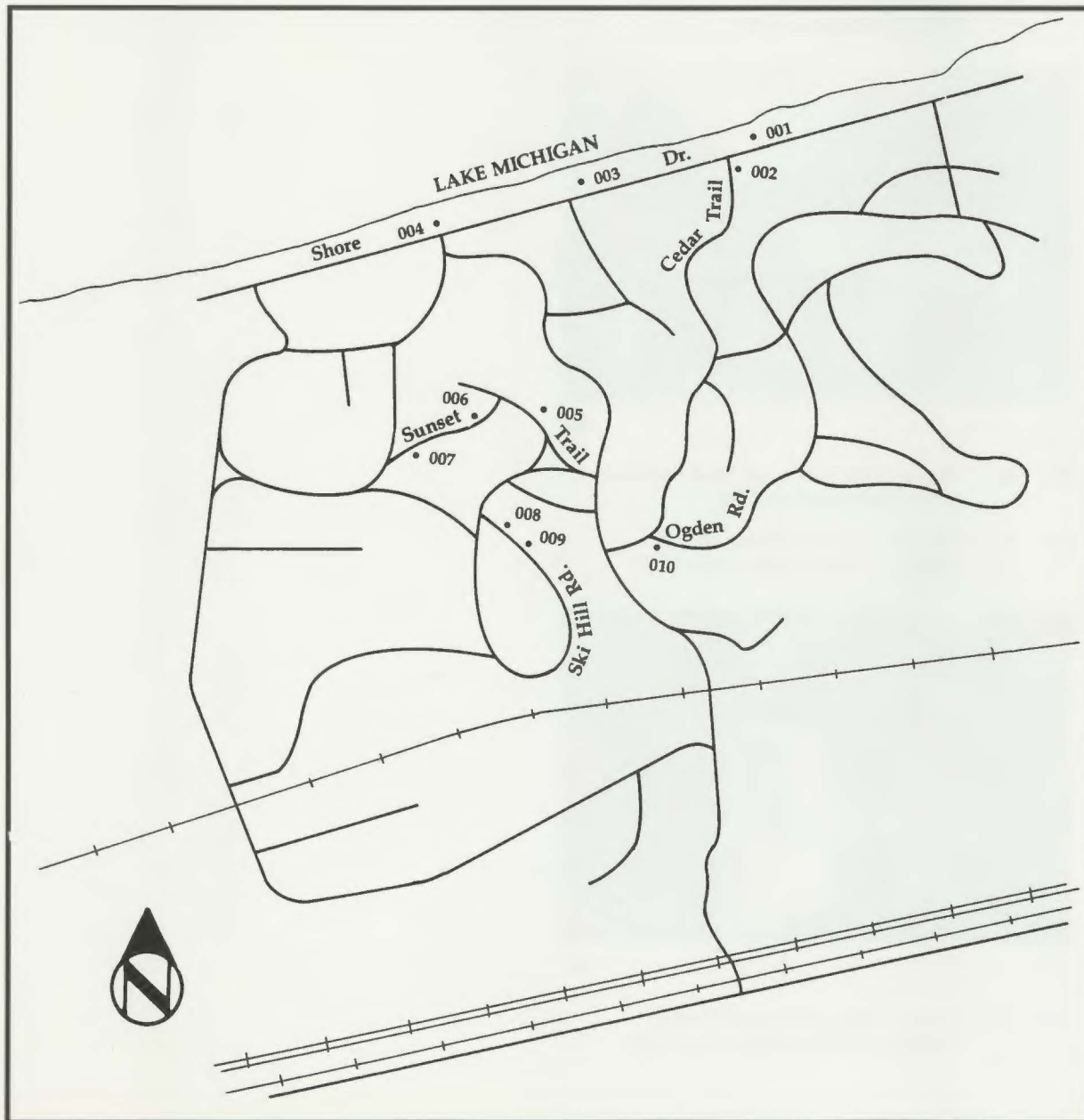
*Elmer Wolf House (10037) This 33-room house was built in 1890 for Elmer Wolf. Wolf's father, Josephus Wolf, was a prominent township resident. His house is located nearby.*



**Josephus Wolf House (10034), Portage Township. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**



# Ogden Dunes Scattered Sites (11001-010)



The town of Ogden Dunes is located on the shores of Lake Michigan in the northern section of Portage Township. It is a small town consisting of a few hundred houses scattered around and on heavily wooded dunes. The land was purchased by Samuel Reck from the estate of Francis Ogden in 1923. Reck and two others laid out the town a year later. The town has grown from 50 residents in 1930, almost 800 in the late 1950s to over 1,000 today. The town was officially incorporated in 1925 so that the residents would be assured of a right of way across the New York Central Railroad tracks which separated much of the town from the Dunes Highway.

The developers intended that the town would become a resort community with a golf course, clubhouse and hotel. Those plans were dropped as few bought into the new development. Sand roads made horse-drawn wagons the most practical means to get around the town until the main streets were improved with cinders in 1931. In the later 1920s Ogden Dunes was noted for having the largest ski jump in the country. International skiing competitions were held on this 30-story high, 500 foot long slide until it was dismantled in 1932.

Two early houses (11008, 11009) on Ski Hill Road are simple yet stylish homes built on the steep and lovely wooded hills of Ogden Dunes. Later structures along the beach include two outstanding houses (11001, 11004) which reflect the area's emergence as a fashionable and exclusive residential area in Porter County.

No.	Rtg.	Description
001	O	House, Shore Drive; Colonial Revival, c.1930; Architecture (704)
002	N	House, Cedar Trail; Spanish Eclectic, c.1930; Architecture (704)
003	N	House, 86 Shore Drive; Craftsman, c.1925; Architecture (704)



001

005 C House, 18 Sunset Trail; English Cottage, c.1930; Architecture (520)

006 C House, 26 Sunset Trail; English Cottage, c.1930; Architecture (520)

007 N House, 3 Sunset Trail; International, 1941; Architecture (520)



007

008 N House, 7 Ski Hill Road; Tudor Revival, c.1930; Architecture (520)

009 N House, 15 Ski Hill Road; Spanish Eclectic, c.1925; Architecture (520)



009

010 N House, 127 Ogden Road; English Cottage, c.1925; Architecture (520)



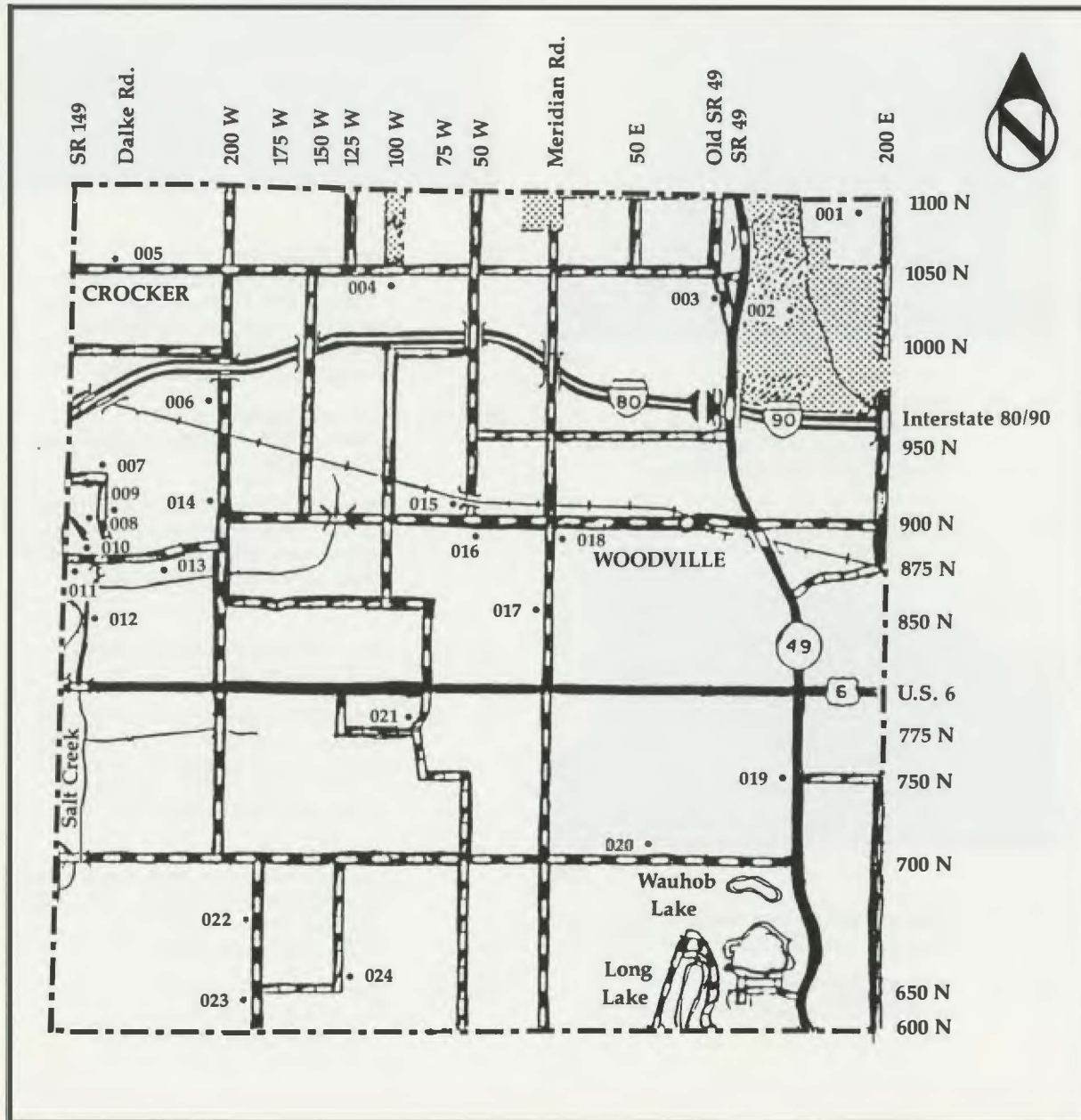
003

004 N Sykes House, 114 Shore Drive; French Eclectic, c.1915; Architecture (704)



004

# Liberty Township (15001-024)



Liberty Township was organized by the county board of commissioners in 1836. The township was once heavily timbered which caused a great deal of land speculation and slow settlement. Long Lake lies in the lower southeast corner and connects with Flint Lake in Center Township. Coffee Creek, which lies in the northeast corner, and Salt Creek, which flows along the western border, are the township's two major streams.

The township's first settler was Owen Crumpacker who came in 1834, followed by William Downing and Jerry Todhunter. Several other settlers arrived in the following years and three settlements were established: the Salt Creek Settlement in the township's western section; the Zane Settlement in the central; and the Dillingham Settlement in the eastern section.

There were a large number of mills built in the township, none of which survive today. The first mill was built in 1836 on Damon Run by Samuel Olinger. Another early mill was built in 1838 by William Gossett on the east bank of Salt Creek. About 1854 Brown and Sellers built a sawmill on Coffee Creek. However, the mill was short-lived and fell into disrepair. In 1870, David Long built another mill just below the site of the old mill. In 1875 Long replaced it with a new gristmill at a cost of between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Unfortunately all that remains is a visible dry mill race adjacent to a house (15002) on 1050 N.

In 1851 a plank road was built from Valparaiso to Michigan City in La Porte County. By the late 19th century, a number of railroads passed through the township. The Baltimore and Ohio, the Wabash Railroad, and the Elgin, Joliet Eastern Railroad all came through Liberty Township. The village of Crocker was located at the junction of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern (EJE) and the Baltimore and Ohio lines. Much of the land on which Crocker was laid out was owned by Charles La Haven, Sr. and his brother, Fred. In 1891 La Haven sold a portion of his

land to the Wabash Railroad and a few years later the EJE Railroad purchased adjoining lands. Charles La Haven, Jr. opened the town's first saloon and Gottlieb Grieger owned the first grocery store which also housed the post office. As Crocker grew and prospered a small cigar factory, a blacksmith shop and a butcher shop opened. The village even boasted a tomato canning factory called the Quaker Canning and Preserving Company started in 1899 but it lasted just a few years. Although much of the town's architecture has been significantly altered, a house (15005) on Crocker Street stands as a typical example of the simple vernacular architecture in this once thriving railroad town.

Woodville Junction, later called Woodville, was a small village that developed along the B & O railroad line. Woodville was also a stop on the Gary-Valparaiso Interurban electrical car line. In 1906, a group of Chicago businessmen had vision of operating an electric train from New York to Chicago. By 1910 only a route between Gary and La Porte with connections to Chesterton and Valparaiso at Woodville opened. Many Gary steelworkers rode the line as well as vacationers who frequented Long Lake and Flint Lake in central Porter County. Despite protests from local residents, the Interurban line declared bankruptcy and ceased running on October 23, 1938.

Reflecting its early settlement, the township's architecture includes a number of mid-nineteenth century houses. A house (15006) on 200 W is one of the county's few single-pen houses, an early house type. Two houses (15002, 15004) on 1050 N are good examples of the hall-and-parlor homes. A house (15003) on Old SR 49 is a fine early example of the I-house in brick construction.

- 003 N Farm, Old SR 49; House; I-house/Italianate, c.1860; Outbuildings: English barn, silo, smokehouse, sheds, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)



003

- 004 N House, 1050 N; House: single-pen/hall-and-parlor, c.1850/c.1860; Outbuildings: summer kitchen, sheds; Vernacular/Construction (108)



004

- 005 C House, 1873 Crocker Street, Crocker; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (108)
- 006 N House, 200 W; Single-pen, c.1850/c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (108)



006

- 007 C Farm, Dalke Road; House: hall-and-parlor/gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1860/c.1885; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, corncrib, chicken house, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 008 C Gossett Cemetery, SR 149; c.1840-c.1880; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (108)
- 009 N Farm, Dalke Road; House: gable-front, c.1875; Outbuildings: livestock barn, smokehouse, windmill, chicken house, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 010 C House, 875 N; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (108)
- 011 N Farm, 875 N; House: hall-and-parlor/I-house, c.1850/c.1870; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, sheds, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 012 N Farm, SR 149; House: upright-and-wing, c.1885; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, drive-in corncrib, windmill, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 013 C Mill, 875 N; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1860; Industry, Vernacular/Construction (108)

**No. Rtg. Description**

- 001 C Barn, 1100 N; Round, c.1915; Agriculture, Architecture (108)
- 002 C House, 1050 N; Hall-and-parlor/I-house, c.1860/c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (108)



011

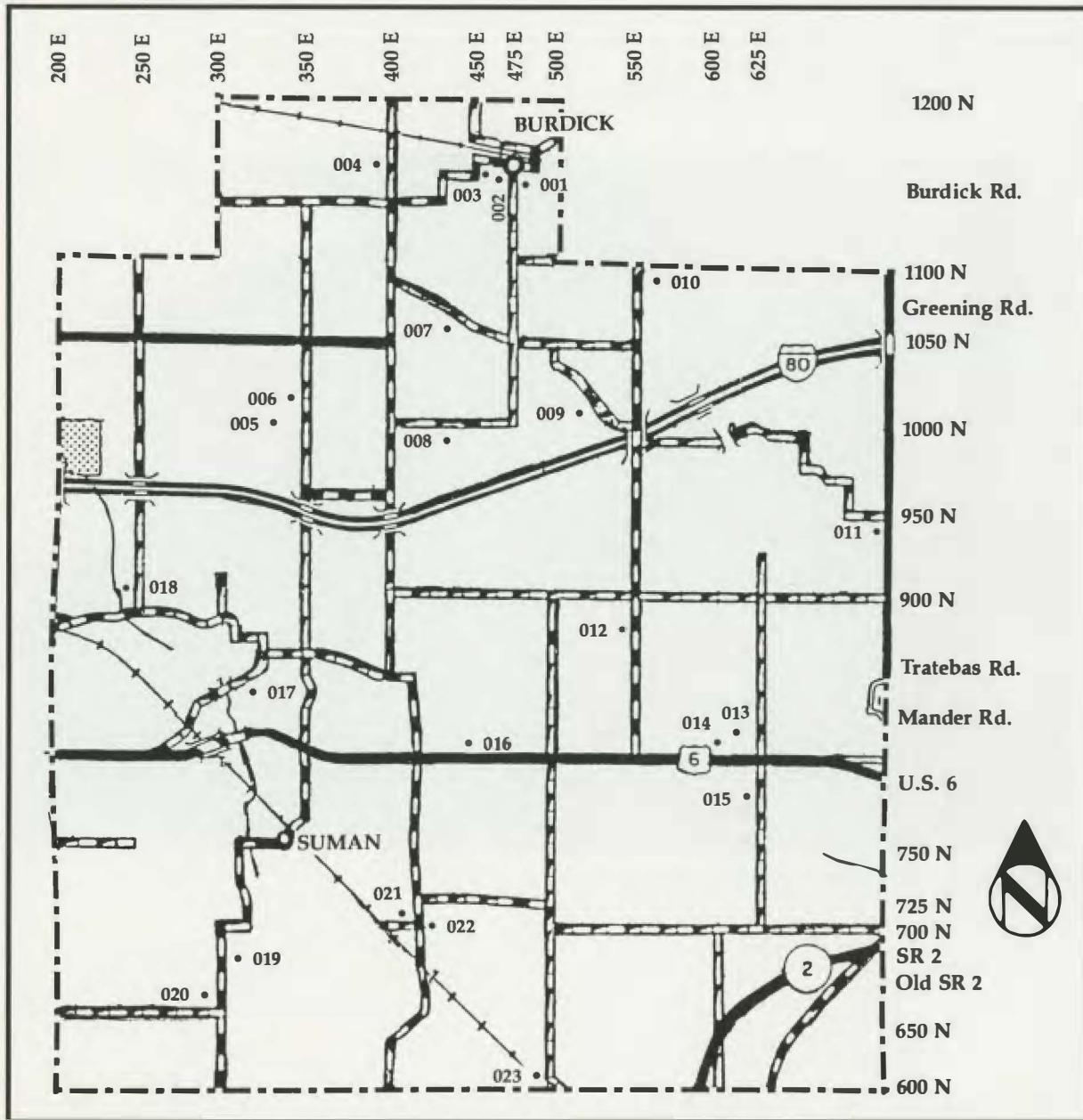
- 014 C **Farm, 200 W; House: gabled-ell, c.1870; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, drive-in corncrib, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 015 C **Farm, 900 N; House: gabled-ell/I-house, c.1860; Outbuildings: English barn, milk house, tool shed, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 016 C **Farm, 900 N; House: hall-and-parlor/gabled-ell, c.1860/c.1890; Outbuildings: barn, silo, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 017 C **House, Meridian Road; Cottage, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 018 C **Farm, Meridian Road; House: Bungalow, c.1927; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, chicken house, windmill, milk house, drive-in corncrib, shed; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 019 C **Suman Cemetery, SR 49; c.1860-c.1944; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (108)**
- 020 C **House, 700 N; Double-pile, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 021 C **Farm, 75 W; House: Free Classic, c.1910; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, milk house, windmill; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**

- 022 C **Butternut Springs House, 175 W; Cottage, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (108)**
- 023 C **Kimball Cemetery, 175 W; c.1850-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (108)**
- 024 C **Farm, 125 W; House: I-house, c.1870; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silos, windmill, pumphouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**



**Hunt House, Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

# Jackson Township (20001-023)



Jackson Township was established by the first board of county commissioners in 1836. Much of the topography is hilly with a small body of water called Clear Lake on its eastern border. Much of the township was heavily timbered when the first settlers arrived. Two theories exist as to the origin of the township's name. The first claims it was named in honor of an early settler named Lemuel Jackson. The other theory suggests that it was named in honor of Andrew Jackson, who was president at the time of Porter County's organization.

The first settler in Jackson Township was Asahel K. Paine who came to the area in 1834. The first tavern was opened in 1836 by Mr. Page. The first sawmill was built by Lemuel Jackson on Coffee Creek about 1835. Farther down stream Mr. Casteel built a gristmill and in 1856 Smith and Becker built a second gristmill. Of the many mills that were built in Jackson Township only one is standing today. Located at the intersection of Tratebas Road and 250 E this mill (20018) was built by Christian Long and his son Fred in 1887. It was last used as a mill by Edmund Tratebas in 1926. The mill was bought by the N. E. Hopkins family in 1957 who renovated the building into a residence.

Several small villages were established in the township. Jackson Center had a post office which opened in 1856. The first store was opened in 1874 by J. S. Sanders. Little remains of this village today.

Another small village called Steamburg was located along the township's southern border but was consolidated with Coburg in Washington Township when the Baltimore and Ohio railroad went through in 1875.

Suman, also known as Sumanville, was a small station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about three miles west of Coburg. The town was named after Colonel Isaac C. B. Suman, a noted veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars. Born in Maryland in

1831, he came to Jackson Township where he worked as a farmer. Mr. Suman and family later moved to Valparaiso where in 1881-1885 he served as Valparaiso postmaster and was elected Mayor of Valparaiso in 1894.

Burdick was located on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad and was the principal village in Jackson Township. A store was established as well as a post office but the village was known primarily for its charcoal factory.

One of the township's notable cemeteries is the Quakerdom Cemetery (20013) located on U.S. 6. It is known that a Society of Friends or Quaker Congregation established a church and a cemetery in the township but little history was written about it. The District No. 1 School (20014) located just east of the cemetery is one of the few remaining district schools in the township.

The gabled-ell house is well represented in Jackson Township. A house (20006) on 350 E is a fine example with its decorative Italianate porch. The Joe Ciganek House (20010) is a more typical example with few architectural details.

Two notable twentieth century sites include Nobles Tourist Court (20016), a forerunner of the modern motel, and Camp Farr (20005), a depression-era summer camp for inner city youths.

**No. Rtg. Description**

- 001 C **Commercial Building/House**, Burdick Road, Burdick; Gable-front, c.1890; Commerce, Vernacular/Construction (673)
- 002 C **House**, Burdick Road, Burdick; Gable-front, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (673)
- 003 N **Anderson Farm**, Burdick Road, Burdick; House: T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1895; Outbuildings: livestock barn, milk house, silo, chicken house, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (673)

- 004 C **Farm**, 400 E; House: gabled-ell, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silos, milk house, tool shed, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (673)
- 005 C **Camp Farr**, 350 E; Cabins: Twentieth Century Functional, c.1935; Pool house: Twentieth Century Functional; Outbuildings: windmill, pumphouse; Entertainment/Recreation, Social History, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 006 N **Farm**, 350 E; House: gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1889; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (673)



006

- 007 C **House**, Greening Road; Upright-and-wing; c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (673)
- 008 C **Farm**, 1000 N; House: cruciform, c.1890; Outbuildings: livestock barn, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (673)
- 009 C **Farm**, Greening Road; House: gabled-ell, c.1885; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, privy, windmill, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (673)
- 010 N **Joe Ciganek Farm**, 1100 N; House: gabled-ell, 1913; Outbuildings: corncrib, smokehouse, chicken house, sheds; Vernacular/Construction (673)



010

- 011 C **County Line School**, County Line Road; T-plan, 1907; Education, Vernacular/Construction (673)
- 012 C **House**, 550 E; Gabled-ell, 1871-1876; Vernacular/Construction (673)
- 013 C **Quakerdom Cemetery**, U.S. 6; c.1849-c.1944; Exploration/Settlement, Religion, Social History (673)
- 014 C **Jackson Township District No. 1 School**, U.S. 6; Twentieth Century Functional, 1913 (C. E. Kendrick, architect, J. H. Ameling, builder); Architecture, Education (673)
- 015 C **Farm**, 625 E; House: Free Classic, c.1910; Outbuilding: English barn; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (673)
- 016 N **Nobles Tourist Court**, U.S. 6; Bungalows, c.1930; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation, Transportation (673)
- 017 N **Miller Baum Farm**, Mander Road; House: Italianate, 1877; Outbuildings: basement barn, smokehouse, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 018 N **Long Mill**, Tratebas Road; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1886-1887 (Smith and Becker, builder); Industry, Vernacular/Construction (108)



016



019



018



020



**Jackson Township School No. 7.** Courtesy: George E. Neeley.

019 N **Farm, 300 E; House: gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, silo; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**

023 C **Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge, 500 E; Warren pony truss, c.1905; Engineering, Transportation (673)**

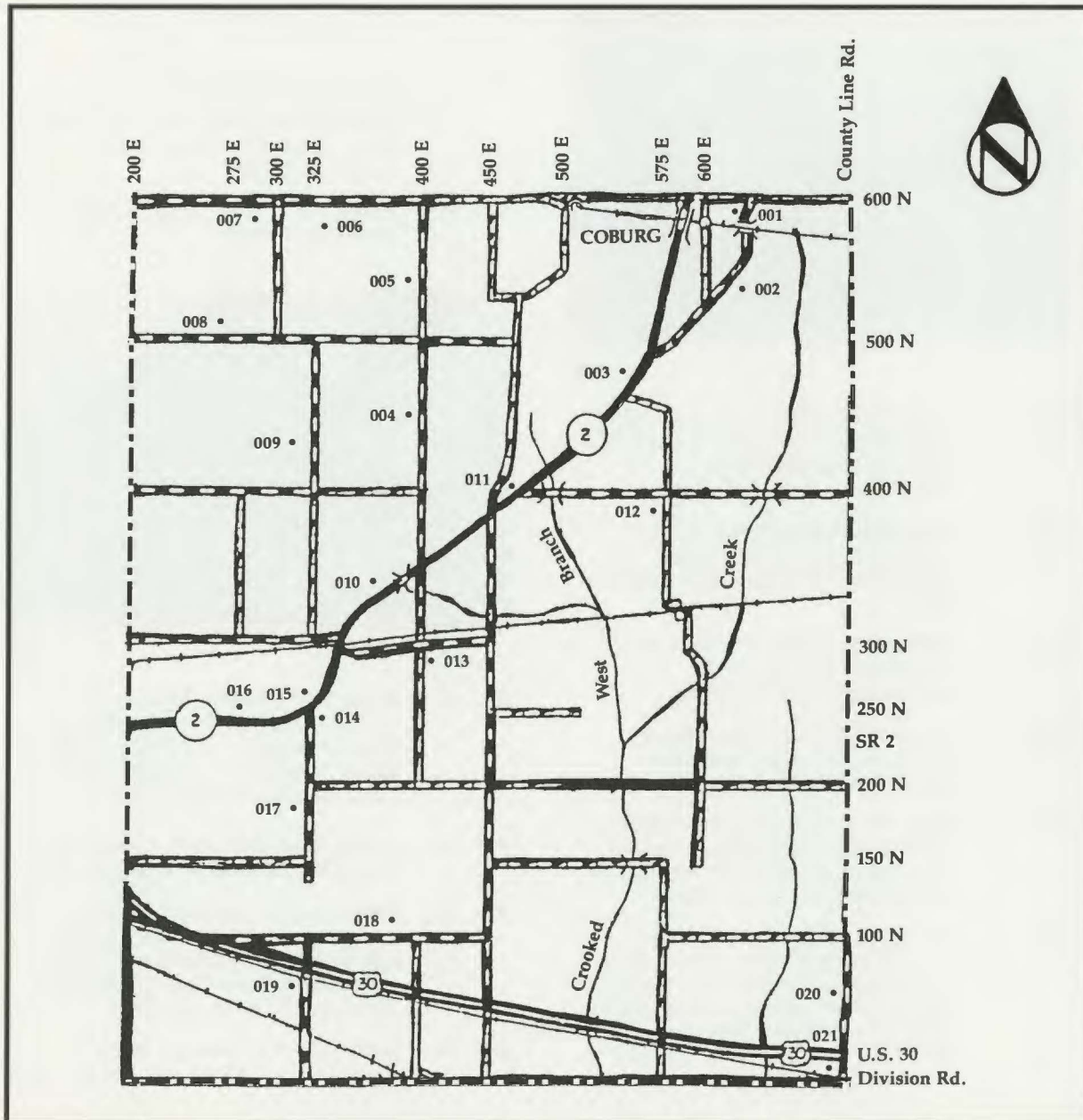
020 O **Jackson Township District No. 5 School, 300 E; Romanesque Revival, 1896 (C. F. Lembke, architect); Architecture, Education (108)**

021 C **Farm, 400 E; House: gabled-ell, c.1885; Outbuildings: basement barn, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (673)**

022 C **Carter Cemetery, 400 E, c.1850-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (673)**



# Washington Township (25001-021)



Washington Township was organized in 1836 by the Porter County commissioners and was named in honor of George Washington. Much of the township is rolling prairie; Crooked Creek, an outlet for Flint Lake, flows through the area.

The township's first white settler was William Morgan who, along with his brother Isaac, settled on a section of land that came to be known as Morgan Prairie. Others who came in 1833 included George B. Cline, Adam S. Campbell, Reason Bell and Rufus Van Poole.

State Road 2 followed what at one time was an Indian trail and several of the township's earliest villages were located along this road. In 1841 Thomas Pratt, Wilson Malone and Lyman Beach laid out the village of Prattville. As early as 1834 a tavern and a shoemaker were located in the area. Today, nothing remains of the village.

Three rail lines passed through the township: the Grand Trunk; the Baltimore and Ohio; and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Coburg was a station on the Baltimore and Ohio line but never developed as a town.

Much of the township's architecture dates to the late nineteenth century. A house (25007) on 600 N is one of the area's finest examples of a simple farmhouse with Italianate features. The William T. Brown House (25009) exhibits bands of decorative wood shingles. A house (25017) on 325 E is the township's most significant Free Classic-style house.

Because of the township's proximity to Valparaiso, few public buildings were constructed. The Renaissance Revival style township school (25010) is one of a series of township schools still in use in Porter County.

**No. Rtg. Description**

- 001 C **Farm, SR 2; House: I-house, c.1870; Outbuildings: basement barn, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (673)**
- 002 O **Stanbahl Estate, Old SR 2; Tudor Revival, 1939; Architecture (673)**



002

- 007 N **Farm, 600 N; House: cruciform/Italianate, c.1884; Outbuildings: English barn, milk house, drive-in corncrib; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**



007

- 008 C **Farm, 500 N; House: gabled-ell, c.1900; Outbuildings: round-roof barn, chicken house, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**

- 009 N **William T. Brown House, 325 E; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1885; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)**

- 010 N **Washington Township School, SR 2; Renaissance Revival, c.1920; Architecture, Education (660)**

- 011 C **House, 450 E; T-plan/Free Classic, c.1910; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (660)**

- 012 C **Farm, 400 N; House: T-plan, c.1895; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, privy, pumphouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (660)**

- 013 C **Charles Cobb Farm, 400 E; House: hall-and-parlor/T-plan, c.1860/c.1900; Outbuildings: livestock barn, garage, chicken house, privy, windmill, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (660)**

- 014 N **Farm, 325 E; House: American four-square, c.1912; Outbuildings: basement barn, milk house, drive-in corncrib, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (642)**

- 015 C **House, SR 2; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (642)**

- 016 C **Farm, SR 2; House: American four-square, c.1915; Outbuildings: basement barn, milk house, windmill, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (642)**

- 017 N **House, 325 E; Free Classic, c.1905; Architecture (642)**



017

- 003 C **Farm, SR 2; House: hall-and-parlor, c.1860; Outbuildings: livestock barn, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (673)**

- 004 C **Farm, 400 E; House: Bungalow, c.1925; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (673)**

- 005 C **Farm, 400 E; House: hall-and-parlor/gabled-ell, c.1860/c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, livestock barn, silo, drive-in corncrib, pumphouse, windmill; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (673)**

- 006 C **Farm, 600 N; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, granary, silo, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)**

- 018 C **Farm, 100 N; House: Free Classic, c.1905; Outbuildings: dairy barn, drive-in corncrib, milk house, windmill, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)**

- 019 C **Luther Cemetery, 100 N; c.1840-c.1940; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (660)**

- 020 N **Farm, County Line Road; House: upright-and-wing/Italianate, c.1860; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (660)**

- 021 C **Sacred Heart Cemetery, County Line Road; c.1888-present; Religion (660)**

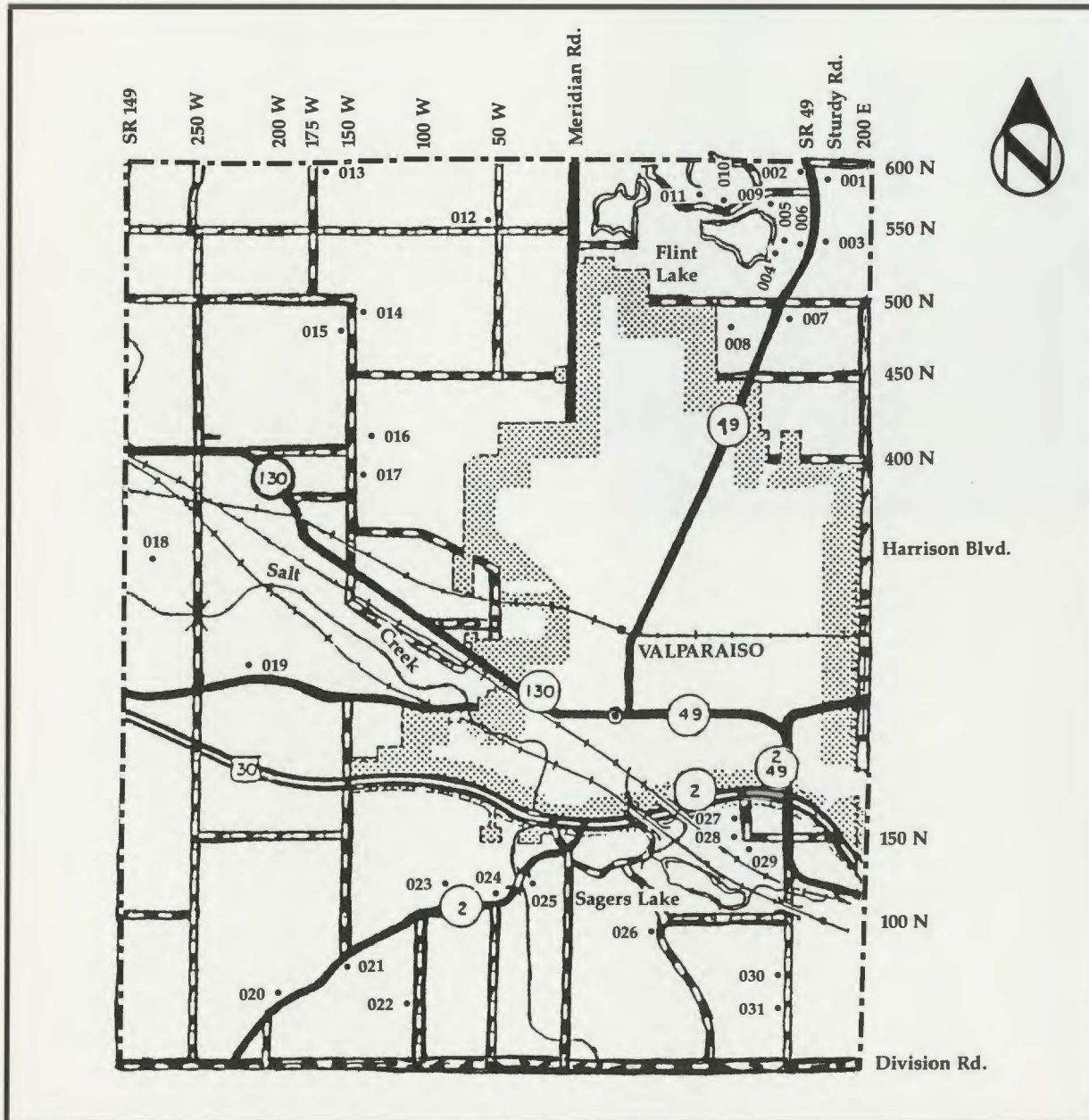


020



1914 Parade, Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.

# Center Township (30001-031)



Center Township, one of the county's original townships, was established in 1836 and named for its location. The township was heavily timbered with a large number of lakes within its boundaries. Flint Lake is connected to Long Lake which extends into Liberty Township. Round Lake, now known as Bulls Eye Lake, is located at the northwest corner of 450 N and Old SR 49. Sagers Lake just southeast of Valparaiso was originally just a small mill pond but has since developed into a small lake.

The township's first settler was Seth Hull who in 1833 settled just southeast of present day Valparaiso near a small Potawatomi Indian village called Chiqua's Town. Another early settler who came that same year was Thomas A. E. Campbell. Soon others followed including Selah Wallace, Ruel Starr and Philander A. Paine.

Samuel A. Shigley built the township's first sawmill during the 1830s. The mill was later occupied by William Sager. In 1838 a wool carding mill was established about a mile south of Valparaiso. A second carding mill was erected in the 1830s on Salt Creek by Jacob Axe. Several flour and sawmills were built on Salt Creek not far from Sager's mill. None of these mills is standing today.

Three major railroad lines went through the township: the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad; and the Grand Trunk Railroad. Valparaiso is the principal village in the township. Flintville was located on Old SR 49 but nothing remains of it today.

Valparaiso was first called Portersville and was laid out in 1836. The name was changed later to Valparaiso after the Chilean port where Commodore David Porter fought a major battle during the War of 1812.

The township has retained a fine collection of architecture from its early years. The Kinne House (30002) was built about 1840 by one of the township's early settlers. The family cemetery (30001) is located nearby. The Aaron Wesley House (30011) is one of the county's few remaining log structures. A house (30018) on 250 W, built about 1850, is a rather refined version of a Federal I-house. A farm (30020) on SR 2 includes a barn reportedly built during the 1840s.

Because of Center Township's many lakes a number of summer cottages remain. Houses on Pumping Station Road (30006) and Whippoorwill Road (30008) are typical of the small lakeside cottages of the 1920s.

The Graceland Cemetery (30027) just off U.S. 30 was started by L. R. Skinner and J. W. Sieb who purchased 55 acres of land just south of Valparaiso. A landscape gardener was hired and over 1,000 trees and 3,000 shrubs were planted. The cemetery also contains some notable mausoleums. The Maplewood Cemetery (30028) just south of Graceland was established around 1868 and contains the graves of several Civil War veterans.

**No. Rtg. Description**

- 001 C Kinne Cemetery, SR 49; c.1872-1987; Religion (108)
- 002 N Kinne House, SR 49; House: log single-pen, c.1840/c.1850; Outbuildings: chicken house, sheds, cemetery, 1854-1865; Exploration/Settlement, Religion, Vernacular/Construction (108)



002

- 003 C Farm, SR 49; T-plan/Free Classic, c.1900; Outbuildings: English barn, windmill, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 004 C Valparaiso Water Works, Pumping Station Road; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890; Architecture, Engineering, Politics/Government (108)
- 005 C House, Pumping Station Road; I-house, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 006 C House, Pumping Station Road; Gable-front, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 007 C Center Township District No. 1 School, SR 49; Nineteenth Century Functional, 1895; Architecture, Education (108)
- 008 C House, Whippoorwill Road; Bungalow, c.1930; Architecture (108)
- 009 C Cottage, 1721 Agope Lane, Black Hawk Beach; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1915; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (108)
- 010 C Sigmund Freund House, Edgewater Beach Road, Edgewater Beach; Gabled-ell/Free Classic, c.1895; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 011 C Aaron Wesley House, Lakeview Road, Sheridan Beach; Log hall-and-parlor, c.1850; Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 012 C Babcock House, 50 W; Gabled-ell/American four-square, c.1880/c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 013 C Farm, 175 W; House: gabled-ell, 1890; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, milk house, windmill; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 014 C Froberg Farm, 150 W; House: gable-front, c.1895; Outbuildings: barn, sheds; Agriculture, Education, Vernacular/Construction (108)

- 015 C John and Chester Froberg Farm, 150 W; House: Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1940 (Foster Construction builder); Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, windmill, milk house, silos; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (108)
- 016 O John Prentiss House, 150 W; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (642)



*John Prentiss House (30016) This Italianate style house was built for farmer and dairyman John Prentiss. Prentiss settled in Porter County during the 1850s.*

- 017 C House, 150 W; American four-square, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 018 N Farm, 250 W; House: I-house/Federal/Colonial Revival, c.1850/c.1920; Outbuildings: livestock barn, milk house, chicken house, windmill; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 019 C Paul Landgrebe Farm, Joliet Road; House: Bungalow, c.1930; Outbuildings: dairy barn, milk house, silo; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 020 C Farm, SR 2; House: hall-and-parlor/gabled-ell, c.1851/c.1875; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, corncrib, milk house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (642)



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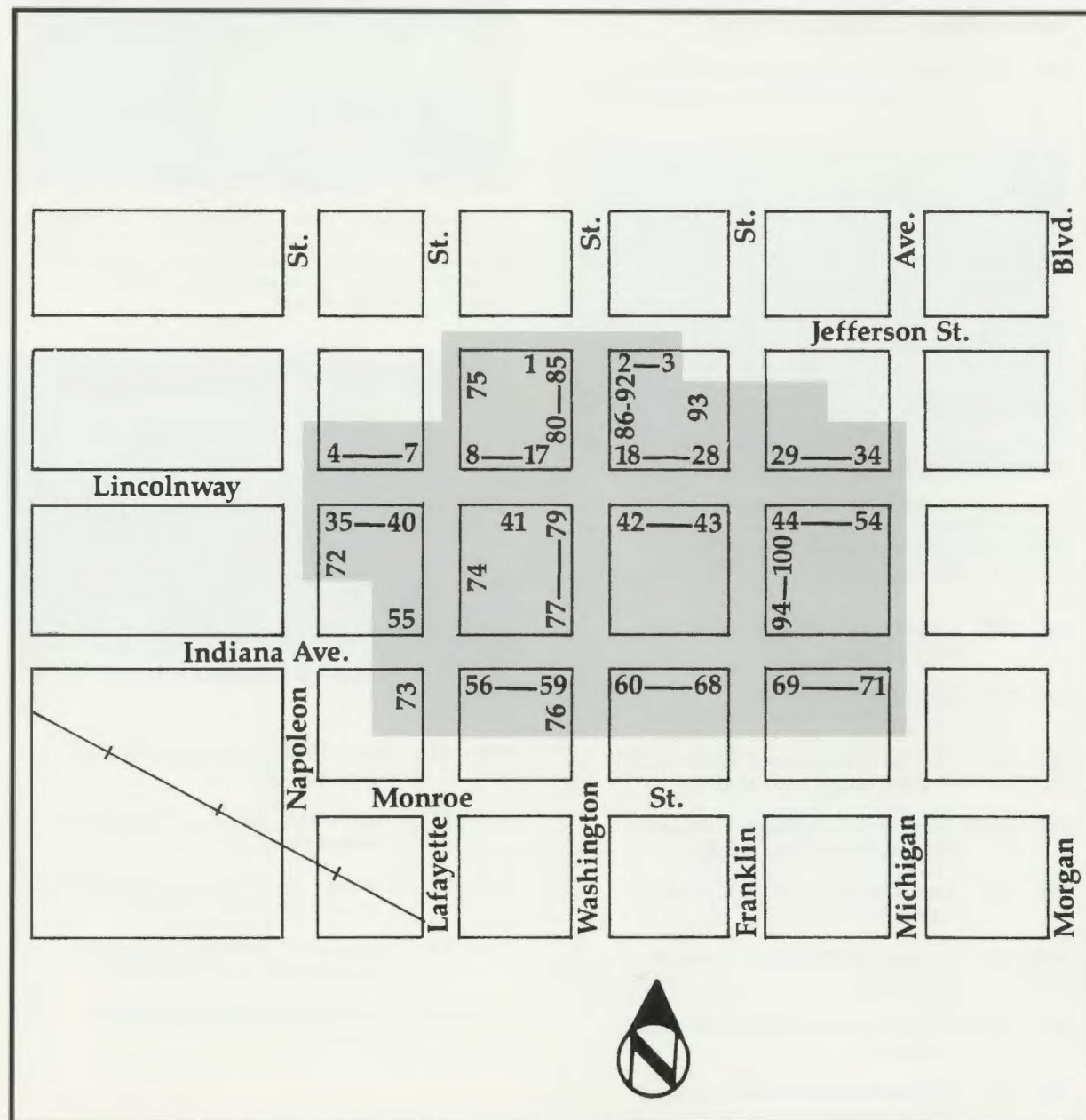
023

- 021 C **Center Township District No. 6 School**, SR 2; T-plan, c.1890; Education, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 022 N **House**, 100 W; Central-passage/ Greek Revival, c.1855; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 023 N **Farm**, SR 2; House: I-house, c.1860; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/ Construction (642)
- 024 N **Porter County Home**, SR 2; Residence: Colonial Revival, 1905; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, chicken house; Agriculture, Architecture, Social History, Vernacular/Construction (642)

- 025 C **Memorial Park Cemetery**, SR 2; c.1937-present; Religion (642)
- 026 C **House**, Sager Road; House: Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: milk house, chicken house; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 027 C **Graceland Cemetery**, U.S. 30; c.1890-present; Religion (642)
- 028 C **Maplewood Cemetery**, Sturdy Road; c.1872-present; Social History (642)
- 029 C **Saint Paul Cemetery**, Sturdy Road; c.1867-present; Religion (642)

- 030 C **Farm**, Sturdy Road; House: T-plan/ Queen Anne, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, milk house, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 031 C **Farm**, Sturdy Road; House: American four-square, 1915; Outbuildings: English barn, 1926, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/ Construction (642)

# Valparaiso Commercial Historic District (127-642-31001-100)



In 1836 the Portersville Land Company platted the town of Portersville on high ground in the approximate center of Porter County. The following year the town's name was changed to Valparaiso in honor of Commodore David Porter's 1812 naval battle near the Chilean port of Valparaiso.

The town's first building, located near the Morgan Street bridge, was erected about 1833 by J. P. Ballard. In 1839 three brothers, G. C., A. J., and H. B. Buel opened the town's first blacksmith and wagon shop. Although Valparaiso was the county seat, growth was slow until the 1850s when the first rail line was opened through town.

When the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad began service to Valparaiso in 1858, the town entered into a period of economic growth and expansion. During the following decades the log and frame buildings of the town's formative years would slowly give way to fine brick commercial and public buildings. The county's first courthouse, a two-story frame building completed in 1837, was replaced in 1852. This building was in turn replaced in 1885. This massive limestone building with a mansard roof and distinctive clock tower was destroyed by fire in 1934. Using the surviving four walls, architect John D. Wilson redesigned a new more "modern" building (31042).

The town's original jail was a log structure which stood on Mechanic Street east of the courthouse square. By 1871 a more modern facility was needed. The limestone Gothic Revival style jail (31070) designed by R. Rose was attached to an earlier sheriff's residence (31069). Both structures are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Adjacent to the sheriff's residence is the Memorial Hall (31071) built in 1893 to honor Civil War Veterans. This Romanesque Revival style hall was built to hold over 1,000 people. Before the Memorial Hall was built the Grand Opera House (31005) entertained

Valparaiso's citizens. Located at 162 Lincolnway, the two story brick building was originally known as the Fiske Opera House and was the first of its kind in the growing town. The structure's first floor was used as commercial space while the second floor was designed to hold up to 700 people.

The town's commercial buildings also became more elaborate during this period. Two story brick Italianate-style buildings such as (31010, 31011) on West Lincolnway soon lined the streets.

Valparaiso's economic boom continued into the twentieth century. A number of the downtown's most prominent buildings were constructed during the period 1900-1920. Lowenstine's Department Store (31097) was remodeled in 1912 combining three buildings under a glazed-tile facade. A cast-iron street clock (31098) in front of the store is a unique feature. Two notable banks include the First State Bank of Valparaiso (31065) designed by Jenny and Mundie in 1903 and the Farmers State Bank (31029) designed by Frederick Beck in 1927. Both buildings were designed in the Neoclassical style.

The Elks had their building designed by a Mr. Whetherhogg in 1924. This Colonial Revival style building (31007) is notable for its high degree of ornamentation. The Neoclassical style post office (31004) was designed by James A. Wetmore in 1917. The building now houses city hall.

Unlike other commercial districts, Valparaiso's downtown has remained economically viable. The city has been a part of the Indiana Main Street Program since 1986 and was successful in nominating the downtown area to the National Register of Historic Places. The downtown has retained a high degree of cohesiveness and is a good example of how historic resources can be utilized to encourage economic growth.

**No. Add. Description**

**West Jefferson Street (South Side)**

001 53 **House; Gable-front/Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1865 (C)**

**East Jefferson Street (South Side)**

002 10 **Commercial Building; Contemporary, c.1955 (NC)**

003 4 **Beach Building; Craftsman, c.1910 (C)**

**West Lincolnway Avenue (North Side)**

004 170 **Valparaiso Post Office; Neoclassical, 1917 (James A. Wetmore, architect) (O)**



*Valparaiso Post Office (31004) This Neoclassical building was begun in 1917 and was designed by James A. Wetmore. The post office was officially opened in 1919. The city of Valparaiso purchased the building in 1987 and remodeled for use as city hall.*

005 162 **Grand Opera House; Italianate, 1871-1874 (C)**

006 NA **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920 (NC)**

007 150 **Elks Temple; Colonial Revival, 1924 (Whetherhogg, architect) (O)**

008 74-72 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1910 (C)**

009 70 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (N)**

010 68 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (N)**

011 66-64 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (N)**

012 62 **Horn's Block; Twentieth Century Functional, 1921 (C)**



*Elks Temple (31007) The structure was built by the Valparaiso lodge in 1924-1925. It was designed by a Chicago architect, Mr. Whetherhogg, with businesses on the main level and a bowling alley in the basement. The two upper floors were used as a ballroom and meeting chambers.*



011

013 60 **Horn's Block; Twentieth Century Functional, 1913 (C)**

014 58 **Post Tribune Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1870 (C)**

015 56 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1870 (C)**

016 54 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1870 (C)**

017 52 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**



**East Lincolnway Avenue (North Side)**

- 018 1 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1870 (C)**
- 019 3-5 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1870 (C)**
- 020 7-9 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**
- 021 11 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1880 (C)**
- 022 NA **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**
- 023 NA **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1930 (C)**
- 024 13 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1925 (C)**
- 025 15 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1915 (C)**
- 026 17-19 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920 (C)**
- 027 21 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920 (C)**
- 028 23 **Commercial Building; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)**
- 029 101 **Farmer's State Bank; Neoclassical, 1927 (Frederic Beck, architect) (N)**



029

- 030 101½ **Commercial Building; Contemporary, 1984 (NC)**
- 031 109 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920 (C)**
- 032 113-115 **Commercial Building; Contemporary, c.1960 (NC)**
- 033 117 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1880 (C)**
- 034 119-123 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1880 (C)**

**West Lincolnway Avenue (South Side)**

- 035 167-163 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890 (NC)**
- 036 161 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1910 (C)**
- 037 157-159 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1880 (C)**
- 038 155 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1880 (C)**
- 039 153 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**
- 040 151 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**
- 041 NA **Vacant Lot (NC)**
- 042 NA **Porter County Courthouse; Second Empire/Neoclassical, 1885/1934 (John C. Cochrane, 1885, architect; John D. Wilson, 1934, architect) (N)**



042

- 043 NA **Caritas (NC)**
- 044 114 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1890 (C)**
- 045 116 **Commercial Building; Indeterminate, Indeterminate (NC)**
- 046 120 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920 (C)**
- 047 122 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920 (C)**
- 048 202-204 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1900 (C)**
- 049 206 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1900 (C)**
- 050 208 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1910 (NC)**
- 051 210 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1915 (C)**
- 052 212 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, 1921 (N)**
- 053 214-216 **Tony's Place; Indeterminate, Indeterminate (NC)**
- 054 222 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1900 (C)**

**West Indiana Avenue (North Side)**

- 055 103 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1910 (C)**

**West Indiana Avenue (South Side)**

- 056 NA **Vacant Lot (NC)**
- 057 55 **Commercial Building; Gable-front, c.1890 (NC)**
- 058 53 **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890 (C)**
- 059 51 **Commercial Building; Contemporary, c.1960 (NC)**

**East Indiana Avenue (South Side)**

- 060 2 **Commercial Building; Contemporary, c.1900/1980 (NC)**

- 061 4 **Commercial Building; Contemporary,**  
c.1965 (NC)
- 062 6-8 **Commercial Building; Twentieth**  
**Century Functional, c.1920 (NC)**
- 063 10 **Commercial Building; Twentieth**  
**Century Functional, c.1920 (NC)**
- 064 12 **Commercial Building; Post Modern,**  
1984 (NC)
- 065 14 **First State Bank of Valparaiso;**  
**Neoclassical, 1903 (Jenny and Mundie,**  
**architect) (N)**



*Sheriff's Residence (31069) The residence was built in 1860. This Italianate style house was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The building, together with the adjoining jail, is used by the Porter County Historical Society as its museum.*



*Memorial Hall (31071) The hall was designed in 1893 by noted local architect Charles Frederick Lembke in memory of Civil War veterans. The 1000 seat hall was to be used for patriotic rallies, concerts and lectures. The building played host to such luminaries as William Jennings Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt, John Phillip Sousa and the Marx Brothers. The hall is now used by a community theater group. It was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.*



065



*Old Jail (31070) This stone Gothic Revival jail was designed by R. Rose and built by Shade and Lembke in 1871. It was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.*

- 066 NA **Commercial Building; Italianate,**  
1878 (NC)
- 067 16 **Valparaiso City Hall; Italianate,**  
c.1878 (NC)
- 068 18 **Commercial Building; Indeterminate,**  
**Indeterminate (NC)**
- 069 102 **Sheriff's Residence; Italianate, 1860 (O)**  
**NR**
- 070 NA **Porter County Jail; Gothic Revival, 1871**  
**(R. Rose, architect; Shade and Lembke,**  
**builders) (O) NR**
- 071 104 **Memorial Hall; Romanesque Revival,**  
1893 (Charles Lembke, architect) (O) NR

**Napoleon Street (East Side)**

- 072 NA **Commercial Building; Contemporary,**  
c.1953 (NC)

**South Lafayette Street (West Side)**

- 073 56 **Commercial Building; Twentieth**  
**Century Functional, c.1960 (NC)**

**South Lafayette Street (East Side)**

- 074 56 **Commercial Building; Contemporary,**  
c.1970 (NC)

**North Lafayette Street (East Side)**

- 075 8 **Commercial Building; Indeterminate,**  
**Indeterminate (NC)**

**South Washington Street (West Side)**

- 076 156 **Commercial Building; Twentieth**  
**Century Functional, c.1910 (C)**
- 077 76 **Murken Building; Twentieth Century**  
**Functional, 1923 (C)**

- 078 NA **Vacant Lot (NC)**

- 079 56 **Commercial Building; Contemporary,**  
c.1915 (NC)

**North Washington Street (West Side)**

- 080 7 **Commercial Building; Twentieth**  
**Century Functional, c.1920 (C)**
- 081 11-9 **Commercial Building; Italianate,**  
c.1880 (C)
- 082 15-13 **Commercial Building; Italianate,**  
c.1881 (C)
- 083 17-19 **Commercial Building; Twentieth**  
**Century Functional, c.1925 (C)**

084 21 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1925 (C)**

085 23 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1925 (C)**

**North Washington Street (East Side)**

086 10 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (N)**

087 14 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**

088 16 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**

089 18 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**

090 20 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**

091 22 **Commercial Building; Tudor Revival, c.1925 (N)**

092 24 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (N)**

**North Franklin Street (West Side)**

093 NA **Commercial Building; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1880 (NC)**

**North Franklin Street (East Side)**

094 69 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**

095 67 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**

096 65 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (NC)**

097 57-63 **Lowenstine's Department Store; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1900/1912 (N)**

098 NA **Lowenstine's Clock; c.1915 (C)**

099 55 **Commercial Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920 (NC)**

100 53 **Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1880 (C)**



097

**Michigan Avenue (West Side)**

No Sites

**Michigan Avenue (East Side)**

No Sites

**Morgan Boulevard (West Side)**

No Sites



**J. Lowenstine and Sons (31097), Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

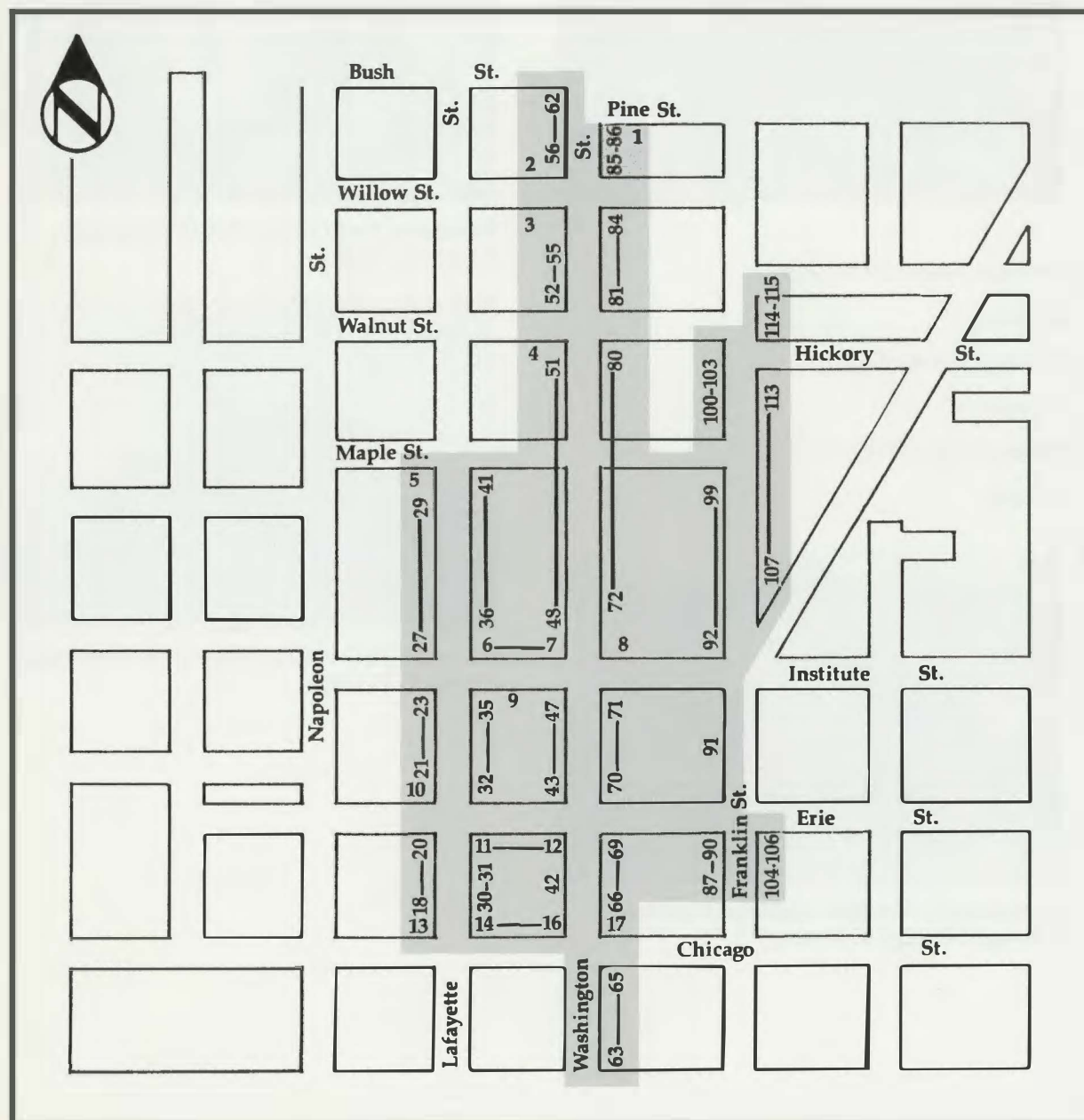


**Valparaiso Post Office (31004). Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**



**Memorial Hall (31071), Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

# Washington Street Historic District (127-642-32001-115)



The Washington Street Historic District is located just north of Valparaiso's downtown area. This residential neighborhood with its wide, tree-lined streets contains many fine examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses and public buildings.

During the 1860s, as the city prospered after the coming of the railroads, residential neighborhoods grew up adjacent to the business district. Merchants, bankers and other businessmen began to have their houses built close to their offices. As Valparaiso's south side developed as a primarily industrial and transportation area, residential development occurred to the north.

The district's earliest remaining houses date from the mid-nineteenth century. The Letherman House (32047) is the area's finest example of the Gothic Revival style. The Italianate style is also well represented in the district. The A. J. Buel House (32049) and the Colonel Mark DeMotte House (32097) are particularly noteworthy examples of the style. Both were built for prominent Valparaiso families. A collection of five houses (32101, 32102, 32113, 32114, 32115), all built in the Italianate style were constructed by local builder John D. Wilson during the period 1870-1890.

The early twentieth century brought a building boom to the area. Many of the district's most significant homes were built during this period. The Dr. David J. Loring House and Clinic (32063) was designed by local architect Charles Lembke in 1906. This fine example of the Free Classic style is now owned by a local civic organization. The Colonial Revival style is also well represented in the district. Four houses on Washington Street (32076, 32051, 32053, 32057) are typical examples of the style. The Tudor Revival style is represented by houses (32050, 32074) at 505 and 406 North Washington Street respectively.

In addition to the district's residential buildings, a number of noteworthy public buildings also remain. Immanuel Lutheran Church (32071) was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This outstanding Gothic Revival style church was constructed in 1891. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (32106) was built during the early twentieth century. The Valparaiso High School (32091) now serves as an elementary school.

The Washington Street area remains as one of Valparaiso's most cohesive and architecturally significant neighborhoods.

**No. Add. Description**

**Grove Street (South Side)**

001 53 House; T-plan, c.1880 (NC)

**Bush Street (South Side)**

No Sites

**Pine Street (North Side)**

No Sites

**Pine Street (South Side)**

No Sites

**Willow Street (North Side)**

002 54 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

**Willow Street (South Side)**

003 53 House; Hall-and-parlor, c.1860 (C)

**Walnut Street (North Side)**

No Sites

**Walnut Street (South Side)**

004 153 House; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1915 (C)

**Maple Street (North Side)**

No Sites

**Maple Street (South Side)**

005 153 House; I-house, c.1915 (C)

**West Institute Street (North Side)**

006 58 House; Gable-front/Greek Revival/Craftsman, c.1880/c.1910 (C)

007 52 House; American four-square, c.1925 (C)

**East Institute Street (North Side)**

008 3 House; Ranch, c.1960 (NC)

**West Institute Street (South Side)**

009 55 House; Bungalow, c.1920 (C)

**West Erie Street (North Side)**

010 152 House; Queen Anne, 1887 (N)

**West Erie Street (South Side)**

011 57 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)

012 55 House; Central-passage, c.1860 (C)

**West Chicago Street (North Side)**

013 154 Assembly of God Church; Twentieth Century Functional, 1950 (NC)

014 58 House; Gable-front, c.1890 (NC)

015 56 House; Gothic Revival, c.1875 (C)

016 7 First Christian Church; Twentieth Century Gothic Revival, 1950 (NC)

017 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

**Chicago Street (South Side)**

No Sites

**North Lafayette Street (West Side)**

018 203 House; Italianate/Queen Anne, c.1880 (N)

019 205 House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (N)

020 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

021 303 House; Gable-front/Italianate, c.1875 (C)

022 305 House; Free Classic, c.1980 (C)

023 309 House; Craftsman, c.1925 (N)

024 401 House; Craftsman, c.1929 (O)



024

025 405 House; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1930 (C)

026 407 House; Indeterminate, Indeterminate (NC)

027 501 House; T-plan, c.1905 (C)

028 503 House; Gable-front/Greek Revival, c.1860 (N)

029 505 House; Free Classic, c.1910 (C)

**North Lafayette Street (East Side)**

030 204 House; Gable-front, c.1870 (NC)

031 NA Vacant Lot (NC)

032 302 House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)

033 304 House; Gable-front/Greek Revival/Free Classic, c.1860/c.1910 (C)

034 306 House; Ranch, c.1965 (NC)

035 310 House; I-house, c.1870 (NC)

036 404 House; Gable-front/Queen Anne, c.1890 (C)

037 406 House; Craftsman Bungalow, c.1905 (C)

- 038 408 **House; Bungalow, c.1905 (C)**  
 039 502 **House; Craftsman/Tudor Revival, c.1915 (O)**



039

- 040 504 **House; Gable-front, c.1890 (C)**  
 041 506 **House; Queen Anne, c.1890 (N)**

**North Washington Street (West Side)**

- 042 207 **House; Italianate, c.1875 (N)**  
 043 301 **House; Colonial Revival, c.1900 (N)**  
 044 303 **House; Colonial Revival, c.1910 (O)**



044

- 045 305 **Apartment Building; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1910 (C)**  
 046 307 **House; Gabled-ell, c.1880 (C)**

- 047 309 **Letherman House; Gothic Revival, c.1865 (O)**  
 048 401 **House; Gabled-ell, c.1870 (NC)**  
 049 407 **A. J. Buel House; Italianate, c.1867 (O)**  
 050 505 **House; Tudor Revival, c.1930 (O)**  
 051 507 **House; Colonial Revival, c.1920 (N)**  
 052 601 **House; Colonial Revival, c.1930 (C)**  
 053 603 **House; Colonial Revival, c.1915 (N)**  
 054 605 **House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)**  
 055 607 **House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (NC)**  
 056 701 **House; Craftsman, c.1925 (C)**



047



*A. J. Buel House (32049) This Italianate style house was built about 1867. Buel owned a wagon-making business in Valparaiso.*



050

- 057 703 **House; Colonial Revival, c.1930 (N)**  
 058 705 **House; Gable-front, c.1920 (C)**  
 059 707 **House; Bungalow, c.1925 (C)**  
 060 801 **House; T-plan, c.1890 (C)**  
 061 807 **House; T-plan, c.1905 (C)**  
 062 809 **House; T-plan, c.1905 (C)**



*Dr. David J. Loring House (32063) In 1906 Dr. David J. Loring commissioned local architect Charles Lembke to design a building to serve as a house and medical clinic. Loring was a physician and surgeon and served as vice present of the Indiana State Medical Association and was the founder of the Porter County Medical Society. The house is currently owned by the Valparaiso Women's Club. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.*

**North Washington Street (East Side)**

- 063 102 **Dr. David J. Loring House and Clinic;** Free Classic, 1906 (Charles Lembke, architect) (O) NR
- 064 106 **House;** Craftsman Bungalow, c.1925 (N)
- 065 108 **House;** Craftsman Bungalow, c.1929 (C)
- 066 202 **Lorenzo Freeman House;** Italianate, c.1849 (O)



*Lorenzo Freeman House (32066) A section of the house was built in 1849 for Lorenzo Freeman, a local businessman.*

- 067 204 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1880 (C)
- 068 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 069 208 **Skinner House;** Italianate, c.1870 (N)
- 070 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 071 308 **Immanuel Lutheran Church;** Gothic Revival, 1891 (Henry and Charles Lemster, builder) (O) NR
- 072 402 **House;** Craftsman, c.1925 (NC)
- 073 404 **House;** Craftsman, c.1925 (N)
- 074 406 **House;** Tudor Revival, c.1930 (O)
- 075 408 **House;** American four-square, c.1920 (C)
- 076 410 **House;** Colonial Revival, c.1930 (O)
- 077 602 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1870 (C)



*Immanuel Lutheran Church (32071) The congregation formed in 1862 with 45 German families. A building which served as both a school and church was constructed several years later. As the congregation grew, this building was replaced and in 1891 the present church was erected. The structure was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.*



076

- 078 604 **House;** T-plan/Free Classic, c.1890 (C)
- 079 606 **House;** Queen Anne, 1882 (N)
- 080 608 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1860 (C)
- 081 702 **House;** Free Classic, c.1900 (C)
- 082 704 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1892 (N)
- 083 706 **House;** T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890 (N)
- 084 708 **House;** Italianate, c.1870 (N)
- 085 802 **House;** Tudor Revival, c.1935 (C)
- 086 808 **House;** Ranch, c.1970 (NC)



*Colonel Mark DeMotte House (32097) The house was built about 1890 for the founder and dean of the Valparaiso Law School. DeMotte also served as the town's postmaster during the 1890s.*

**North Franklin Street (West Side)**

- 087 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 088 203 **House;** American four-square, c.1910 (N)
- 089 NA **Vacant Lot** (NC)
- 090 207 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920 (C)
- 091 305 **Valparaiso High School;** Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920 (C)
- 092 401 **House;** Italianate, c.1880 (C)
- 093 405 **House;** Contemporary, c.1970 (NC)
- 094 407 **House;** Ranch, c.1960 (NC)
- 095 409 **House;** T-plan, c.1895 (C)
- 096 411 **House;** Italianate, c.1880 (N)
- 097 501 **Colonel Mark DeMotte House;** Italianate, c.1880 (O)
- 098 505 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1890 (O)
- 099 507 **House;** Contemporary, c.1940 (NC)
- 100 601 **House;** Italianate, c.1885 (N)
- 101 603 **John D. Wilson House;** Italianate/Free Classic, 1891 (John D. Wilson, builder) (N)



098

102 605 **House; Italianate, 1885 (John D. Wilson, builder) (N)**

103 607 **House; T-plan, c.1895 (NC)**

**North Franklin Street (East Side)**

104 202- **Pioneer Apartments; Twentieth Century**  
204 **Functional, 1908 (N)**

105 206 **House; Italianate, c.1870 (C)**

106 208 **St. Andrew's Episcopal Church;**  
**Gothic Revival, 1902/1916 (C)**

107 410- **House; Gabled-ell, c.1900 (C)**  
414

108 414 **House; Gabled-ell, c.1870 (C)**

109 504 **House; Gabled-ell, c.1890 (C)**

110 506 **House; Gabled-ell, c.1870 (C)**

111 502 **House; Gabled-ell, c.1870 (C)**

112 510 **House; Free Classic, c.1900 (C)**

113 512 **House; Italianate, 1878 (John D. Wilson, builder) (N)**

114 602 **House; Italianate, 1870 (John D. Wilson, builder) (N)**

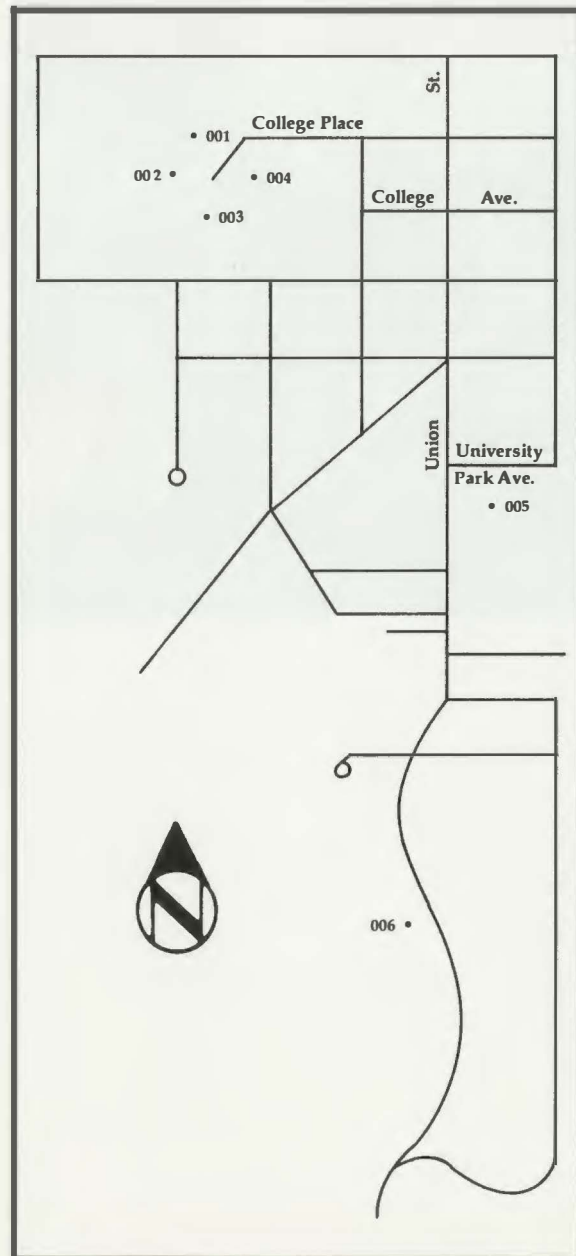
115 604 **House; Italianate/Craftsman,**  
**1887/c.1913 (John D. Wilson, builder) (N)**



**Chicago Mica Company. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**



# Valparaiso University Scattered Sites (33001-006)



In 1859 the Methodist Episcopal Church opened the Valparaiso Male and Female College in the city's southeast section. The college lasted only a short time and by the early 1870s it was closed. In 1873 Henry Baker Brown, an Ohio educator, purchased the former school building and opened the Northern Indiana Normal School.

In its first year, the school's enrollment reached 35. A dormitory known as East Hall was built in 1874 and during the next eight years, eight more buildings were constructed on what became known as College Hill. Among these buildings was Heritage Hall (33003), the university's oldest remaining structure, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.

By the turn of the century, the school was known as Valparaiso College and in 1907 it became a university. The university entered into a period of expansion during the early twentieth century. The Medical Building (33001), the Science Hall (33002) and the Domestic Science Building (33004) were all built during this time. By 1912, Valparaiso University boasted 29 departments including a law school, a pharmacy school and a medical school.

By the end of World War I, however, the schools faced financial ruin. In 1925 the Lutheran University Association, affiliated with the Lutheran Church Mission Synod, purchased the university from Brown for over \$200,000. During the following decades, the campus expanded to the east, and today most of the university's education, administrative and recreational buildings are located east of the original campus. The most significant building located in this new section is the modernistic Memorial Chapel (33006), now known as the Chapel of the Resurrection. The chapel was completed in 1958 and was designed by Charles F. Stade.

Today, Valparaiso University is the largest coeducational university affiliated with the Lutheran Church in the United States.

## No. Rtg. Description

- 001 O **Medical Building**, College Place; Neoclassical, 1906-1907; Architecture, Education, Health/Medicine (642)



001

- 002 O **Science Hall**, College Place; Neoclassical, 1900; Architecture, Education, Science (642)



002

- 003 O **Heritage Hall**, College Avenue; Italianate, 1875; Architecture, Education (642) NR



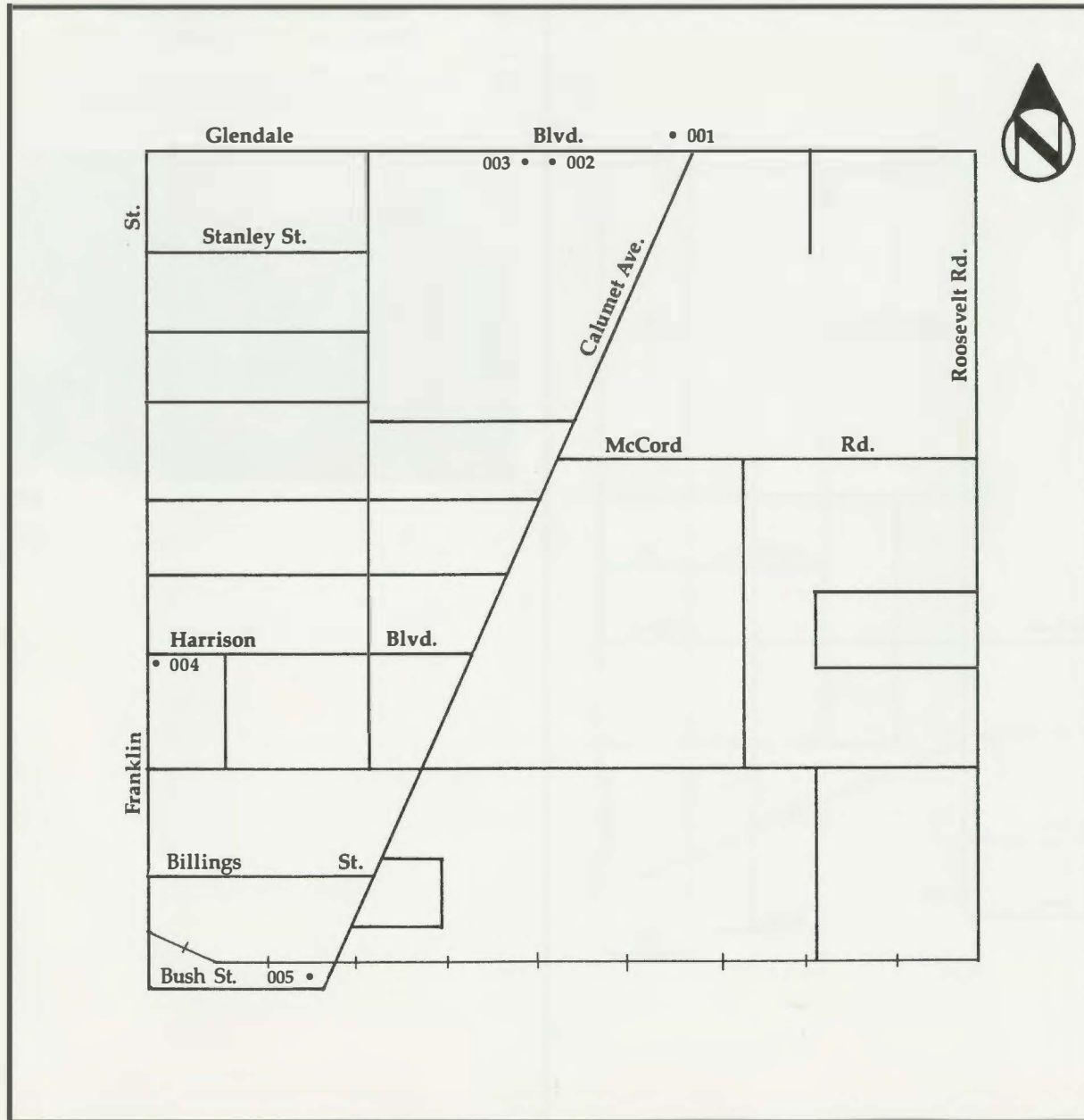
**Heritage Hall (33003)** *This 1875 building is the oldest remaining structure on the university campus and was originally constructed as a dormitory. The building's third story was destroyed by fire. Heritage Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.*

- 004 N **Domestic Science Building,**  
College Avenue; Neoclassical, 1910;  
Architecture, Education (642)
- 005 N **Old Gym, University Park Avenue;**  
Neoclassical, 1939 (Edward F. Jansson,  
architect); Architecture, Education (642)
- 006 N **Chapel of the Resurrection, NA;**  
Contemporary, 1958 (Charles F. Stade,  
architect); Architecture, Religion (642)



**Valparaiso U. c.1915**

# Valparaiso Scattered Sites (34001-005)

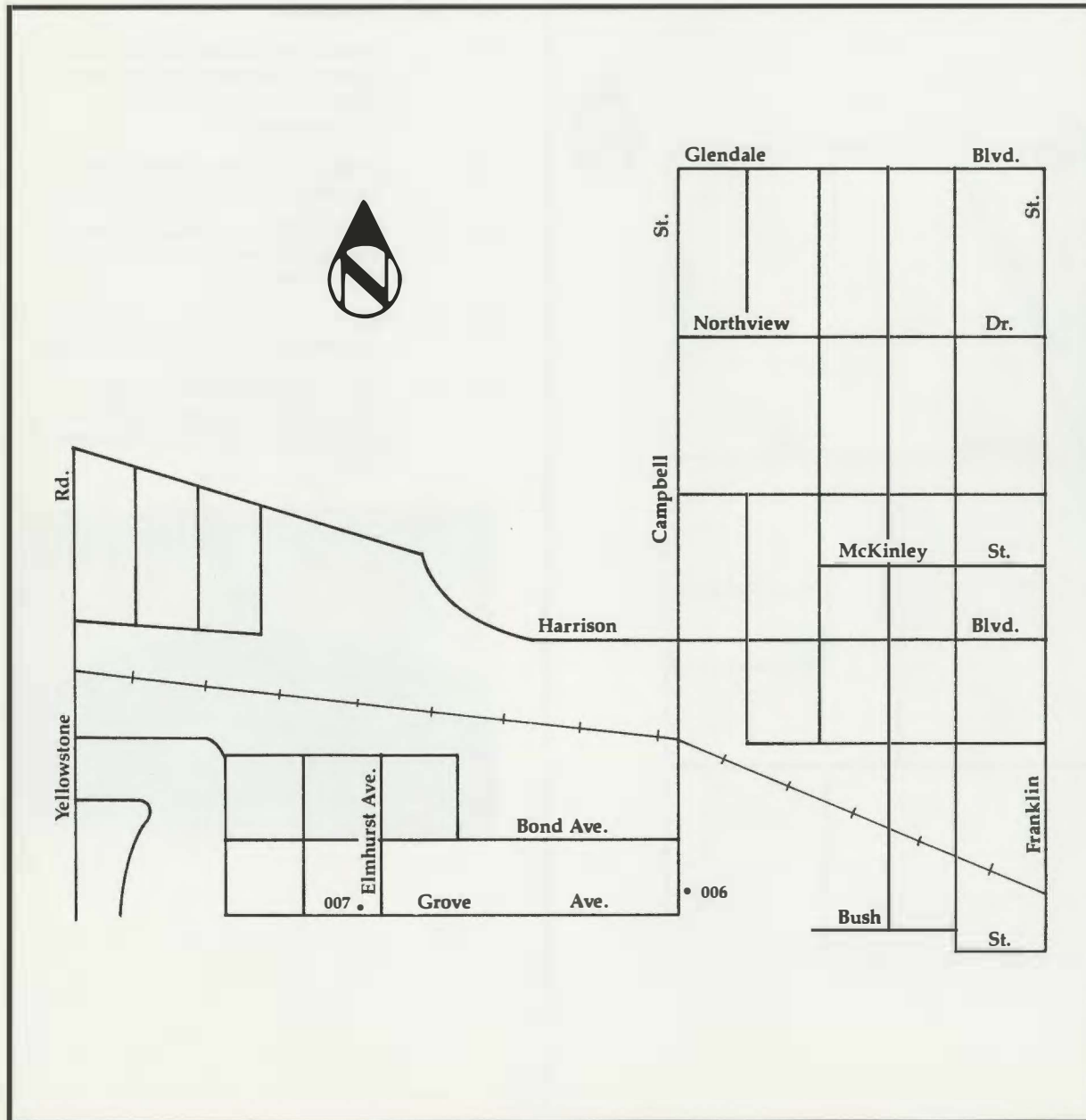


- | No. | Rtg. | Description   |
|-----|------|---|
| 001 | C    | <b>Rudy's Service Station</b> , 1801 Calumet Avenue; Twentieth Century Functional, 1929; Architecture, Commerce, Transportation (642) |
| 002 | C    | <b>House</b> , 610 Glendale Boulevard; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (642)   |
| 003 | C    | <b>House</b> , 508 Glendale Boulevard; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1920; Architecture (642)   |
| 004 | C    | <b>House</b> , 1114 N. Franklin Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (642)  |
| 005 | N    | <b>Grand Trunk Railroad Depot</b> , E. Bush Street; Twentieth Century Functional; Architecture, Transportation (642)                  |



005

# Valparaiso Scattered Sites (34006-007)

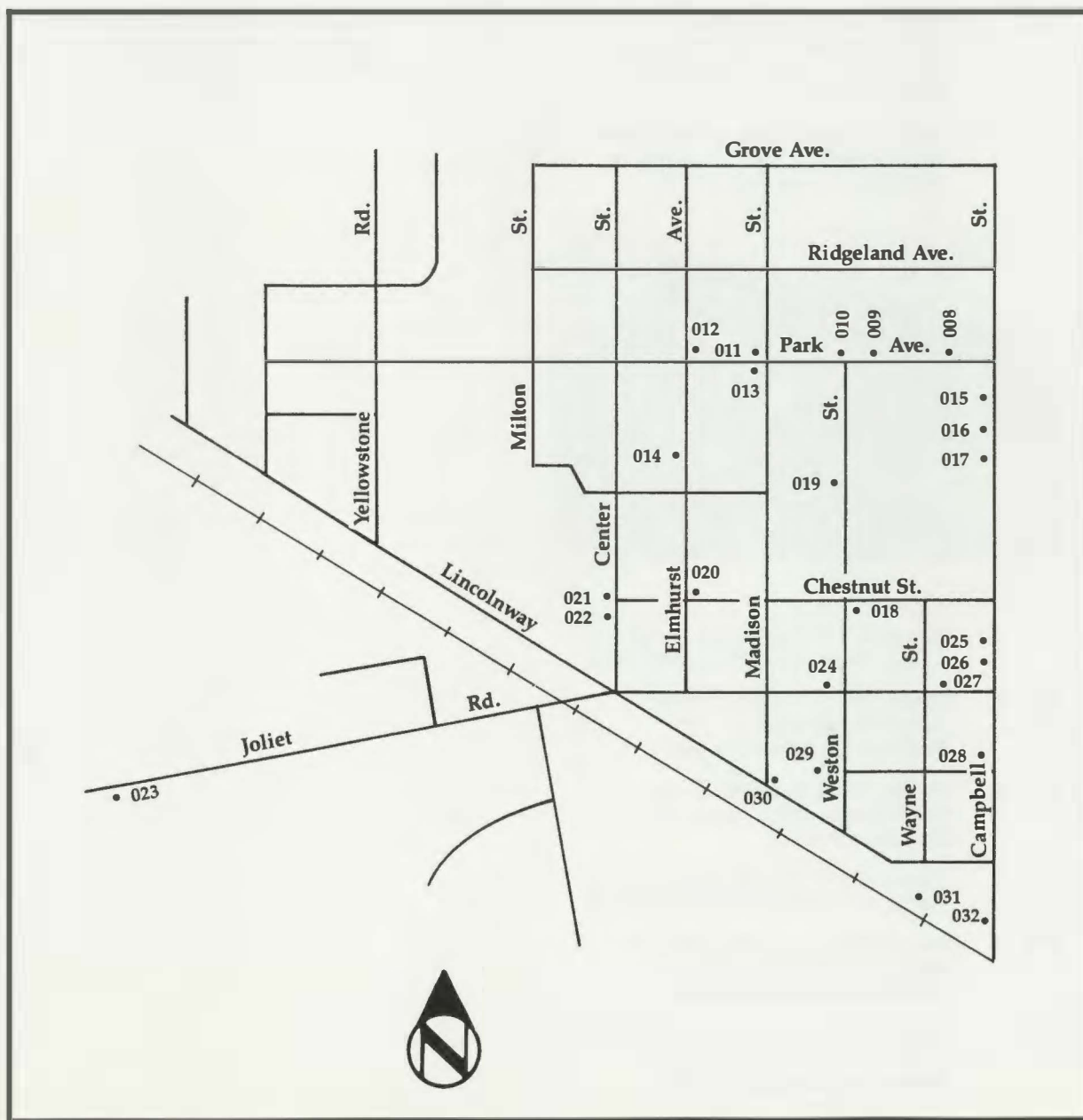


- 006 C House, 906 N. Campbell Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (642)
- 007 N House, 709 Elmhurst Avenue; English Cottage, c.1935; Architecture (642)



007

# Valparaiso Scattered Sites (34008-032)



- 008 C House, 454 Park Avenue; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 009 C House, 458 Park Avenue; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 010 C House, 482 Park Avenue; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 011 O **Clarence H. Martin House**, 503 Madison Street; Queen Anne, 1902-1903; Architecture (642)



*Clarence Martin House (34011) The house was built in 1902-1903 in the Chatauqua Park Addition of Valparaiso. Originally there was a windmill and water reservoir in the backyard.*

- 012 C House, 758 Park Avenue; Colonial Revival, c.1900; Architecture (642)
- 013 N Powers House, 415 Madison Street; Free Classic, c.1895 (Powers, builder); Architecture (642)
- 014 C Wise House, 409 Elmhurst Avenue; Colonial Revival, c.1905; Architecture (642)
- 015 N Valparaiso High School, N. Campbell Street; Renaissance Revival, 1926; Architecture, Education (642)



013

016 C **Reverend Logan House**, 507 N. Campbell Street; Italianate, 1862; Architecture (642)

017 O **House**, 501 N. Campbell Street; Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (642)



023

018 C **House**, 557 Chestnut Street; Craftsman Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (642)

019 C **House**, 307 Weston Street; American four-square, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (642)

020 C **House**, 302 Elmhurst Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (642)

021 N **Powers-Higley and Company Building**, 1 Center Street; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation, Health/Medicine, Industry, Military (642)

022 C **Pitkins and Brooks Building**, 1 Center Street; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1910; Architecture, Industry (642)

023 O **House**, 1755 Joliet Road; Gable-front/Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)



032

024 C **House**, 203 Weston Street; T-plan, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (642)

025 C **House**, 209 N. Campbell Street; American four-square, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (642)

026 C **House**, 205 N. Campbell Street; Gable-front, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (642)

027 C **House**, 456 W. Chicago Street; T-plan, c.1882; Vernacular/Construction (642)

028 C **Comeford House**, 452 W. Jefferson Street; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (642)

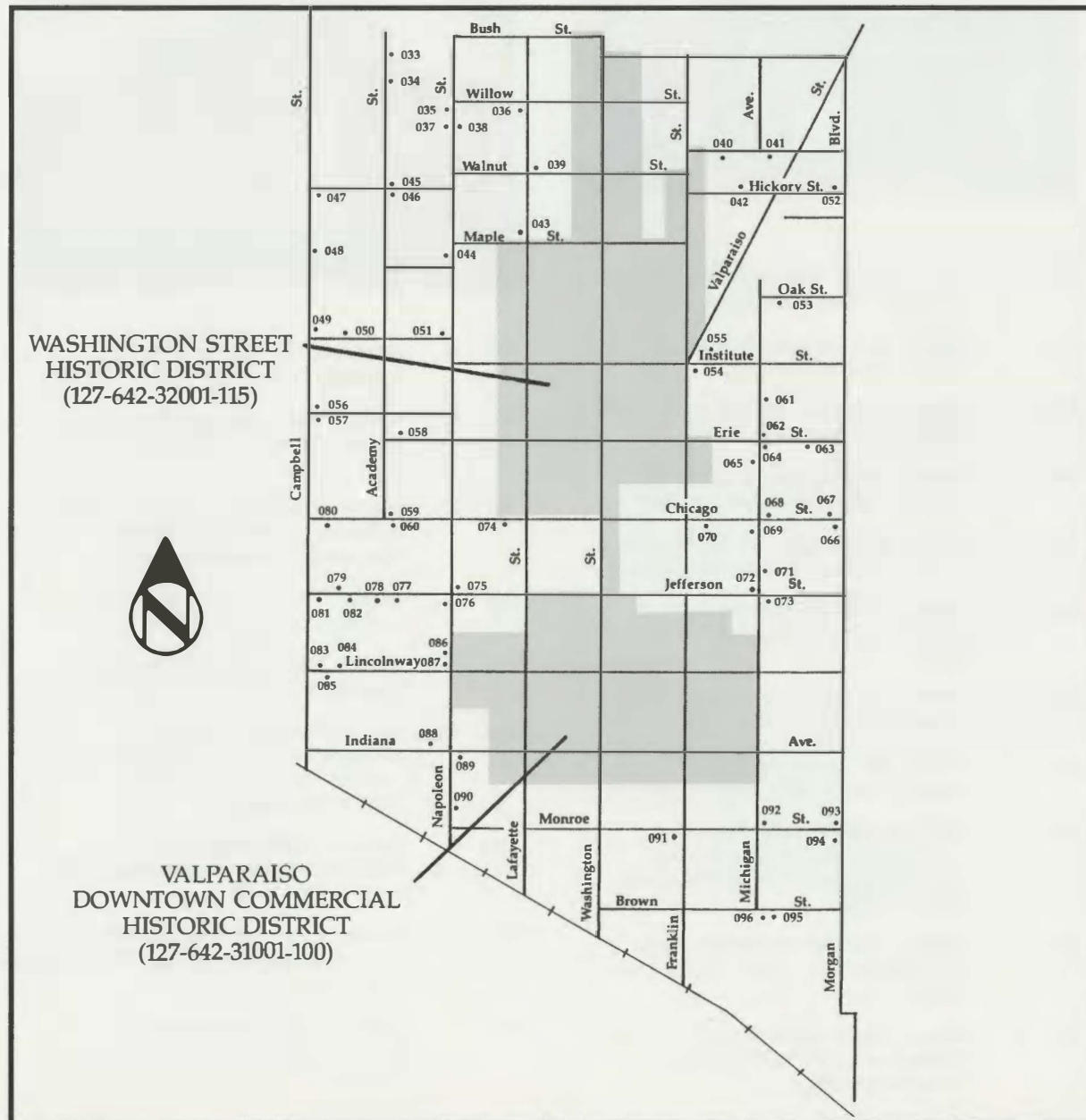
029 C **House**, 210 Weston Street; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)

030 C **Large House**, 662 W. Lincolnway; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (642)

031 N **Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot**, W. Lincolnway; Queen Anne, 1888; Architecture, Transportation (642)

032 N **Franklin Hotel**, 58 S. Campbell Street; Italianate, c.1867; Architecture, Commerce, Transportation (642)

# Valparaiso Scattered Sites (34033-096)



- 033 C **Lembke House**, 806 Academy Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 034 C **House**, 802 Academy Street; T-plan, c.1980; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 035 C **House**, 707 N. Napoleon Street; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 036 N **House**, 707 N. Lafayette Street; Tudor Revival, c.1930; Architecture (642)



036

- 037 N **Powell House**, 705 N. Napoleon Street; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 038 O **Dr. Bledsoe House**, 708 N. Napoleon Street; Tudor Revival, c.1935; Architecture (642)
- 039 C **House**, 702 N. Lafayette Street; Colonial Revival, c.1910; Architecture (642)
- 040 N **House**, 106 Elm Street; Hall-and-parlor, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 041 N **Sievers House**, 605 Calumet Avenue; Queen Anne, 1895; Architecture (642)



038



046



041

- 042 C House, 111 Hickory Street; American four-square, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 043 C House, 601 N. Lafayette Street; American four-square, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 044 C House, 601 N. Napoleon Street; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 045 C House, 260 Pearl Street; I-house/ Greek Revival, c.1860; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 046 O House, 608 Academy Street; Double-pile/Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)

- 047 C House, 608 N. Campbell Street; English Cottage, c.1930; Architecture (642)
- 048 N House, N. Campbell Street; Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (642)
- 049 C House, 358 Haas Street; T-plan, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (648)
- 050 N House, 354 Haas Street; Colonial Revival, c.1900; Architecture (642)
- 051 C House, 254 Haas Street; Gable-front, c.1857; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 052 C House, 605 N. Morgan Boulevard; T-plan, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 053 C House, 206 Oak Street; T-plan, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 054 N House, 308 Calumet Avenue; Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture (642)
- 055 N First Church of Christ Scientist/ Reading Room, Institute Street; Colonial Revival, 1931; Architecture, Religion (642)
- 056 N House, 354 Chestnut Street; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1915; Architecture (642)
- 057 C House, 355 Chestnut Street; Gable-front, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (642)

- 058 N House, 258 Erie Street; Hall-and-parlor, c.1865; Commerce, Education, Industry, Religion, Vernacular/Construction (642)



058

- 059 N House, 260 W. Chicago Street; Italianate, c.1875; Architecture (642)
- 060 N House, 353 W. Chicago Street; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1905; Architecture (642)
- 061 N House, N. Michigan Avenue; Gabled-ell/ Italianate, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 062 C House, 201 Erie Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 063 C House, 206 Erie Street; Craftsman Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (642)
- 064 O H. P. Upthegrove/Edgard D. Crumpacker House, 208 N. Michigan Avenue; Italian Villa, c.1880; Architecture (642)
- 065 N Maralou Apartments, 205 N. Michigan Avenue; Craftsman, c.1930; Architecture (642)
- 066 N House, 107 W. Morgan Boulevard; I-house, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 067 C House, 205 E. Chicago Street; American four-square, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (642)





**H. P. Upthegrove/Edgar D. Crumpacker House (34064)** The house was built about 1880 for the owner of the Upthegrove Clothing Manufacturing Business. It was subsequently purchased by Edgar D. Crumpacker who served as a United States Congressman during the 1890s.



065

- 068 O **S. L. Finney/Joseph Urschel House**, 202 N. Michigan Avenue; Colonial Revival, c.1905; Architecture (642)
- 069 C **House**, N. Michigan Avenue; Upright-and-wing, c.1850; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 070 C **House**, E. Chicago Street; American four-square, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 071 N **House**, 104 N. Michigan Avenue; Colonial Revival, c.1920; Architecture (642)



068

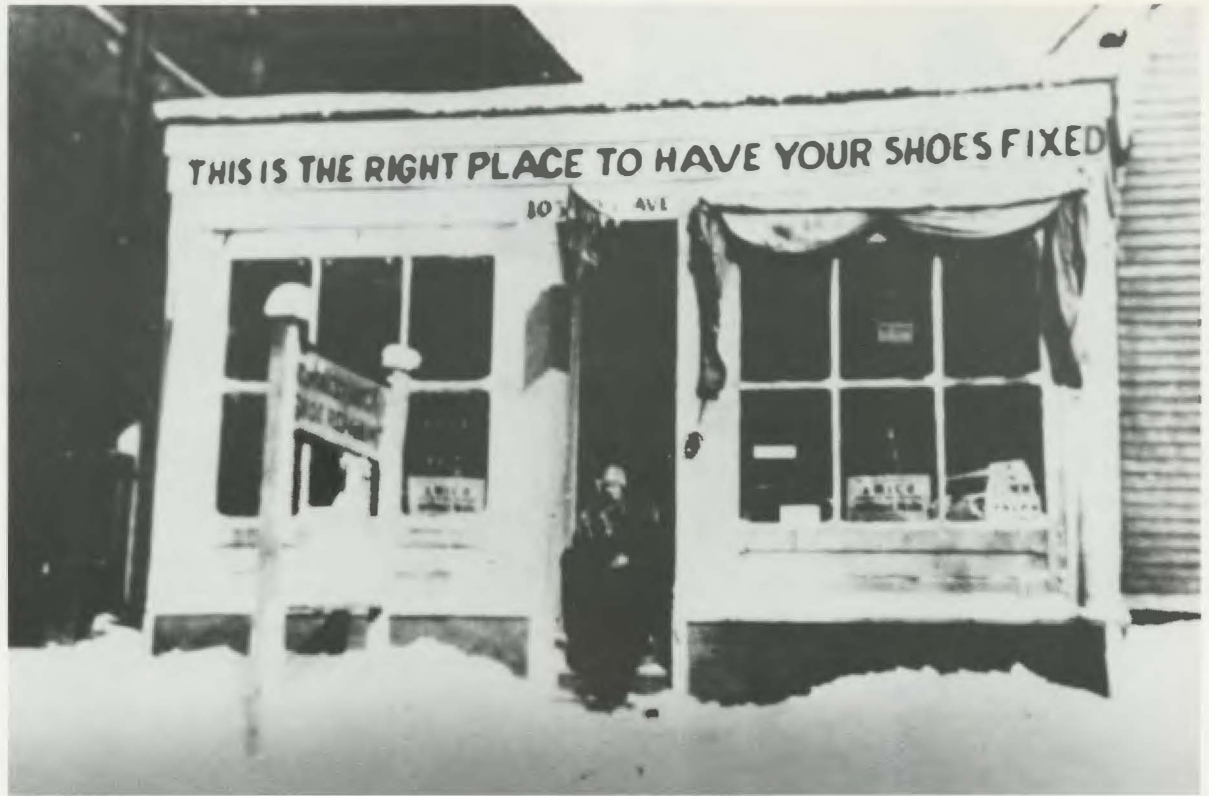
- 072 C **Valparaiso Carnegie Library**, 107 E. Jefferson Street; Craftsman, 1914; Architecture, Social History (642)
- 073 C **House**, E. Jefferson Street; Free Classic, c.1910; Architecture (642)
- 074 C **House**, 153 W. Chicago Street; Cottage, c.1900; Architecture (642)
- 075 C **Apartment Building**, 158 W. Jefferson Street; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1935; Architecture (642)
- 076 N **House**, 7 N. Napoleon Street; Colonial Revival, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 077 C **House**, 257 W. Jefferson Street; Gable-front, 1924; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 078 C **House**, 259 W. Jefferson Street; Cottage, c.1940; Architecture (642)
- 079 O **Gardner School**, W. Jefferson Street; Romanesque Revival, 1899 (Wing and Mahurin, architect; Kirk and Foster, Charles Lembke and Company, builder); Architecture, Education (642)
- 080 C **House**, 355 W. Chicago Street; Craftsman, c.1910; Architecture (642)



**Gardner School (34079)** The school was designed by the noted Fort Wayne architectural firm of Wing and Mahurin in 1899 and was built by the firm of Kirk and Foster and Charles Lembke and Company. Early photographs of the building show a central tower and spire.

- 081 N **Charles Thune House**, 357 W. Jefferson Street; American four-square, 1912-1913 (Charles Lembke and Company, builder); Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 082 C **House**, W. Jefferson Street; American four-square, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 083 C **House**, 258 W. Lincolnway; Gable-front/Free Classic, c.1905; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 084 N **Eldorado Building**, 254 W. Lincolnway; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 085 C **House**, 353 W. Lincolnway; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 086 C **Saran Building**, 3 N. Napoleon Street; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1910; Architecture (642)
- 087 C **Lincoln Flats**, 1 N. Napoleon Street; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1910; Architecture, Commerce (642)
- 088 N **Urschel House**, 58 S. Napoleon Street; American four-square, c.1925; Vernacular/Construction (642)

- 089 C **House**, 187 W. Indiana Avenue; Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (642)
- 090 C **House**, 155 S. Napoleon Street; Gabled-ell, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 091 C **House**, 102 E. Monroe Street; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (642)
- 092 N **Apartment Building**, 201 E. Monroe Street; Classical Revival, c.1910; Architecture (640)
- 093 C **House**, 207 E. Monroe Street; American four-square, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 094 C **House**, 254 N. Morgan Boulevard; American four-square, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 095 N **House**, 204 E. Brown Street; Double-pile/Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 096 N **House**, 112 E. Brown Street; Craftsman Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (642)

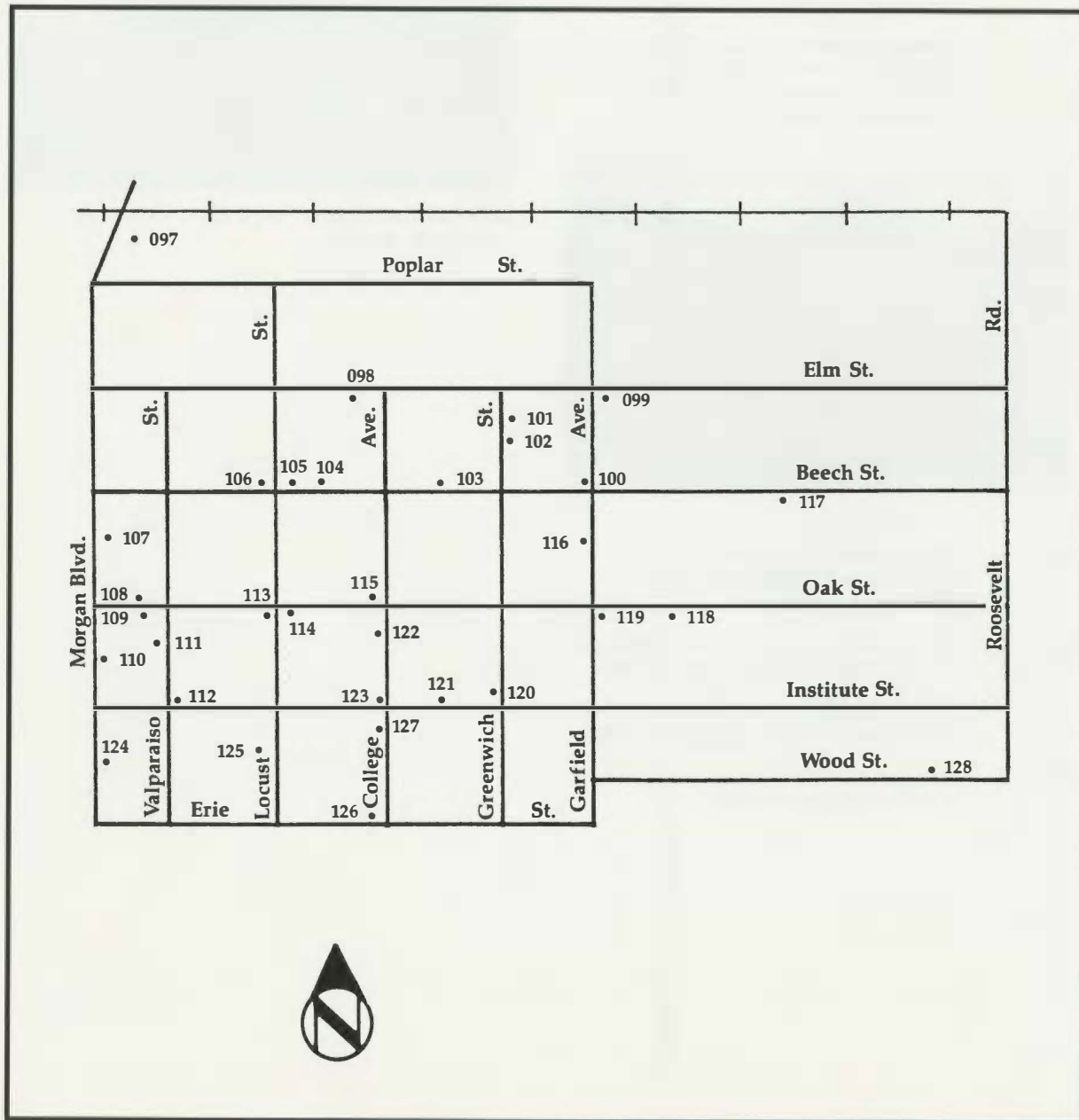


**Buck Shoe Repair, Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**



096

# Valparaiso Scattered Sites (34097-128)



- 097 C **Commercial Building**, 712 Calumet Avenue; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1880; Architecture, Commerce (642)
- 098 C **House**, 607 N. College Avenue; Free Classic, c.1910; Architecture (642)
- 099 C **House**, 608 N. Garfield Avenue; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (642)
- 100 C **House**, 601 N. Garfield Avenue; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 101 C **House**, 606 Greenwich Street; Gable-front, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 102 C **House**, 604 Greenwich Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (642)
- 103 N **Banta School**, E. Beech Street; Neoclassical, c.1920; Architecture, Education (642)
- 104 C **Duplex**, 503 E. Beech Street; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 105 C **House**, 501 E. Beech Street; Hall-and-parlor, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 106 C **House**, 407 E. Beech Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 107 C **Duplex**, 506 N. Morgan Boulevard; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 108 C **House**, 303 Oak Street; Gable-front/Free Classic, c.1910; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 109 C **House**, 304 Oak Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 110 N **House**, 406 N. Morgan Boulevard; Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (642)

- 111 C **House**, 405 N. Valparaiso Street; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 112 C **House**, 401 E. Institute Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 113 C **House**, 408 Oak Street; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 114 C **House**, 502 Oak Street; T-plan, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 115 C **House**, 507 Oak Street; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 116 N **House**, N. Garfield Avenue; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1920; Architecture (642)



116

- 122 C **House**, 405 N. College Avenue; Gable-front, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 123 C **House**, 507 E. Institute Street; Hall-and-parlor, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 124 C **Charles F. Lembke House**, 304 N. Morgan Boulevard; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)



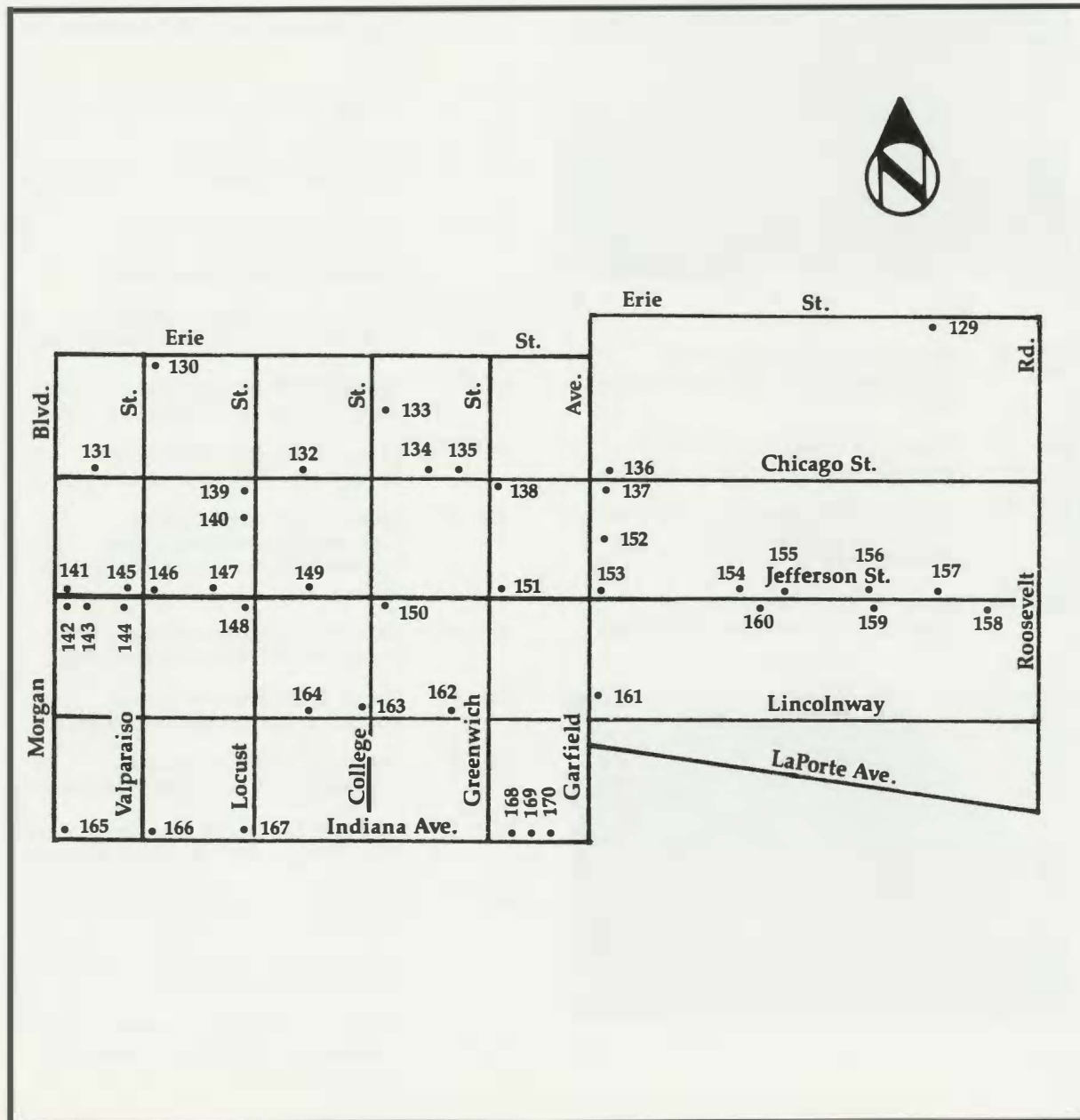
124

- 125 N **House**, 303 N. Locust Street; Queen Anne/Shingle style, c.1895; Architecture (642)
- 126 C **House**, 507 Erie Street; Central-passage, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 127 C **House**, 304 N. College Avenue; Free Classic, c.1915; Architecture (642)
- 128 C **House**, 1005 Wood Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (642)



**Zeb Collins Cigars, Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

# Valparaiso Scattered Sites (34129-170)



- 129 C House, 704 E. Erie Street; Gabled-ell, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 130 C House, 402 E. Erie Street; Craftsman Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (642)
- 131 C House, 303 E. Chicago Street; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 132 C House, E. Chicago Street; Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture (642)



- 133 C McGillicuddy House, 204 N. College Avenue; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 134 C House, 605 E. Chicago Street; English Cottage, 1926; Architecture (642)
- 135 C House, 607 E. Chicago Street; Craftsman, c.1930; Architecture (642)
- 136 N House, 202 N. Garfield Avenue; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 137 N House, 106 N. Garfield Avenue; Italianate/Free Classic, c.1880/c.1910; Architecture (642)



136

- 138 C House, 702 E. Chicago Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 139 C House, 408 E. Chicago Street; T-plan, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 140 C House, 105 N. Locust Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 141 C House, E. Jefferson Street; Italianate/Free Classic, c.1870/c.1910; Architecture (642)
- 142 C Duplex, 302 E. Jefferson Street; American four-square, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 143 N House, 306 E. Jefferson Street; Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture (642)



143

- 144 N House, E. Jefferson Street; Prairie, c.1915; Architecture (642)



144

- 145 N House, 307 E. Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 146 C House, 401 E. Jefferson Street; Italianate, c.1875; Architecture (642)
- 147 N Apartment Building, 403 E. Jefferson Street; Neoclassical, c.1910; Architecture (642)
- 148 N House, E. Jefferson Street; Colonial Revival, c.1915; Architecture (642)



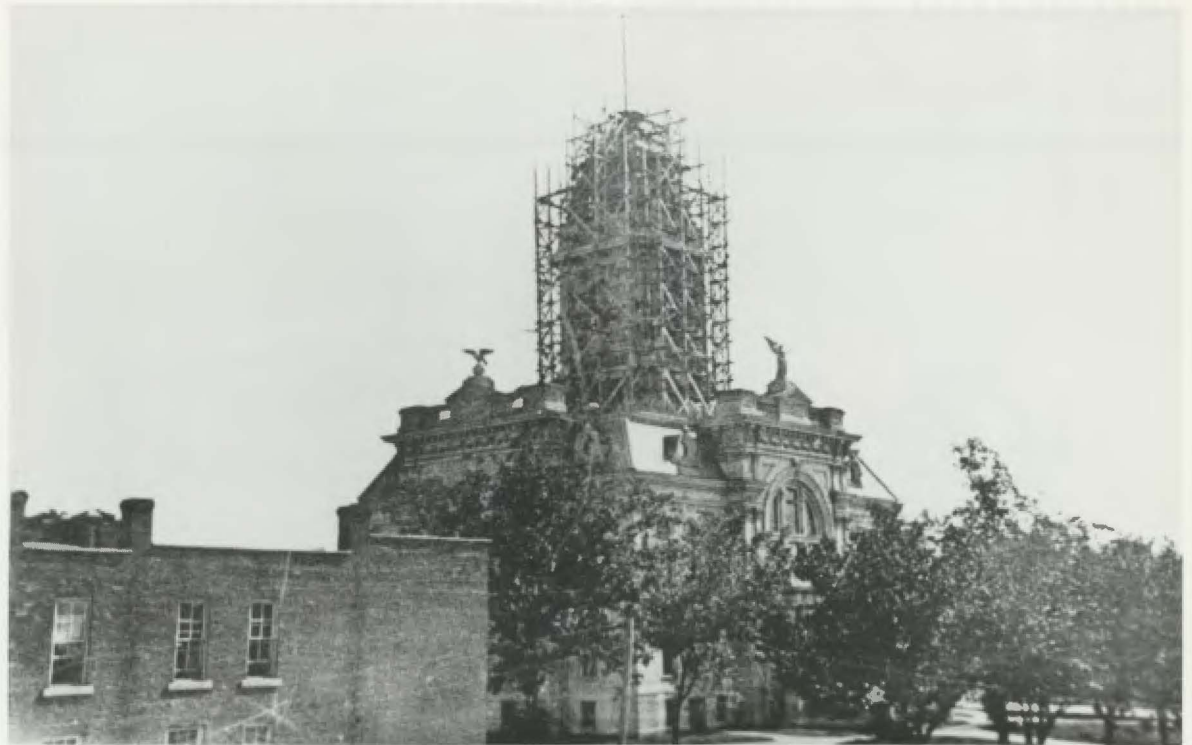
148

- 149 N House, 505 E. Jefferson Street; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (642)
- 150 C House, 602 E. Jefferson Street; I-house, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 151 N Dr. Dolson House, 701 N. Greenwich Street; Bungalow, c.1915; Architecture (642)
- 152 C House, 104 N. Garfield Avenue; T-plan, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 153 C House, 105 N. Garfield Avenue; Free Classic, c.1895; Architecture (642)
- 154 C House, 809 E. Jefferson Street; American four-square, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 155 C House, 817 E. Jefferson Street; Free Classic, c.1895; Architecture (642)
- 156 C House, 821 E. Jefferson Street; I-house, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 157 C House, 901 E. Jefferson Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 158 C House, 918 E. Jefferson Street; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 159 C House, 818 E. Jefferson Street; Bungalow, c.1910; Architecture (642)
- 160 C House, 810 E. Jefferson Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 161 C House, 6 N. Garfield Avenue; Craftsman, c.1910; Architecture (642)
- 162 C House, 607 E. Lincolnway; Queen Anne/Free Classic, c.1895; Architecture (642)
- 163 N House, 507 E. Lincolnway; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (642)
- 164 N House, 503 E. Lincolnway; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (642)
- 165 C House, 301 E. Indiana Avenue; Gabled-ell, c.1880/c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (624)



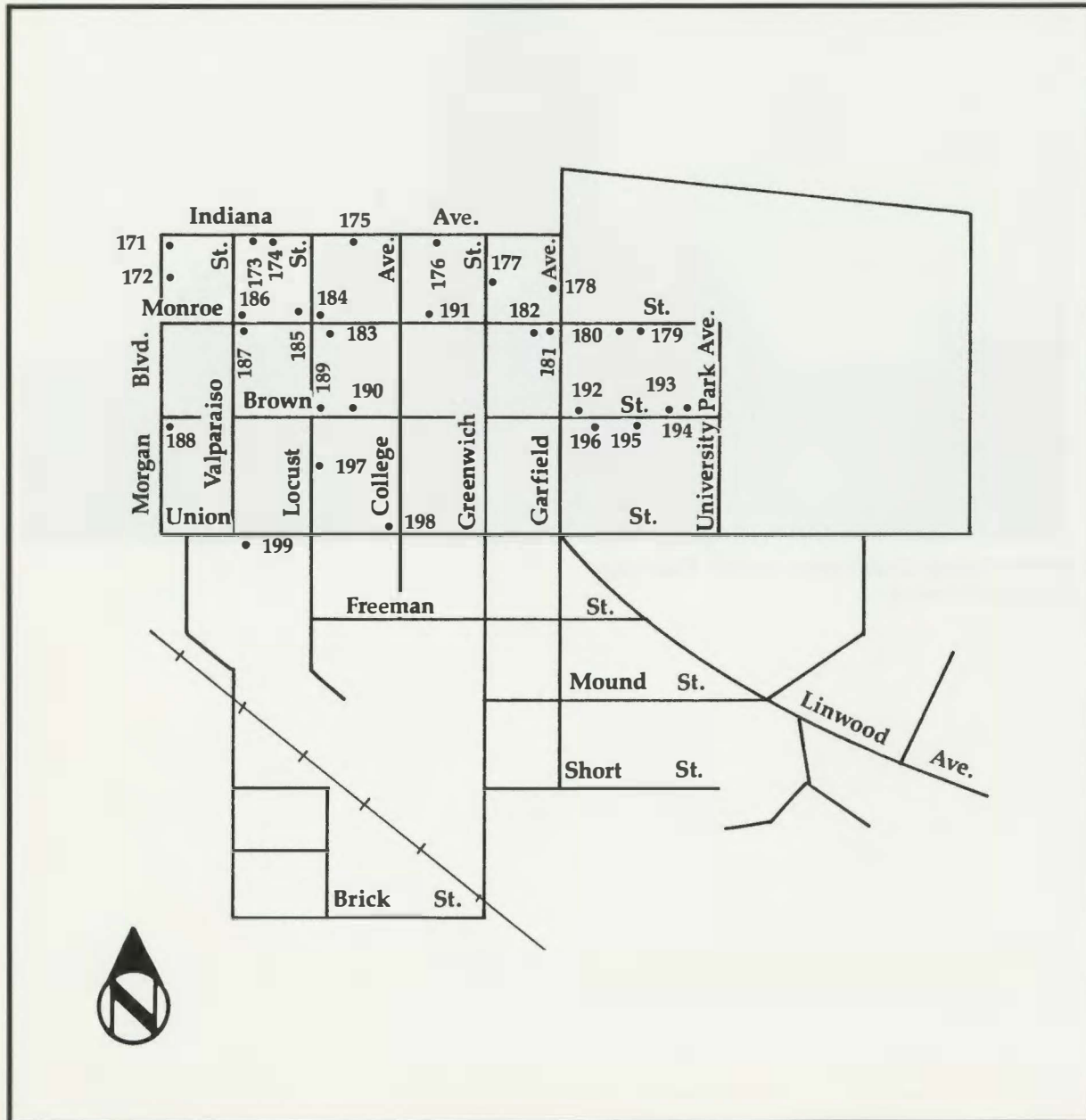
162

- 166 N Winslow House, 401 E. Indiana Avenue;  
Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (642)
- 167 N House, 407 E. Indiana Avenue;  
Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (624)
- 168 C House, 703 E. Indiana Avenue;  
Gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1880;  
Architecture, Vernacular/Construction  
(642)
- 169 C House, 705 E. Indiana Avenue;  
Gable-front, c.1895; Vernacular/  
Construction (642)
- 170 C House, 720 E. Indiana Avenue; T-plan/  
Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture,  
Vernacular/Construction (642)



Porter County Courthouse, c.1920. Courtesy:  
George E. Neeley.

# Valparaiso Scattered Sites (34171-199)



- 171 C **House**, E. Indiana Avenue; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (642)
- 172 C **House**, S. Morgan Boulevard; Gable-front, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 173 C **House**, 404 E. Indiana Avenue; Gable-front, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 174 C **House**, 406 E. Indiana Avenue; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 175 C **House**, 504 E. Indiana Avenue; Gable-front, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 176 C **House**, 606 E. Indiana Avenue; Upright-and-wing, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 177 C **House**, 755 S. Greenwich Street; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1920; Architecture (642)
- 178 O **David Garland Rose House**, 156 S. Garfield Avenue; Octagonal/Gothic Revival, c.1865; Architecture (642) NR
- 179 C **House**, 808 E. Monroe Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (642)
- 180 C **House**, 806 E. Monroe Street; American four-square/Colonial Revival, c.1910; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 181 C **House**, 706 E. Monroe Street; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 182 C **House**, 704 E. Monroe Street; Gable-front, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 183 C **House**, 251 S. Locust Street; Gabled-ell, c.1880; Vernacular/Construction (642)





189

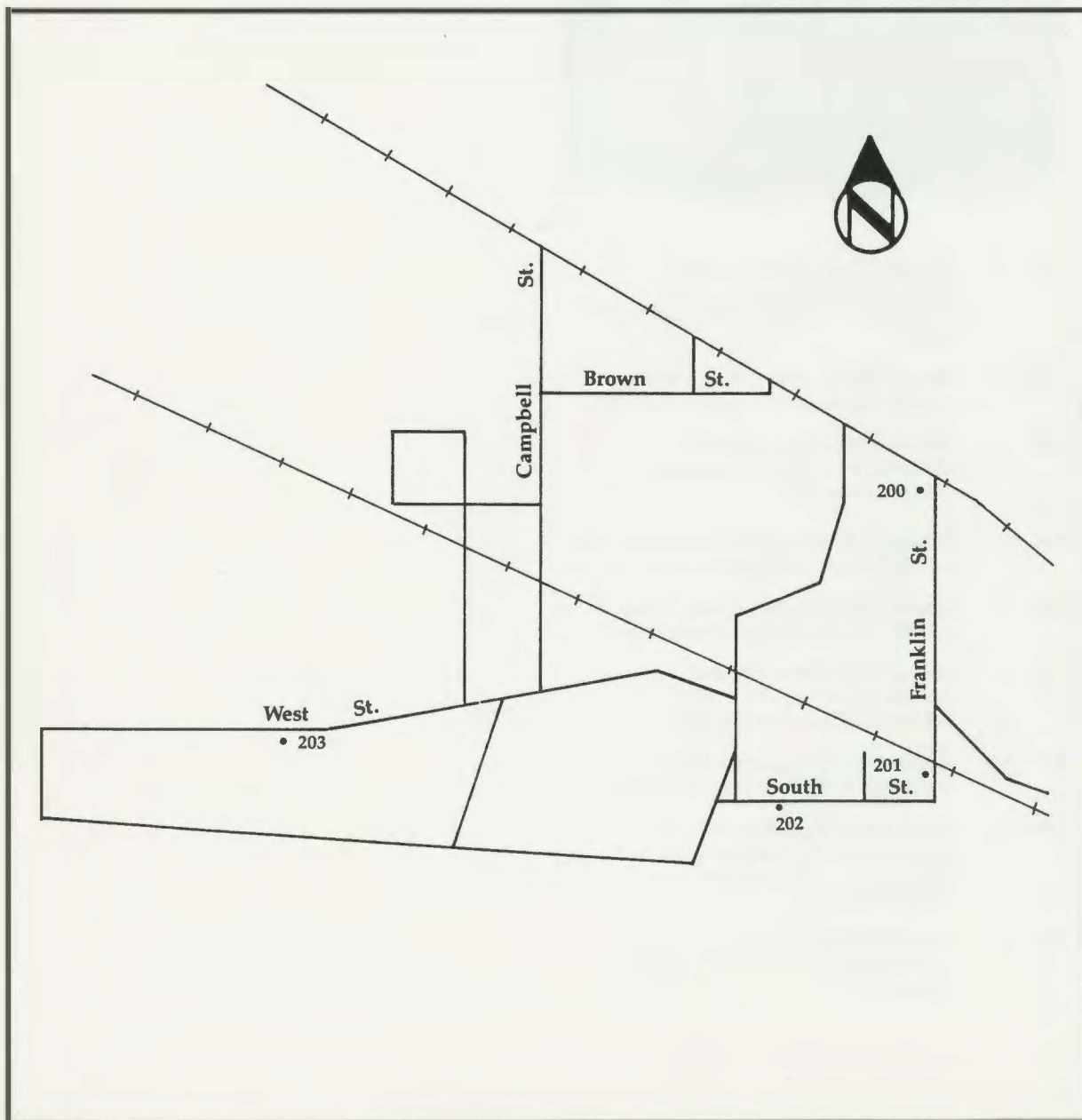


197

- 184 N House, 501 E. Monroe Street; Gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 185 C Dodge Institute, E. Monroe Street; Nineteenth Century Functional/ Twentieth Century Functional, c.1890/c.1910; Architecture, Education (642)
- 186 C House, 401 E. Monroe Street; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 187 C House, 402 E. Monroe Street; American four-square, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 188 C House, 351 S. Morgan Boulevard; Gabled-ell, c.1880; Vernacular/ Construction (642)
- 189 N House, 257 S. Locust Street; Colonial Revival, c.1910; Architecture (642)
- 190 C House, 505 E. Brown Street; Gabled-ell, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (642)

- 191 C House, 605 E. Monroe Street; Gable-front/Craftsman, c.1920; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 192 C House, 805 E. Brown Street; T-plan, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 193 C House, 813 E. Brown Street; Gable-front, c.1915; Vernacular/ Construction (642)
- 194 C House, E. Brown Street; Pyramidal-roof, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 195 C House, 822 E. Brown Street; T-plan, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 196 C House, 812 E. Brown Street; American four-square, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 197 N Rowhouse, 353 S. Locust Street; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (642)
- 198 C Commercial Building, 517-519 Union Street; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1905; Architecture, Commerce (642)
- 199 C Union Street Cemetery, Union Street; c.1839-1890; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (642)

# Valparaiso Scattered Sites (34200-203)



200 C House, S. Franklin Street; Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (642)

201 N House, 758 S. Franklin Street; Hall-and-parlor, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (642)



201

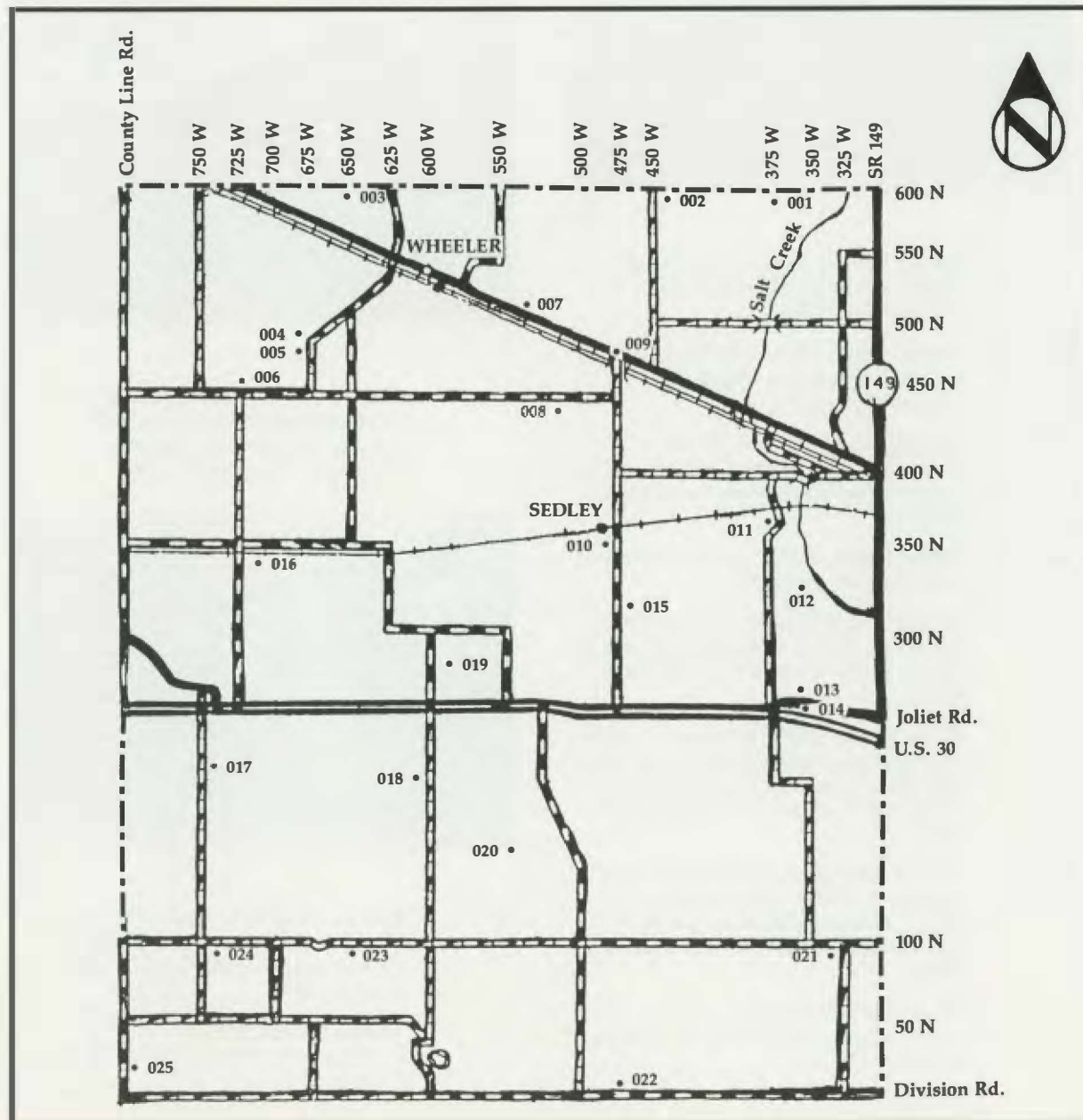
202 C House, 57 South Street; Gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)

203 C House, 755 West Street; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)



203

# Union Township (35001-025)



Union Township was organized by the Porter County commissioners in April of 1836 and was named Union to commemorate the federation of the states in the American Republic.

The northern part of the township was historically known as Twenty Mile Prairie, so named because the early settlers declared it twenty miles from any major settlement. Salt Creek and Taylor Creek are the two major waterways in the township. There are numerous salt springs along Salt Creek.

One of the township's earliest settlers was a man named Snow who erected the first wood frame house in the township. Snow located just north of the Old Sauk Trail, an early settlement route, and carried a small stock of goods thus becoming the township's first merchant. Two years later he sold out to Connecticut native Oliver Shepard who erected a sign bearing the name "Hoosier Nest". It is widely believed that this is the place which appeared in the famed poem, "The Hoosier Nest," by John Finely. Snow's frame house was replaced by a brick house (35006) during the 1880s.

Another early site is the Cascade Grist Mill (35017), built by David Hardesty in 1858 along Taylor Creek. When it was constructed, the mill had the only overshot water wheel in the county. Today, only three of the mill's walls remain standing.

There were three railroad lines that passed through Union Township. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad crosses from the east to the northwest corner, the Grand Trunk line ran east-west, and the Chesapeake and Ohio came through the southeast corner.

Wheeler, the township's only village, was laid out in 1858 along the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad line. Sedley, a station along the Grand Trunk Railroad, had a post office but it was

discontinued when the free rural mail delivery was introduced. The Miller House (35010) is one of the few houses built in Sedley.

Union Township has retained a fine collection of mid-nineteenth century brick I-houses. The August Knoblock House (35023) and houses (35015, 35016) on 475 W and 725 W are strikingly similar in design — three bays wide with segmental arched-windows. All three were constructed during the Civil War era. The Henderlong House (35020) is a frame version of the I-house and has survived relatively unchanged since its construction in 1884.

Three of the township's notable early twentieth century houses include the Dollstedt House (35001), the Foster House (35021) and a house (35005) on 675 W.

**No. Rtg. Description**

- 001 C **Dollstedt Farm, 600 N;** House: American four-square, c.1925; Outbuildings: livestock barn, tractor shed, milk house, silos; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 002 C **Farm, 600 N;** House: gable-front, c.1895; Outbuildings: English barn, silo, drive-in corncrib, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 003 C **George Arnold House, 600 N;** Italianate, 1876; Architecture (520)
- 004 C **James Cemetery, 675 W;** c.1846-c.1973; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (520)
- 005 C **Farm, 675 W;** House: American four-square, c.1920; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, drive-in corncrib, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 006 N **Farm, 450 N;** House: gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, milk house, chicken house, drive-in corncrib, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Social History, Vernacular/Construction (520)



006

- 007 C **House, SR 130;** I-house/Free Classic, c.1900; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 008 N **House, 450 N;** Gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (494)
- 009 C **County Bridge No. 210, 475 W;** Plate girder/timber beam, c.1915; Engineering, Vernacular/Construction (520)
- 010 C **Miller House, 475 W, Sedley;** Bungalow, 1923; Architecture (494)
- 011 C **Emmet Bankert House, 375 W;** House: gabled-ell, c.1880; Outbuildings: chicken house, shed; Vernacular/Construction (494)
- 012 C **Farm, 375 W;** House: Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: basement barn, silo, shed, windmill, pumphouse; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (494)
- 013 C **Louis J. Gast Farm, Joliet Road;** House: gabled-ell, c.1900; Outbuildings: livestock barn, milk house, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (494)
- 014 C **Blachly Cemetery, Joliet Road;** c.1846-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (494)

- 015 N **Farm, 475 W;** House: I-house/Italianate, c.1860; Outbuildings: English barn, milk house, sheds, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (494)



015

- 016 N **House, 725 W;** House: I-house, c.1860; Outbuildings: drive-in corncrib, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (494)



016

- 017 C **Cascade Grist Mill Ruins, 750 W;** Nineteenth Century Functional, 1858; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Industry (494)
- 018 C **Mosier Cemetery, 600 W;** c.1846-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (494)

019 C House, 600 W; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (494)

020 N Henderlong Farm, 500 W; House: I-house, 1884; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, chicken house, tool shed, privy, windmill; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (494)



020

021 C Foster House, 100 N; American four-square, 1918; Vernacular/Construction (494)

022 C Andrew Fitzgerald Farm, Division Road; House: gabled-ell, c.1870; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, summer kitchen, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (494)

023 N August Knoblock House, 100 N; I-house, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (494)

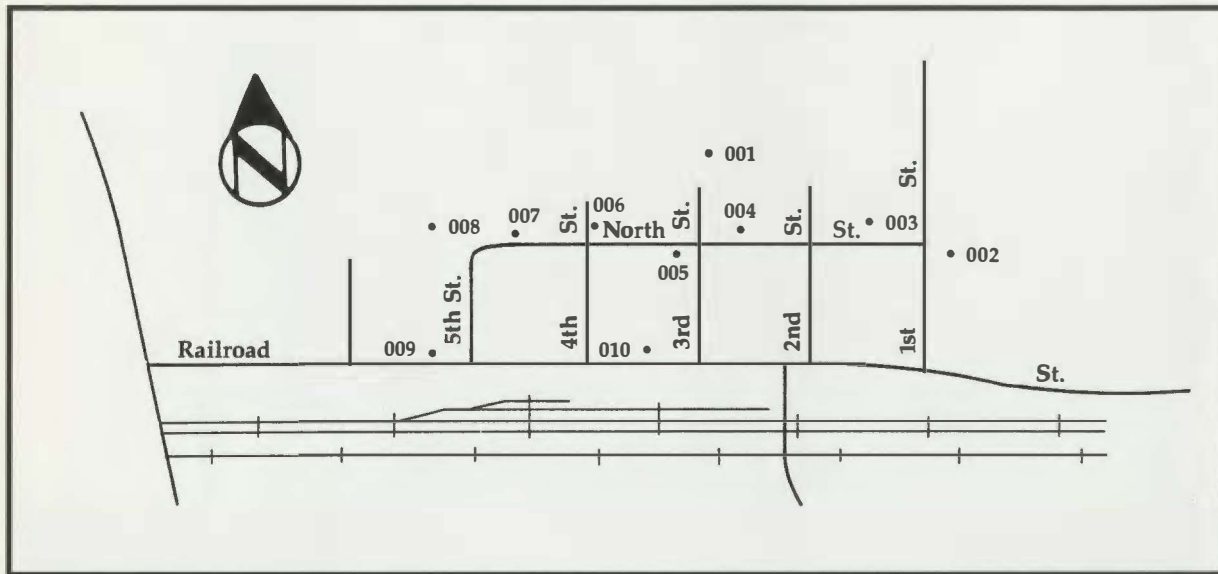
024 C Farm, 100 N; House: cruciform, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (494)

025 C House, County Line Road; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (494)



St. Clair School. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.

# Wheeler Scattered Sites (36001-010)



Wheeler was platted in 1858 by Thomas A. E. Campbell who owned the land on which the town was built. Campbell named the town in honor of a railroad engineer.

The town's first commercial building was occupied by George and Jon Sigler. The Wheeler House, a hotel run by George Kimball, followed shortly thereafter but soon failed.

By 1912 the population of Wheeler reached 200. The town had three general stores, a local telephone exchange, a Methodist Episcopal Church, Odd Fellows and Foresters Lodges, a feedmill and the township's only post office.

Like many small railroad towns, Wheeler contains primarily simple frame houses. Typical examples include a house (36004) on North Street and a house (36005) on Third Street. More elaborate homes include a brick Queen Anne-style house (36001) on Third Street and a house (36003) on North Street.

The Union Township High School (36008) was built in 1922 and was designed by Charles Kendrick. The town's only commercial building is a two-story brick structure (36010) that currently houses the Wheeler post office.

## No. Rtg. Description

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 001 | N | House, Third Street; Double-pile/Queen Anne, c.1895; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (520)   |
| 002 | C | Farm, First Street; House: gabled-ell/Gothic Revival, c.1875; Outbuildings: dairy barn, milk house, drive-in corncrib, tractor shed, chicken house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (520) |
| 003 | N | House, 105 North Street; Dutch Colonial Revival, 1907; Architecture (520)  |
| 004 | C | House, 205 North Street; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (520)  |
| 005 | C | House, Third Street; Gable-front, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (520)  |
| 006 | N | Wheeler Methodist Episcopal Church, North Street; Twentieth Century Gothic Revival, 1914; Architecture, Religion (520)   |
| 007 | C | House, 101 Fifth Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (520)  |



001



003

- 008 N **Union Township High School**,  
Fifth Street; Neoclassical, 1922 (Charles  
E. Kendrick, architect; Anderson  
Brothers, builder); Architecture,  
Education (520)
- 009 C **House**, Railroad Street; Free Classic,  
c.1900; Architecture (520)
- 010 C **Commercial Building**, Railroad Street;  
Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890;  
Architecture, Commerce (520)

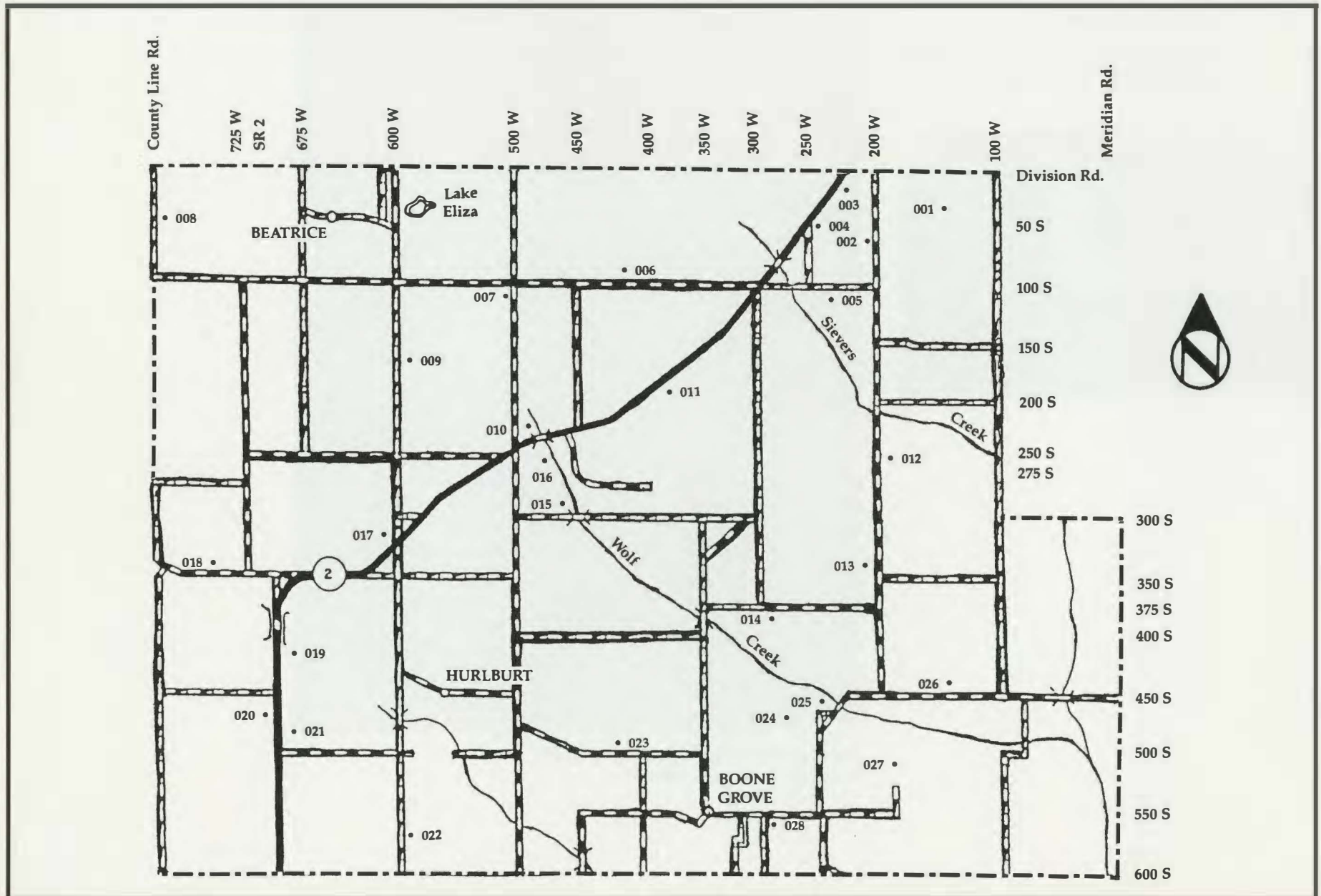


010



**Wheeler Methodist Episcopal Church.**  
Courtesy: George E. Neeley.

# Porter Township (40001-028)





Porter Township, the county's second largest township, is located just southwest of Center Township. When Porter County was originally divided into townships in 1836, Porter Township was included within Boone Township. In 1838 a section of Boone Township was annexed to form Fish Lake Township named in honor of a small lake located in the area. In 1841, the township's residents petitioned to have the township's name changed to Porter. The lake was subsequently renamed Lake Eliza.

Among the area's earliest settlers were Samuel and Isaac Campbell, Newton Frame, David Hurlburt and Isaac Edwards who came between the years 1834-1835.

In 1843 a post office was established at Boone Grove in southeastern Porter Township. When the Chicago and Erie Railroad came through the township in 1881-1882, the town moved about a mile to the southwest along the rail line.

Another town on the Chicago and Erie Railroad was Hurlburt located about two and a half miles northwest of Boone Grove. In 1910 the population numbered over 100 people and included two general stores. Today, little remains of the town.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad formerly known as the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, came through the township in the early part of the twentieth century. Beatrice was the township's only station on the line although little of this stop remains today.

Much of the township's architecture reflects its long agricultural heritage. Several outstanding farmsteads include the Hazard Sheffield Farm (40017) and the America Merriman Farm (40024). Both complexes include a number of noteworthy agricultural buildings. The county's best example of the Greek Revival style is a house (40005) on 100 S. Built about 1850, this simple frame structure has had few alterations.

Although the township has only one church (40018), a number of small family cemeteries remain scattered throughout the countryside. The Shurr Cemetery (40015), Ludington Cemetery (40010), the Guernsey

Cemetery (40008), the Fleming Cemetery (40002) and the Merriman Cemetery (40025) all contain burials from the mid-nineteenth century.

**No. Rtg. Description**

- 001 C Farm, Division Road; House: American four-square, c.1920; Outbuildings: drive-in corncrib, summer kitchen, equipment shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 002 C Fleming Cemetery, 200 W; c.1852-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (642)
- 003 N Charles F. Cobb Farm, SR 2; House: Free Classic, c.1915; Outbuildings: English barn, silo, corncrib, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 004 C Joseph Bentley House, SR 2; T-plan, 1907; Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 005 O Farm, 100 S; House: central-passage/ Greek Revival, c.1850; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, garage, privy, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (647)



005

- 006 C Krieger Farm, 100 S; House: American four-square, 1912; Outbuildings: drive-in corncrib, granary, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (494)

- 007 C Farm, 100 S; House: American four-square, c.1920; Outbuildings: livestock barn, corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (494)
- 008 C Guernsey Cemetery, County Line Road; c.1850-1920; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (494)
- 009 C Farm, 600 W; House: gabled-ell, c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (494)
- 010 C Ludington Cemetery, 500 W; c.1850-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (494)
- 011 O John Wallace Rigg House, SR 2; House: Italianate, 1884; Outbuildings: drive-in corncrib, shed; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (494)



John Wallace Rigg House (40011) This house, also known as "Forest Home" was built in 1884. Rigg, a farmer, raised 12 children in this house. He also served as the Porter township trustee for nine years.

- 012 C Farm, 200 W; House: gabled-ell, c.1890; Outbuilding: livestock barn; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (642)
- 013 C Jones Farm, 200 W; House: Queen Anne, c.1895; Outbuildings: livestock barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, privy, windmill, milk house, summer kitchen, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)

- 014 N **Cornell House**, 375 S; Gabled-ell/  
Italianate, c.1880; Vernacular/  
Construction (642)



014

- 018 C **Salem Community Church and Cemetery**, 350 S; Church: Gothic Revival, c. 1900; Cemetery: c.1853-present; Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Religion (494)

- 019 C **Farm**, SR 2; House: American four-square, c.1915; Outbuildings: livestock barn, garage, tool shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (271)

- 020 C **House**, SR 2; Hall-and-parlor/ Gothic Revival, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)

- 021 C **Farm**, SR 2; House: I-house, c.1885; Outbuildings: English barn, chicken house, summer kitchen, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (271)

- 022 C **Dr. Blackstone House**, 600 W; Gabled-ell, 1903; Vernacular/ Construction (271)

- 023 C **Sebens Farm**, 500 S; House: Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1910; Outbuildings: livestock barn, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)

- 024 N **America Merriman Farm**, 250 W; House: cruciform/Queen Anne, c.1895; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/ Construction (327)

- 025 C **Merriman Cemetery**, 450 S; c.1860-c.1979; Religion (327)

- 026 C **Farm**, 450 S; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, transverse-frame barn, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)

- 027 C **Farm**, 550 S; House: gabled-ell, c.1880; Outbuildings: dairy barn, milk house, pump house, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)

- 028 C **Clites Farm**, 550 S; House: Craftsman Bungalow, 1934; Outbuildings: livestock barn, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (327)

- 015 C **Shurr Cemetery**, 300 S; c.1860-c.1947; Religion (494)

- 016 C **Amos P. Lantz Farm**, SR 2; House: Italianate/Free Classic, c.1885; Outbuildings: basement barn, drive-in corncrib, windmill, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (494)

- 017 O **Hazard Sheffield Farm**, SR 2; House: Italianate, c.1853; Outbuildings: livestock barn, smokehouse, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/ Construction (494)

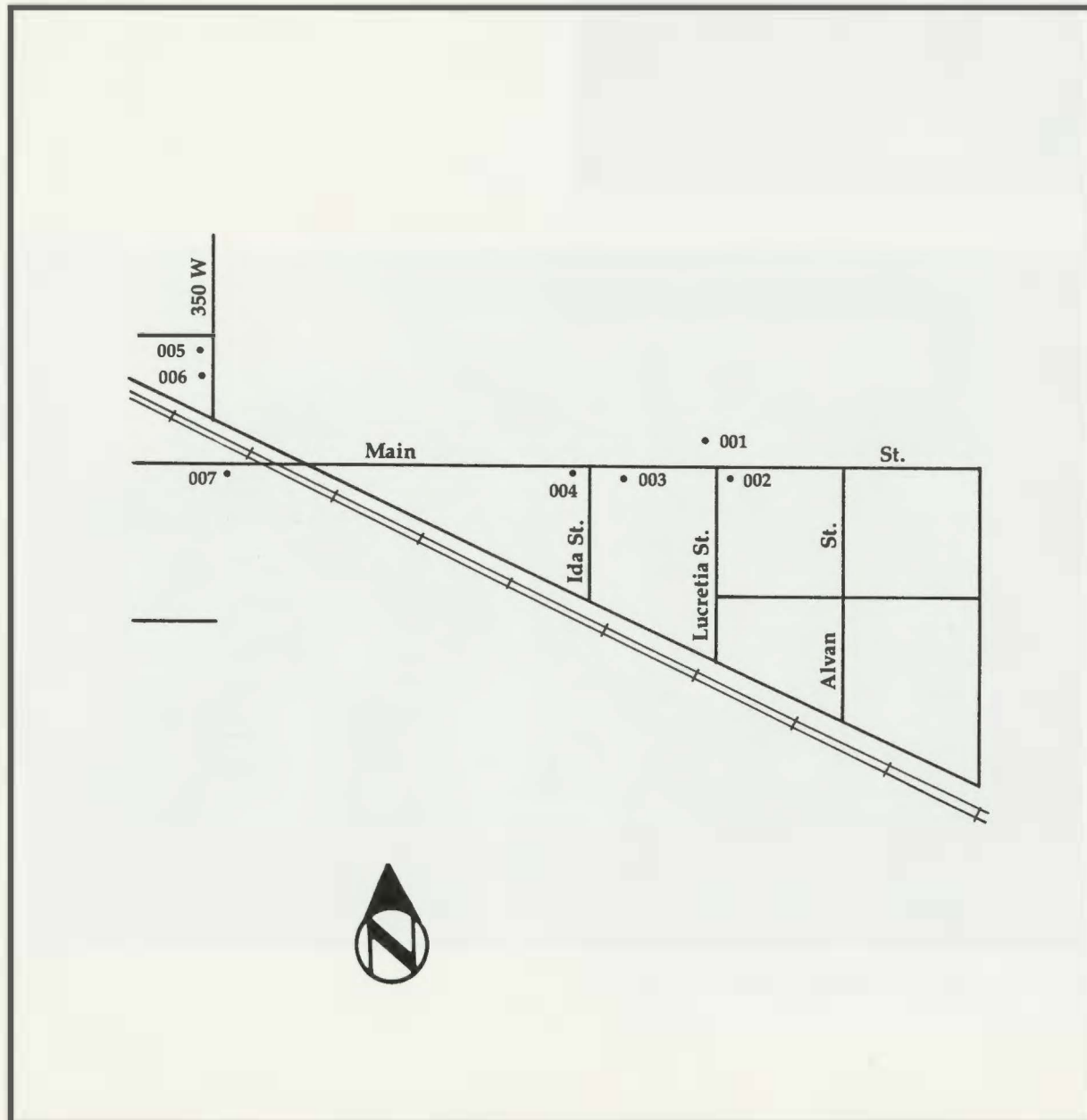


*Hazard Sheffield House (40017) The house was built about 1853 for Hazard Sheffield, a local farmer. Sheffield, a native of Rhode Island, owner over 700 acres in the township.*



024

# Boone Grove Scattered Sites (41001-007)



Boone Grove, also known as Baltimore during its early years, was established in 1843 when a post office opened there. Located in southeastern Porter Township the tiny village was originally located along Wolf Creek.

When the Chicago and Erie Railroad came through the township in 1881-1882 the town relocated about one mile south along the rail line. By 1912 Boone Grove had a population of approximately 150 people. It boasted a local telephone exchange, three general stores, two churches and a school.

The majority of the town's significant architecture was built between 1890 and 1910. A combination commercial building and fraternal lodge (41006) is Boone County's only remaining commercial structure. Most of the town's residential architecture consists of simple gabled-ell homes. Typical examples include two houses (41003, 41004) on Main Street. The town's only public building is the Porter Township High School (41001) built in 1931.

No.	Rtg.	Description
001	N	<b>Porter Township High School</b> , Main Street; Neoclassical/Renaissance Revival, 1931/c.1940; Architecture, Education (271)
002	C	<b>House</b> , Main Street; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (271)
003	C	<b>House</b> , Main Street; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)
004	C	<b>House</b> , Main Street; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (271)
005	C	<b>House</b> , 350 W; House: T-plan, c.1890; Outbuildings: Carriage house, privy, woodshed; Vernacular/Construction (271)



001



006



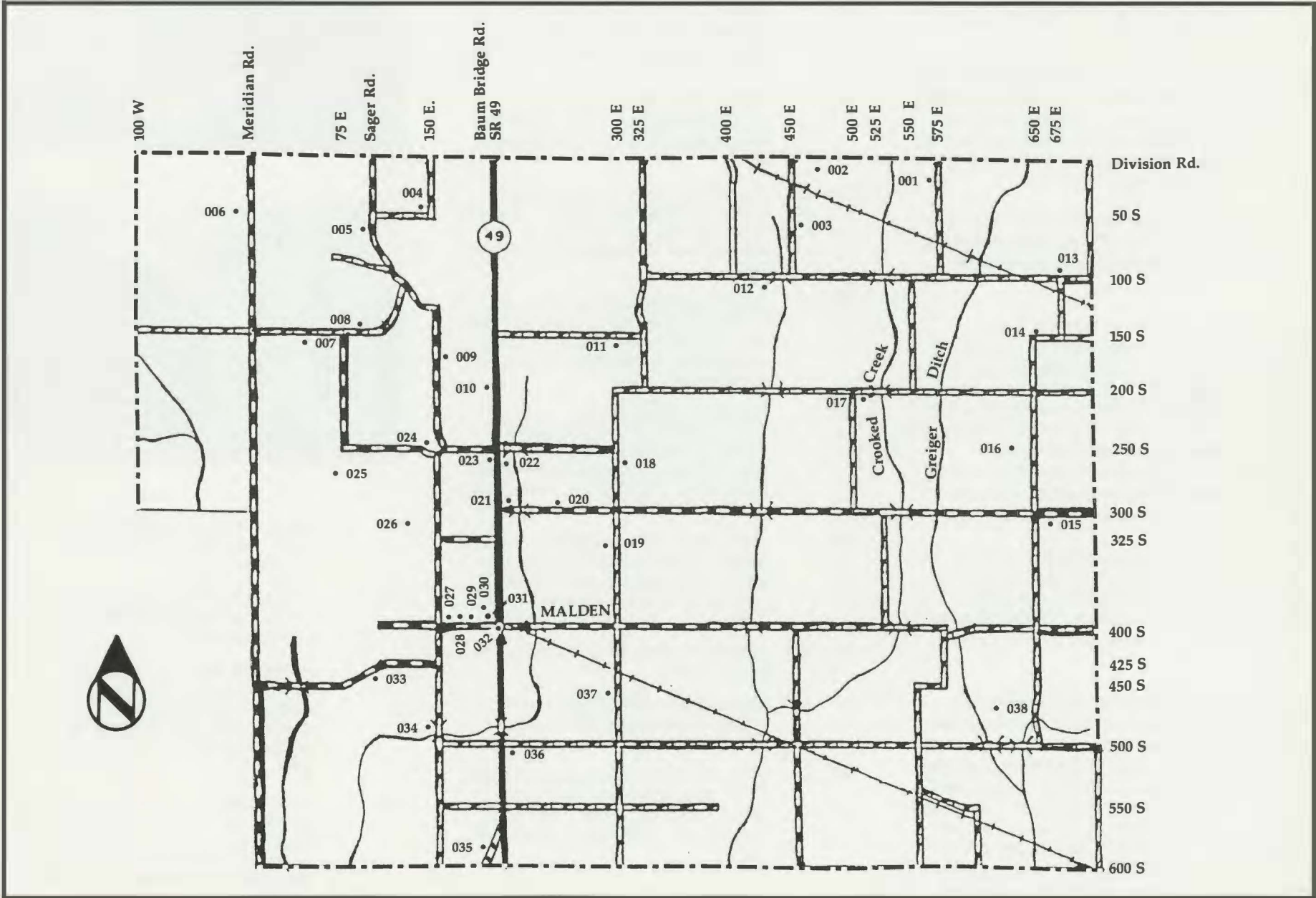
003



Hotel Lembke. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.

- 006 N Modern Woodmen of America Lodge, 350 W; Italianate, 1908; Architecture, Commerce, Social History (271)
- 007 C House, Main Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (271)

# Morgan Township (45001-038)



Morgan Township was not organized until 1843 when it was formed from the northern section of Pleasant Township. In 1850 the eastern section of Morgan Township was annexed to form Essix Township. Essex Township did not last long and was reunited into Morgan Township shortly thereafter. Morgan Township is relatively flat with expanses of prairie in the northern section.

The village of Tassinong, an early settlement, was located in the southwestern corner of the township. The French trading post is thought to have been established as early as 1620. The name was derived from the Indian word tassimin — *tassi*, a descriptive term, and *min* meaning berry of fruit.

The township's first permanent settlers were Isaac Morgan, Benjamin Spencer, George, Jacob and John Schultz and Abraham Stoner all arriving in the 1830s.

Before the establishment of railroads in the township, Tassinong continued to be its principal village. A post office was established in the settlement about 1837. The first store was opened by Colonel Jesse Harper in 1846 but lasted only a few years. By 1852 there were two stores, two blacksmith shops, a carpenter shop, and a tavern. The Presbyterian Church was built about 1855 for \$800 and was constructed on the condition that it be available for use by other denominations.

When the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad came through the township, it bypassed Tassinong and the town declined. A historical marker (45035) located on Baum's Bridge Road is all that remains to mark what once was a thriving village.

Malden, the township's only other village, was located on the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad and was laid out in 1902. Like many of the county's other small towns which developed along the railroad lines, Malden's rise and decline were closely tied to the railroad's prosperity. Most of the town's remaining architecture consists of simple frame houses such as two houses (45030, 45032) on 400 S. Malden's only commercial building (45031) is typical of many of the county's small town stores.

**No. Rtg. Description**

- 001 C **Farm, 575 E; House: American four-square, c.1920; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (660)**
- 002 C **House, Division Road; House: American four-square, c.1920; Outbuilding: chicken coop; Vernacular/Construction (660)**
- 003 C **House, 450 E; House: gable-front, c.1890; Outbuilding: drive-in corncrib, shed, garage; Vernacular/Construction (660)**
- 004 C **Farm, 50 S; House: I-house/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: English barn, milk house, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)**
- 005 C **Farm, Sager Road; House: Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: English barn, silo, chicken house, windmill, pumphouse; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)**
- 006 C **William B. Stoner Farm, Meridian Road; House: Bungalow, c.1925; Outbuildings: basement barn, livestock barn, silo, milk house, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)**
- 007 N **Farm, 150 S; House: upright-and-wing/Greek Revival, c.1855; Outbuildings: English barn, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)**
- 008 C **White Cemetery, 150 S; c.1860-c.1870; Religion (642)**
- 009 N **House, 150 E; Gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1880; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)**
- 010 C **Farm, SR 49; House: Bungalow, c.1925; Outbuildings: basement barn, silo, drive-in corncrib, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)**



007



009

- 011 C **House, 150 S; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)**
- 012 C **House, 100 S; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (660)**
- 013 C **Weinkauff Farm, 100 S; House: American four-square, 1916; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, silo, milk house, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (660)**
- 014 C **Farm, 150 S; House: I-house/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, wood shed, silo, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (660)**

015 C Pinkerton House, 650 E; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (660)

016 C Farm, 650 E; House: central-passage, c.1860; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, drive-in corncrib, chicken house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (660)

017 C Farm, 200 S; House: gabled-ell, c.1900; Outbuildings: livestock barn, chicken house, milk house, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (660)

018 C Farm, 300 E; House: Bungalow, c.1910; Outbuildings: barn, milk house, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)

019 N Farm, 300 E; House: Colonial Revival, c.1915; Outbuildings: livestock barn, English barn, silo, sheds, milk house, chicken house, windmill, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)

020 O House, 300 S; House: I-house/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: privy, windmill; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)



020

021 N Morgan Township Consolidated School, SR 49; Neoclassical, 1922; Architecture, Education (642)

022 C House, SR 49; Upright-and-wing, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (642)

023 N Adam's Church, SR 49; Gable-front/Italianate, 1869; Architecture, Religion, Vernacular/Construction (642)



023

024 C Adam Cemetery, 150 E; c.1846-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (642)

025 N Farm, 75 E; House: I-house/Greek Revival, c.1855; Outbuildings: English barn, livestock barn, corncrib, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)

026 C House, 150 E; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1870/c.1930; Architecture (642)

027 C House, 400 S; Pyramidal-roof, c.1915; Vernacular/Construction (642)

028 C House, 400 S; American four-square, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (642)

029 C Farm, 400 S; House: American four-square, c.1910; Outbuildings: livestock barn, summer kitchen; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (642)

030 C Farm, 400 S, Malden; House: pyramidal-roof, c.1910; Outbuildings: livestock barn, privy; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (642)

031 C Commercial Building, SR 49, Malden; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1905; Architecture, Commerce (642)

032 C House, 400 S, Malden; American four-square, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (642)

033 C Farm, 425 S, Malden; House: Craftsman, c.1920; Outbuildings: barn, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, shed; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (327)

034 C Farm, 150 E; House: hall-and-parlor/gabled-ell, c.1875/c.1890; Outbuildings: basement barn, drive-in corncrib, smokehouse, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)

035 C Tassinong Historical Marker, Baum Bridge Road; Marker states that this is the site of the oldest village in northern Indiana, 1673/1852; Commerce, Exploration/Settlement, Indian, Religion (327)

036 C Farm, SR 49; House: I-house/Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, milk house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (327)

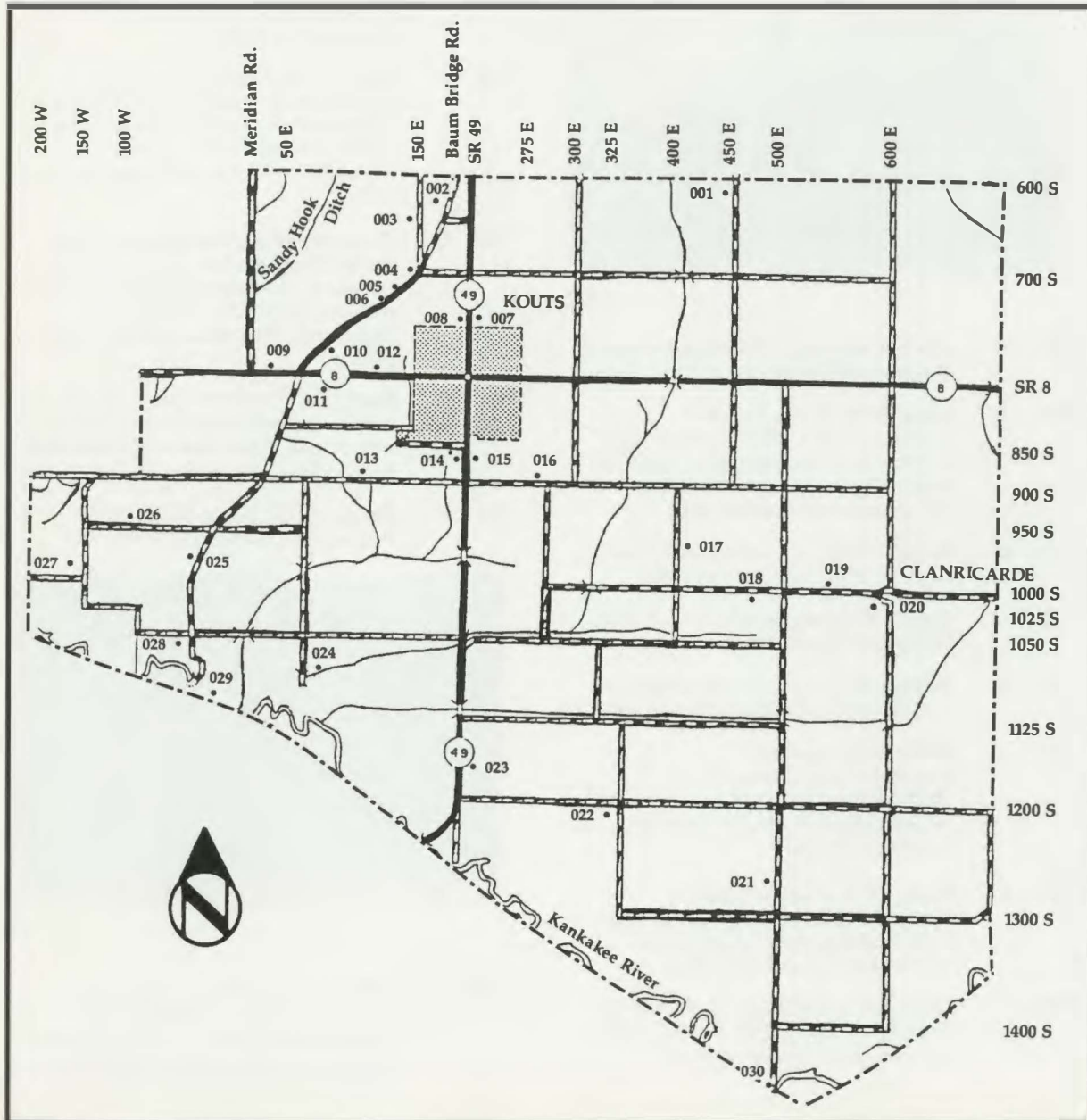
037 C House, 300 E; Gable-front, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (327)



037

038 N Werner Farm, 500 S; House: I-house/Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: livestock barn, shed, drive-in corncrib, granary; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (330)

# Pleasant Township (50001-030)



Pleasant Township, the largest township in Porter County, is located in the southeast corner of the county. Established in 1836, the township acquired its name from its pleasant location. The Kankakee River marks its southern boundary. Both Crooked Creek and Sandy Hook Creek flow southward through the township into the Kankakee. Much of the township was covered by Kankakee marshes before an extensive network of drainage ditches was built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Early exploration of the Kankakee River played a large role in the township's early history. The French reportedly built a fort in the southwest corner of Pleasant Township near the Kankakee River. Although partial remains of this late 1600s earthen works are not distinguishable, the fort reportedly contained placement for 18 cannons.

The first permanent settler was John Sherwood who came to the area with his family in 1834. An early settlement called Maysville was established but little has been written about it. In July 1836 a county road was constructed to Sherwood Ferry along the Kankakee. This thoroughway was possibly the first road built in the township.

The only surviving town in Pleasant Township is Kouts which was laid out in 1865 by Bernhardt Kautz. The town was located along the Chicago and Erie Railroad, which came through the township in 1865.

Another village built along the Chicago and Erie Railroad was located about four miles east of Kouts and was called Clanricarde. Never formally platted, Clanricarde was established in the late 1800s by a group of Chicago cattle brokers. In 1887, brothers Jim and John Burke and George Adams bought ten acres of marshland just southeast of Kouts in hopes of establishing a ranch with longhorn cattle. They planned on fattening the cattle with the area's abundant wild marsh hay before shipping them to



Chicago. By 1888 the ranch had over 1800 head of longhorn cattle. The ranch, known as Clanricarde in honor of Jim Burke's wife's Welsh home, failed to reap expected profits, and a few years later Burke declared bankruptcy. The only thing remaining of Clanricarde is the grain elevator (50020) which was established in 1907 by William J. Dahl.

Pleasant Township contains several unique structures not commonly seen in Porter County. Dunn's Bridge (50030) over the Kankakee River was reportedly constructed of salvaged parts from roof trusses of an Indiana building at the 1903 St. Louis World's Fair. Another more colorful local theory is that the bridge was built from salvaged parts of a Ferris wheel from the 1898 Chicago World's Fair. Also located along the river is the Collier's Club House (50029) built about 1890. This unusual structure served as lodging for sportsmen and was also used as a general store.

One of the few surviving district schools is Five Points School (50004) built in 1913.

The township's residential architecture consists of primarily vernacular houses. One of the area's earliest homes is located on 150 E. This simple hall-and-parlor house (50003) was constructed c.1855. However, because of the township's swampy ground most of its buildings date to the early twentieth century after the land was drained. American four-square houses were very popular during this period and several examples such as the Albert Sinn House (50019) and the Smith House (50026) are scattered throughout the township.

**No. Rtg. Description**

- 001 N Farm, 450 E; House: gabled-ell/Italianate, 1876; Outbuildings: English barn, 1874; summer kitchen, sheds; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (330)
- 002 C House, Baum Bridge Road; Upright-and-wing, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (327)

- 003 C Farm, 150 E; House: hall-and-parlor, c.1855; Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, chicken house, shed, storage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 004 N Five Points School, Baum Bridge Road; Craftsman, c.1913; Architecture, Education (327)



004

- 005 C Farm, Baum Bridge Road; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, tractor shed, silo, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 006 C House, Baum Bridge Road; Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1920; Architecture (327)
- 007 C Farm, SR 49; House: gabled-ell, c.1880; Outbuildings: livestock barn, corncrib, pump house, privy, shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 008 C Stanis Knopinsky Farm, SR 49; House: Bungalow, c.1930; Outbuildings: chicken house, milk house, tool shed, smokehouse, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 009 C House, SR 8; Gable-front, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 010 C Spencer Cemetery, Baum Bridge Road; c.1840-present; Religion (327)

- 011 C Graceland Cemetery, SR 8; c.1902-present; Religion (327)
- 012 C Farm, SR 8; House: gabled-ell, c.1870; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 013 C Farm, 900 S; House: Bungalow, c.1925; Outbuildings: drive-in corncrib, milk house, chicken house, silos, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 014 C House, SR 49; T-plan, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 015 C House, SR 49; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1900; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 016 C Leo Shutsky Farm, 900 S; House: Bungalow, 1922 (Leo Shutsky, builder); Outbuildings: transverse-frame barn, silo, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 017 C Farm, 400 E; House: I-house, c.1910; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, milk house, drive-in corncrib, chicken house, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (330)
- 018 C House, 1000 S; House: American four-square, c.1910; Outbuilding: drive-in corncrib; Vernacular/Construction (330)
- 019 C Albert Sinn Farm, 1000 S; House: American four-square, c.1915; Outbuildings: English barns, drive-in corncrib, hog shed; chicken house, privy, milk house, sheds; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (330)
- 020 N Grain Elevator, 600 E, Clanricarde; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1920; Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce (330)
- 021 C Farm, 500 E; House: I-house, c.1900; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, equipment shed; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (330)

- 022 C **House**, 350 E; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (330)
- 023 C **House**, SR 49; House: American four-square, c.1905; Outbuildings: corncrib, smokehouse, shed; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 024 C **E. E. Starke House**, 50 E; I-house, 1910; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 025 C **House**, Baum Bridge Road; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (327)
- 026 C **Smith House**, 950 S; American four-square, c.1914; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 027 C **Klem Brothers Farm**, 150 W; House: American four-square, c.1900; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, drive-in corncrib, smokehouse, milk house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)



029

- 030 O **Dunn's Bridge**, 500 E; Arch through truss, c.1903; Engineering, Transportation (330)



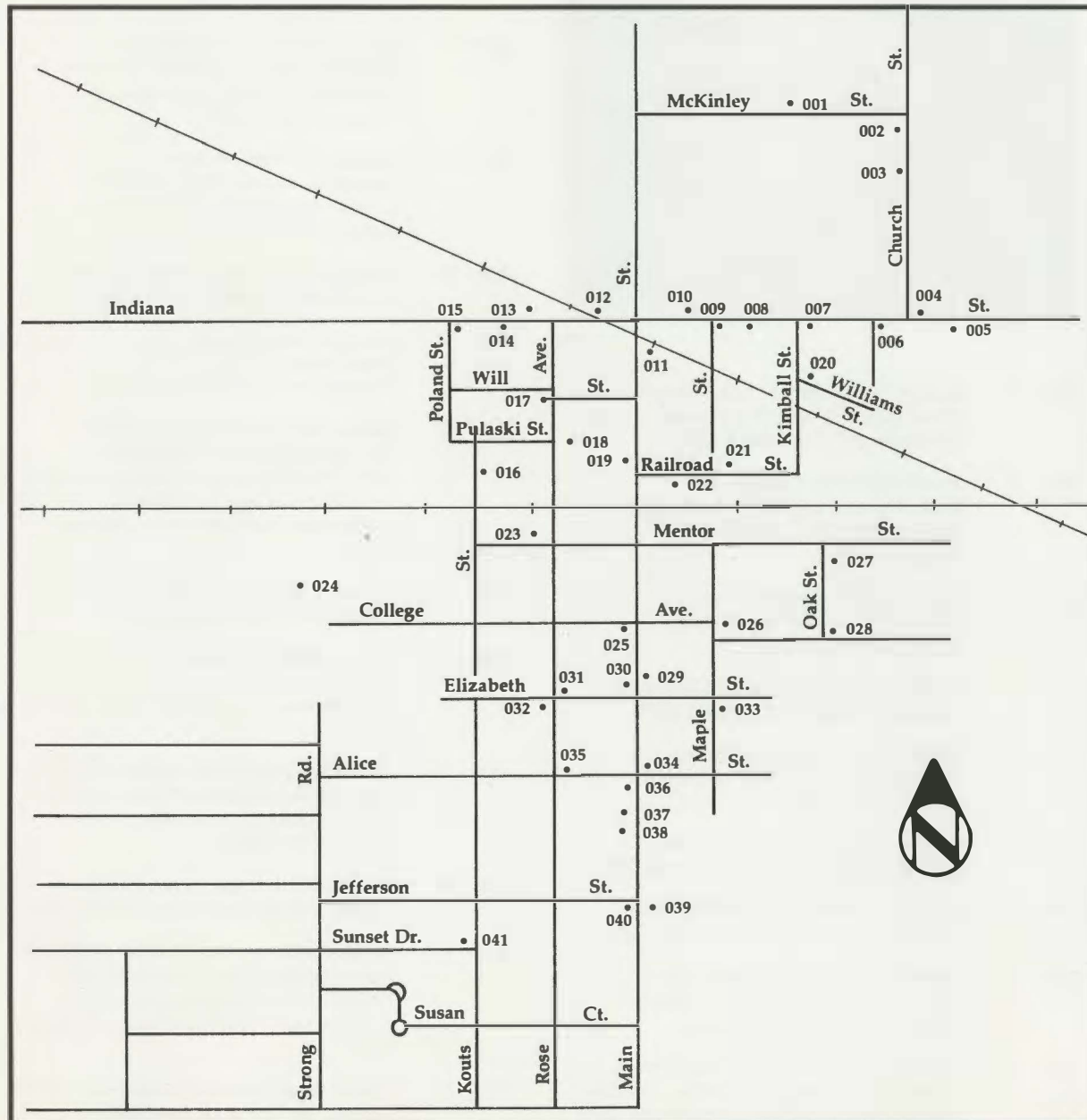
030



027

- 028 C **Reif Farm**, Baum Bridge Road; House: gabled-ell, c.1890; Outbuildings: basement barn, summer kitchen, windmill, pumphouse; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 029 N **Collier's Club House**, Baum Bridge Road; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1880; Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (327)

# Kouts Scattered Sites (51001-041)



The town of Kouts was laid out in 1865 by Bernhard Kautz along the Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. By 1867 the village was known as Kouts Station and in 1890, its name was changed to Kouts.

When the Chicago and Erie Railroad intersected the first line at Kouts during the 1880s, the town's economy flourished. Substantial houses, churches and commercial buildings soon appeared as Kouts developed as Pleasant Township's economic, religious and social center.

The town's expanding economy attracted a number of professionals from the surrounding communities. In 1890 John Benkie, a pharmacist, moved his family and business from neighboring La Porte County. His drugstore (51011) and house (51010) are typical late nineteenth century structures.

Dr. Philip Nolan moved his medical practice to Kouts in 1888 from Boone Grove several miles northwest of Kouts. He opened his office in his house (51029), built in 1910. Dr. S. E. Dittmer also practiced medicine from his home (51021) on Railroad Street.

Despite Kouts' small size, the town at one time supported at least four churches. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Kirche (51031) is one of the county's finest examples of the Gothic Revival style. Other churches included the Presbyterian (51004), St. Mary's Catholic (51006) and a Christian (51012).

By the early twentieth century, Kouts had developed as a stable, vital community. A new railroad depot (51022) and a town jail (51019) were among the two public buildings added during this period. More elaborate residences such as the Emil Hofferth House (51002), the G. O. Lane House (51034) and a house (51023) on West Mentor Street reflected a thriving economy.

Unfortunately Kouts' golden era ended with the decline of the railroads. The town's commercial activity has slowed although several small businesses continue to operate.

- No. Rtg. Description**
- 001 C **House**, 205 McKinley Street; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 002 C **Emil Hofferth House**, 305 Church Street; Craftsman Bungalow, c.1930; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 003 C **House**, 203 Church Street; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 004 N **Kouts Presbyterian Church**, E. Indiana Street; Gothic Revival, 1904/1936/c.1948; Architecture, Religion (327)
- 005 C **House**, 408 E. Indiana Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (327)
- 006 C **St. Mary's Catholic Church**, E. Indiana Street; Romanesque Revival, 1926; Architecture, Religion (327)
- 007 C **Hilary Wright House**, 304 E. Indiana Street; Italianate, c.1880; Architecture (327)
- 008 N **House**, 206 E. Indiana Street; Gable-front/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (327)



008

- 009 C **Gustave Kosanke House**, 204 E. Indiana Street; T-plan, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (327)

- 010 N **John G. Benkie House**, E. Indiana Street; Queen Anne/Free Classic, 1895 (John Steiner, builder); Architecture (327)



010

- 011 C **Benkie Drugstore**, S. Main Street; Nineteenth Century Functional, c.1890; Architecture, Commerce (327)
- 012 C **Kouts Christian Church**, 102 Rose Avenue; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1912; Architecture, Religion (327)
- 013 C **House**, 202 W. Indiana Street; Gabled-ell, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 014 C **House**, W. Indiana Street; Queen Anne Cottage, c.1885; Architecture (327)
- 015 C **House**, 211 W. Indiana Street; Gable-front, c.1930; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 016 C **House**, Kouts Street; Gable-front, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 017 C **House**, 201 Will Street; Gable-front, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 018 C **Michael J. O'Brien House**, 208 Rose Avenue; Gabled-ell, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 019 C **Kouts Town Jail**, South Main Street; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1923; Architecture, Politics/Government (327)

- 020 C **House**, Kimball Street; T-plan, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 021 C **Dr. S. E. Dittmer House and Office**, 105 Railroad Street; T-plan/Free Classic, c.1907; Architecture, Health/Medicine, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 022 C **Pennsylvania Railroad Depot**, Railroad Street; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1915; Architecture, Transportation (327)
- 023 N **House**, W. Mentor Street; American four-square/Craftsman, c.1910; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 024 C **House**, 503 College Avenue; I-house, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 025 C **Mrs. Joe Leser House**, 504 S. Main Street; T-plan, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 026 C **Kouts High School**, Maple Street; Nineteenth Century Functional, 1896/1906/1910 (Krutsh and Laycock, architect; George T. Pallission, contractor); Architecture, Education (327)
- 027 C **House**, Oak Street; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 028 C **Lewis Wandrey House**, 211 Oak Street; T-plan/Free Classic, c.1905; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 029 N **Dr. Nolan House and Office**, 505 S. Main Street; Gabled-ell/Free Classic, 1910; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 030 C **House**, 506 S. Main Street; T-plan, c.1899; Vernacular/Construction (327)
- 031 O **St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Kirche**, Rose Avenue; Gothic Revival, 1908 (Foster Lumber Company, builder); Architecture, Ethnic Heritage, Religion (327)
- 032 C **House**, Rose Avenue; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (327)



*St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church (51031) This German congregation's first church was built in 1880 at a cost of \$600. The present church was dedicated in December of 1908. It was built by the Foster Lumber Company with Charles Leidel serving as the master carpenter. The church was completed at a cost \$3,500.*

- 033 C **House, 601 Maple Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (327)**
- 034 C **G. O. Lane House, 607 S. Main Street; American four-square, c.1910; Vernacular/Construction (327)**
- 035 C **Fred and Ruth Wandrey House, 607 Rose Avenue; Bungalow, 1927; Architecture (327)**
- 036 C **House, 702 S. Main Street; Upright-and-wing, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (327)**
- 037 C **House, 708 S. Main Street; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (327)**
- 038 C **House, 714 S. Main Street; Hall-and-parlor, c.1875; Vernacular/Construction (327)**
- 039 C **House, 803 S. Main Street; Free Classic, c.1900; Architecture (327)**
- 040 C **House, 802 S. Main Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (327)**
- 041 C **House, 806 Kouts Street; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (327)**



**Old Kouts High School. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

# Boone Township (55001-024)



Boone Township is located in the southwest corner of Porter County and was reportedly named after Daniel Boone. The township was organized in 1836 and was one of the county's original townships. Although the township's boundary lines have been altered several times, the Kankakee River still marks its southern boundary.

Boone Township's first settlers were Jesse Johnston, Isaac Cornell, and Simeon Bryant who came to the area in 1836. In 1837 the first schoolhouse was built and in 1838 the first church was built by a Presbyterian congregation.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad came through the township in 1863. Hebron is the township's only town and was laid out in 1844 by John Alyea. Aylesworth, named after an early pioneer, was a flag station for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad and was located four miles east of Hebron. Riverside, located on the Kankakee River, appeared in the 1906 and 1921 atlases but little is written about the town and little remains.

Much of the township's growth occurred after the introduction of the railroad in 1863 with agriculture being the main industry. Much of Boone Township's architecture reflects the post Civil War era. A farm (55011) on 300 W is a good example of a typical gabled-ell house found throughout Boone Township. This farm also contains a wooden silo, few of which remain in the county. The Michael Wahl Farm (55009), known at one time as the Evergreen Dairy Farm, contains a notable example of a T-plan house.

Boone Township can boast of being the only township in Porter County that has a barn listed on the National Register. This impressive 1892 English barn is located on the Clinton D. Gilson Farm (55006).

**No. Rtg. Description**

**001 C County Bridge, Meridian Road; Pony pratt truss, c.1900; Engineering, Transportation (327)**

- 002 C Farm, 250 W; House: Bungalow, c.1920; Outbuildings: livestock barn, silo, pump house/milk house, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)**
- 003 C House, 650 S; House: gabled-ell, c.1870/c.1925; Outbuildings: chicken house, drive-in corncrib; Vernacular/Construction (327)**
- 004 C House, 300 W; Hall-and-parlor, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (327)**
- 005 C Farm, 450 W; House: gable-front, c.1905; Outbuildings: English barn, storage sheds, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (271)**
- 006 O Clinton D. Gilson Farm, 650 S; House: gabled-ell, c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, 1892 NR; brooder houses, machine shop; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (271)**



*Clinton D. Gilson Barn (55006) The barn, built in 1892, used stone salvaged from the Joliet, Illinois prison. The barn was restored during the 1980s and was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.*

- 007 N Farm, 600 W; House: I-house, c.1885; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, silo, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (271)**
- 008 C Farm, SR 2; House: gabled-ell, c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, silo; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (271)**

- 009 N Michael Wahl Farm, 725 S; House: T-plan/Free Classic, 1904; Outbuildings: English barn, drive-in corncrib, milk house; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)**



**009**

- 010 C Farm, SR 8; House: I-house, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, silo, drive-in corncrib; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (271)**
- 011 N Farm, 300 W; House: gabled-ell/ Greek Revival, c.1870; Outbuildings: Midwest three-portal barn, silos, garage, sheds, privy; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)**
- 012 C Cornell Cemetery, SR 8; c.1840-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (271)**
- 013 C Aylesworth House, 750 S; T-plan, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (327)**
- 014 C House, SR 8; American four-square, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (327)**
- 015 C Pearl Aylesworth Jones Farm SR 8; House: American four-square, 1917; Outbuildings: English barn, garage, milk house; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (327)**



011

- 021 C **House, SR 2; House: gabled-ell, c.1890; Outbuilding: drive-in corncrib; Vernacular/Construction (271)**
- 022 C **Farm, 1000 S; House: gabled-ell, c.1910; Outbuildings: livestock barn, pumphouse, silo, garage; Agriculture, Vernacular/Construction (271)**
- 023 C **House, 625 W; Log single-pen, c.1900; Vernacular/Construction (271)**
- 024 C **County Bridge, 625 W; Warren pony truss, c.1930; Engineering, Transportation (271)**



011

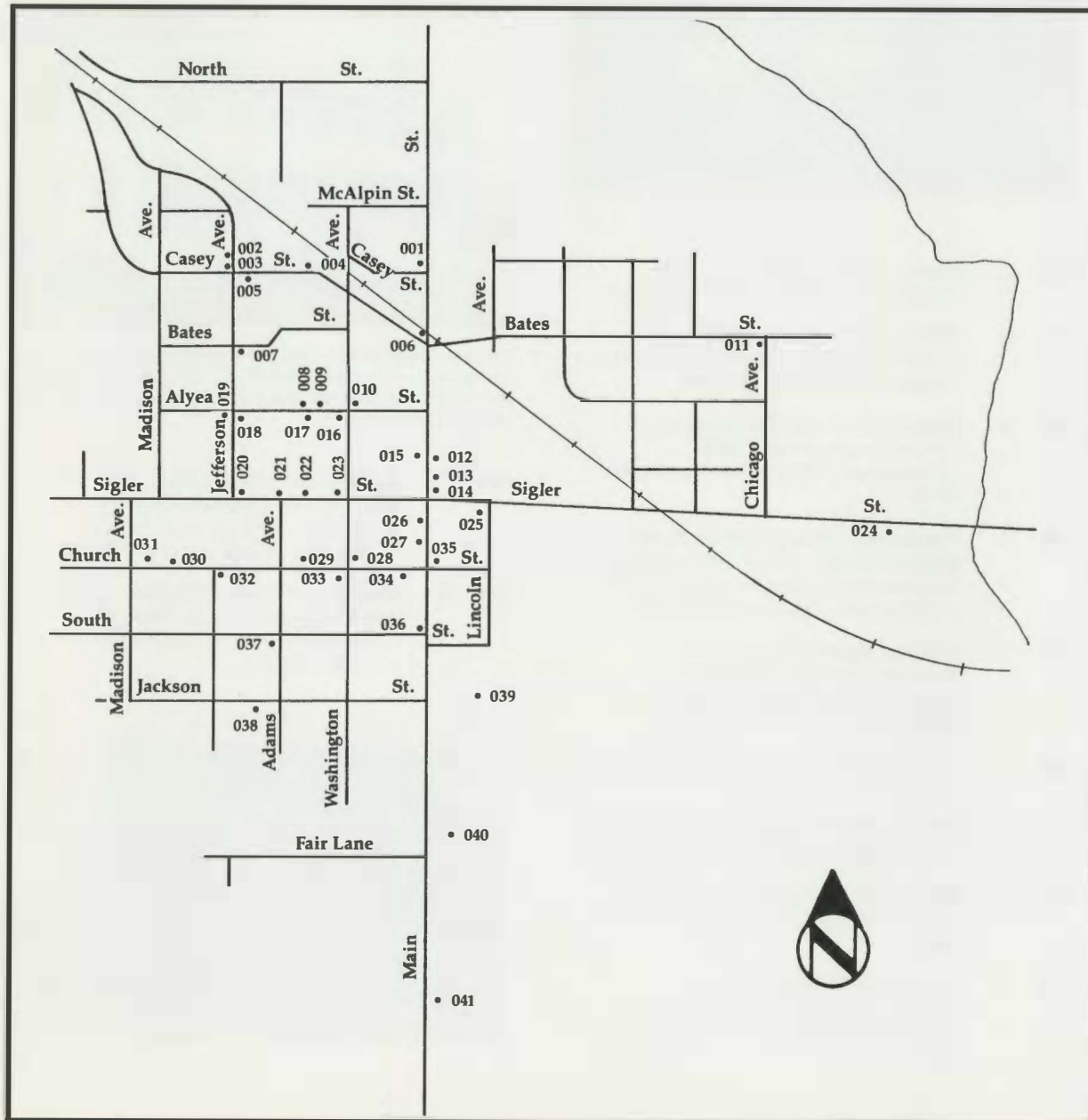


**Letherman Drug Store. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

- 016 C **House, 575 W; Gabled-ell, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (271)**
- 017 C **Hebron Cemetery, SR 2; c.1838-present; Exploration/Settlement, Religion (271)**
- 018 C **House, SR 2; House: gabled-ell, c.1872; Outbuildings: drive-in corncrib, sheds; Vernacular/Construction (271)**
- 019 C **Huakiki Historical Marker, SR 2; Marker denotes site of oldest known Potawatomi village, 1836; Indian (271)**
- 020 C **Margaret Bryant Historical Marker, SR 2; Marker denotes birthplace of first white child born in Boone Township, 1837; Exploration/Settlement (271)**



# Hebron Scattered Sites (56001-041)



In 1844 John Alyea laid out three one-acre lots at what was known as "The Crossroads" in western Boone Township. Some years earlier the Presbyterians had erected a crude church at the Crossroads. In 1845 Mr. Blain, the Presbyterian minister, succeeded in establishing a post office there naming it Hebron after the biblical capital of King David's reign.

One of Hebron's earliest frame buildings was built in 1847 by James McCune. The saltbox building (56012) was originally used as a tavern and was a stop along the stagecoach route between Detroit and St. Louis. Today, the building is owned by the Hebron Park Board and serves as a museum and meeting place. The building was restored through the efforts of Louis Alyea.

The first brick building in Hebron was built for Daniel Sigler in 1867. This brick Italianate-style house (56001) originally had a cross-gable roof which was damaged in the 1917 tornado and replaced by a hipped roof.

The Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, also known as the Panhandle Railroad, came through the township in 1863. The original depot (56006) still remains and serves as a restaurant. Hebron's first brick commercial building was built by Sweeney and Son in 1875 and was two stories high with the second story used at the Town Hall. The building is no longer standing.

One of Indiana's last Carnegie sponsored libraries was built in Hebron. The building (56013) was designed by Wilson B. Parker of Indianapolis and was dedicated on April 18, 1922. Hebron received a grant of \$10,000 in 1917 but construction was not completed until 1922 due to the outbreak of World War I.

Hebron's architecture reflects the economic growth that occurred with the development of the railroad during the late 19th century. A number of significant houses and commercial buildings remain from this period. The Sigler family were early merchants who came from Wheeler in Union Township during the 1850s. Daniel built the town's first brick residence (56001) in 1867. That same year, his brother John Sigler built his frame gabled-ell house (56034). During the 1850s and 1860s the Siglers were also responsible for platting four additions to the original town plat.

Other notable homes include the Bryant House (56002), a frame gable house built in 1896, the 1880 Mel Morrow House (56028) which was the home of legislator William Brown; and the Henry Hogan House (56032).

Although the commercial area of Hebron has gone through many changes over the years it still retains a few late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial structures. The Bryant, Dowd and Company General Store (56014) is a typical Italianate commercial building with its cast iron and pressed metal details. The Knights of Pythias Lodge (56013) serves as a reminder of the prominence of fraternal organizations in rural communities.

Hebron's era of prosperity continued into the early twentieth century with the construction of public buildings such as the water plant building (56025) which once contained the original well used for the community's water supply. A fire station (56026) was also constructed during this period. The Public Works Administration was responsible for the construction of the Art Deco-style Hebron High School (56039), completed in 1939. Today Hebron remains as an economic and social center for the surrounding area.

**No. Rtg. Description**

- 001 C Daniel Sigler House, 404 N. Main Street; Italianate, 1867; Architecture (271)
- 002 N Bryant House, 404 N. Jefferson Avenue; Gable-front/Queen Anne, 1896; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)



002

- 003 C House, 402 N. Jefferson Avenue; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (271)

- 004 N House, 307 W. Casey Street; T-plan/Italianate, c.1876; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)

- 005 N House, 309 N. Jefferson Avenue; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)

- 006 C Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Depot, 300 N. Main Street; Nineteenth Century Functional, 1865; Architecture, Transportation (271)

- 007 N William Fisher House, 207 N. Jefferson Avenue; Gabled-ell/Gothic Revival, 1884; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)

- 008 C House, 203 W. Alyea Street; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (271)

- 009 C House, 205 W. Alyea Street; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (271)

- 010 C House, 107 W. Alyea Street; Colonial Revival, c.1940; Architecture (271)

- 011 C House, 210 Chicago Avenue; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne; c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)

- 012 O McCune House, 127 N. Main Street; Saltbox/Greek Revival, 1849; Architecture, Commerce, Exploration/Settlement, Vernacular/Construction (271)



*McCune House (56012) This former stagecoach stop was one of 19 rest stops on the road from Detroit to St. Louis. Built in 1849 the building was converted into a dwelling after the railroad came through Hebron in 1858.*

- 013 C Knights of Pythias Lodge, 113 N. Main Street; Twentieth Century Functional, 1905; Architecture, Commerce, Social History (271)

- 014 N Bryant, Dowd and Company General Store, 101-103 N. Main Street; Italianate, c.1890; Architecture, Commerce (271)



014

- 015 C **Commercial Building**, 110-112 N. Main Street; Twentieth Century Functional, 1913; Architecture, Commerce, Social History (271)
- 016 C **House**, 110 N. Washington Avenue; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1885; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)
- 017 C **House**, 206 W. Alyea Street; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (271)
- 018 C **House**, 111 N. Jefferson Avenue; T-plan/Queen Anne, 1886; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)
- 019 N **St. Helen's Catholic Church**, 110 N. Jefferson Avenue; Gothic Revival, c.1880; Architecture, Religion (271)



019

- 020 C **House**, 305 W. Sigler Street; Bungalow, c.1910; Architecture (271)
- 021 C **House**, 301 W. Sigler Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (271)
- 022 C **House**, 205 W. Sigler Street; Gabled-ell, c.1895; Vernacular/Construction (271)

- 023 O **Hebron Carnegie Library**, 201 W. Sigler Street; Neoclassical, 1922 (Wilson B. Parker, architect); Architecture, Social History (271)



*Hebron Carnegie Library (56023) The first town meeting to organize a public library took place in 1917. Hebron received a \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation and with \$1,100 which the town raised a library was constructed. Wilson B. Parker, an Indianapolis architect, designed the Neoclassical building which was dedicated in 1922.*

- 024 N **House**, 624 E. Sigler Street; Craftsman Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (271)
- 025 C **Hebron Water Plant**, 106 E. Sigler Street; Twentieth Century Functional, 1917; Architecture, Community Planning (271)
- 026 C **Hebron Fire Station**, 100 S. Main Street; Twentieth Century Functional, c.1913; Architecture, Politics/Government (271)
- 027 C **House**, S. Main Street; Upright-and-wing, c.1860; Vernacular/Construction (271)
- 028 C **Mel Morrow House**, 107 W. Church Street; Gable-front, 1880; Vernacular/Construction (271)
- 029 C **House**, 205 W. Church Street; Hall-and-parlor, c.1865; Vernacular/Construction (271)
- 030 C **House**, 409 W. Church Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (271)

- 031 C **House**, 411 W. Church Street; Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (271)
- 032 N **Henry Hogan House**, 308 W. Church Street; Gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Social History, Vernacular/Construction (271)
- 033 C **Hebron Methodist Church**, 202 W. Church Street; Gothic Revival, 1890/1928/1956; Architecture, Religion (271)
- 034 O **John Sigler House**, 104 W. Church Street; Gabled-ell, 1867 (Lyman Dunn, carpenter); Vernacular/Construction (271)



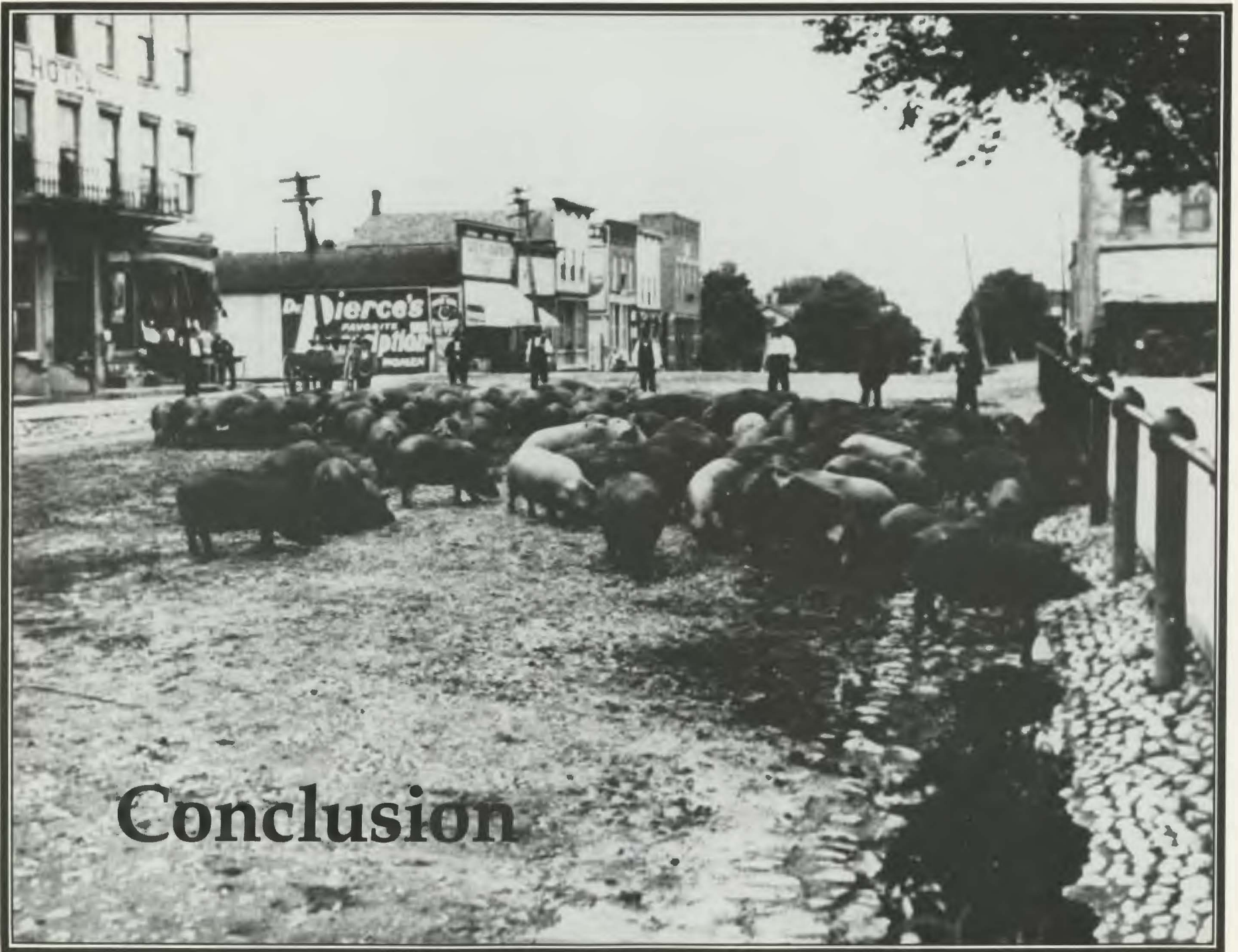
*John Sigler House (56034) The house was built about 1870 for John Sigler, an early Hebron resident. Carpenter Lyman Dunn who had also built a home for Sigler's brother Daniel Sigler, constructed the house.*

- 035 C **Herman Doyle House**, 109 S. Main Street; Gabled-ell, c.1885; Vernacular/Construction (035)
- 036 C **House**, S. Main Street; Gabled-ell, c.1905; Vernacular/Construction (271)
- 037 N **M. E. Dinsmore House**, 302 S. Adams Avenue; Dutch Colonial Revival, 1912; Architecture (271)
- 038 N **John Young House**, 302 Jackson Street; Dutch Colonial Revival, 1909; Architecture (271)

- 039 N **Hebron High School**, 307 S. Main Street; Twentieth Century Functional/ Art Deco, 1939 (Public Works Administration, builder); Architecture, Education, Politics/Government (271)
- 040 C **Merrit Conner Bryant House**, 423 S. Main Street; Queen Anne, c.1886 (John Wilson, builder); Architecture (271)
- 041 C **James E. Bryant Farm**, 513 S. Main Street; House: Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: livestock barn, milk house, silos, garage; Agriculture, Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (271)



**Sheridan Hotel, Flint Lake. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**



**Conclusion**

# Historic Preservation in Porter County

## *The Inventory as a Tool*

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory can serve as a starting place for encouraging historic preservation in Porter County. Individuals or organizations interested in nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places can use the survey ratings as a guide in determining which properties should be nominated. Local governments and planning organizations can use the survey results as a planning tool, so that the county's unique cultural resources can be incorporated into any long-range development planning. The survey can also be used to awaken general awareness among citizens of the importance of protecting their heritage for the benefit of future generations.

## *Forming Community Groups*

Although preservation efforts on the part of the private individual may at times be successful, a group of citizens acting together can often achieve their preservation objectives more effectively.

Neighborhood associations and preservation committees can work with local and state agencies in encouraging projects beneficial to preservation. They can also initiate projects on their own to increase awareness and appreciation of historic and architectural resources. Such activities can include walking tours, publications, exhibitions, site markings, lectures and programs, and lobbying for preservation legislation. Obtaining coverage by local newspapers of preservation-related issues or events can also be a very effective means of increasing public awareness and support.

Legally incorporated, not-for-profit organizations can become even more actively involved in the financial and technical aspects of preservation. Establishing such a group involves securing a charter, obtaining a 501(c)(3) Internal Revenue Service classification, and defining an organizational structure. The group can then become directly involved with redevelopment through buying, marketing and selling historic properties; establishing a revolving fund for making loans; seeking governmental or private grants; securing preservation covenants and facade easements; or actually restoring specific buildings. In many localities, existing organizations such as improvement associations or historical societies can conduct these programs.

## Private Organizations

There are numerous organizations already in existence which can be called upon for assistance on specific projects or in setting up the kinds of organizations discussed above. Membership in some of the private organizations can provide a way to learn about publications and programs that are available.

### *Local Organization*

Historical Society of Porter County  
Old Jail Museum  
153 S. Franklin Street  
Valparaiso, IN 46383  
219/465-3595

The Historical Society of Porter County was originally organized in 1912, and began meeting regularly in 1916. The society acquired the Sheriff's Residence and Old Jail of Porter County in 1974 and opened it as a museum in 1975. In addition to operating the museum, the society holds bi-monthly meetings and has a variety of research materials.

Historic Preservation of Porter County, Inc.  
Old Jail Museum  
153 S. Franklin Street  
Valparaiso, IN 46383  
219/465-3595

Historic Preservation of Porter County, Inc. was organized in 1980 after a growing concern of the loss of several downtown structures. The group started with eight members which soon grew to 45. Currently, there are 30 active members in the group. The organization meets on a monthly basis and is open to all interested citizens of Porter County.

### *State Organizations*

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana  
340 West Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46202-3204  
317/639-4534

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana is a statewide, private, non-profit, membership-supported organization established to promote the preservation and restoration of Indiana's architectural and historic heritage. The Foundation sponsors several programs on a statewide basis. County Historic Sites and Structures Inventories have been completed and Interim Reports published by Historic Landmarks Foundation, in cooperation with the State's preservation program. A Revolving Fund is administered to assist local non-profit organizations in saving, protecting, and reselling significant properties. The Foundation also accepts facade easements and other property donations and arranges for protective covenants to protect buildings from undesirable change or demolition. In addition, the Foundation publishes a newsletter, *Indiana Preservationist*, and maintains an Information Center of preservation publications available to members of the Foundation. The Northern, Southern, and Eastern Indiana Regional Offices, an Indianapolis

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**Photograph Preceding Page:**  
**Mechanic Street, Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

Office, and a Western Regional Representative also provide consulting services for its members and coordinate activities on a statewide basis.

#### Affiliate Council

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana  
340 West Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46202-32048  
317/639-4534

In 1978, Historic Landmarks established an Affiliate Program to provide local preservation organizations around the state a close linkage with the Foundation and with each other. Historic Landmarks' affiliated organizations benefit from direct access to the professional expertise of Historic Landmarks' staff, priority for interest-free and low-interest loans from Historic Landmarks' statewide revolving fund and supplemental funding assistance grants for organizational development. Each member of an Affiliate group receives all of Historic Landmarks publications. Through the Affiliate Council, composed of delegates from each Affiliate organization, a forum has been established for the regular exchange of information and experience of Historic Landmarks staff and Affiliate members. The Affiliates have also undertaken joint projects such as the sponsorship of annual statewide workshops.

Indiana Alliance of Historic District Commissions  
David Baker  
1821 City-County Building  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
317/236-4406

The Indiana Alliance of Historic District Commissions was formed in 1984 and membership is open to historic district commissions, preservation non-profits, and individuals. The Alliance has already sponsored two regional workshops dealing with common problems of historic district commissions and how to form such a commission. The Alliance plans to initiate other services including a quarterly newsletter, production of a training manual for commission members, establishment of a speakers' bureau and a library of reference materials for use by members.

Indiana Historical Society  
315 West Ohio Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46202  
317/232-1882

The Indiana Historical Society is a private, non-profit membership organization chartered by the Indiana General Assembly. The Society provides several publications for its members, works with local historical groups, sponsors various historical and cultural programs and activities, and maintains a library at its Ohio Street address. It is a co-sponsor of the Indiana Junior Historical Society.

#### *National Organizations*

National Trust for Historic Preservation  
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20036  
202/673-4000

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, non-profit, nationwide organization chartered by Congress to encourage public participation in historic preservation. The programs of the National Trust are supported by dues from members, contributions from donors, and matching grants from the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Consultant Service Grants are available on a matching basis to non-profit public members organizations to help pay for consultant services on preservation issues. A National Preservation Revolving Fund provides low-interest loans to non-profit organizations to establish revolving funds for improving significant properties. Maritime Preservation Grants provide 50% matching grants for a wide range of maritime projects. The Endangered Properties Fund is a \$1 million fund to protect properties of national significance faced with serious threats.

American Association for State and Local History (AASLH)  
172 Second Avenue, North, Suite 102  
Nashville, TN 37201  
615/255-2971

The AASLH is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to advancing knowledge and appreciation of local history in the United States and Canada. Membership benefits include the monthly *History News*, educational programs, job placement, audio-visual training programs, and discounts on books. It provides help and materials in all aspects of local history operation.

Preservation Action  
1350 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Suite 401  
Washington, DC 20036  
202/659-0915

A national non-profit lobbying organization for preservation, Preservation Action carries out lobbying activity at the national level, monitors administrative and legislative action, disseminates information and coordinates grass-roots lobbying activities through a system of statewide lobbying coordinators and preservation organizations. The organization regularly produces a series of "alerts" to maintain awareness of pending issues and motivate local lobbying efforts.

# Government Programs and Agencies

The state and federal governments, and some local governments, have established programs that can be beneficial to historic properties. Some of these programs have been specifically designed to benefit properties included in the National Register of Historic Places or locally designated districts; others are generally available for any qualified properties, whether or not they are historic, but they can be useful in making a preservation project successful.

## *Local Programs and Agencies*

Since 1977, local governments in Indiana have been authorized by Indiana state law (I.C. 36-7-11) to enact ordinances creating historic district commissions, who may then designate historic districts and monitor changes affecting their visual character. Further information can be obtained from Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana or the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

The state also authorizes deductions or abatements in local property taxes, if assessments have increased because of a rehabilitation (I.C.6-1.1-12). Property owners should contact their local township assessor for more information.

## *State Programs and Agencies*

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology  
402 W. Washington Street  
Room 274  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
317/232-1646

Indiana's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is the director of the Department of Natural Resources. Through the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA), the SHPO administers state and federal government preservation programs. State programs include the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, which parallels the National Register program of the federal government, and the Indiana Historic Sites

and Structures Inventory program, of which this Porter County Inventory and Interim Report are a part. The DHPA reviews state and federal government actions for their impacts on historic resources, and is also charged with administering the preservation programs offered by the National Park Service, which are discussed below. These include the National Register, tax certification, and grants. The DHPA also provides technical assistance to the public and information on all aspects of historic preservation.

Indiana Department of Commerce  
One North Capitol, Suite 700  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
317/232-8917 Community Economic Development  
317/232-8908 Indiana Main Street Program

Regional representatives assist Indiana communities in economic development projects and the department assists industrial and business development, tourism and promotion across the state. The Indiana Main Street program, a small-town, downtown economic revitalization program accomplished through merchant organization, economic restructuring, facade rehabilitation and downtown promotion, is administered through this department.

Indiana Historical Bureau  
140 North Senate Avenue  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
317/232-2535

The Bureau is a state agency established and governed by the Indiana Library and Historical Department Act. Among its programs are aiding local historical organizations; providing free materials to teachers of Indiana history; and publishing the Indiana Historical Collections and the Indiana History Bulletin. The Bureau is in charge of the Governor's Portrait Collection and the state marker program, and co-sponsors the Indiana Junior Historical Society.

Indiana State Library  
Indiana Division  
140 North Senate Avenue  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
317/232-3675

The Indiana Division contains county and town histories, newspaper indices, historic photos and maps for Indiana. Special primary and secondary research resources dealing with Indiana's history and histories of most communities can be found here.

## *Federal Programs and Agencies*

National Park Service  
1100 L Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240

The National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, administers the federal government's historic preservation programs. Foremost among these is the National Register of Historic Places, the nation's official list of its cultural resources worthy of preservation. The criteria for the National Register are printed on page x. Listing in the National Register provides recognition of a property's cultural significance, and offers protection from the impact of state or federal projects by requiring review and comment by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. It does not, however, prevent a private owner from altering or disposing of the property as he wishes. The National Register is usually the first step in qualifying a property for the other federal programs designed to encourage preservation, such as the federal tax credit.

Substantial rehabilitation of income-producing buildings can qualify for an investment tax credit under the tax provisions of the Tax Act of 1986 which allows a 10% credit for structures at least fifty years old and 20% credit for certified historic structures. Only the 20% credit for certified historic rehabilitation is available for depreciable residential properties; the lesser credit is restricted to non-residential properties. Structures must be listed in the National Register or located in a certified historic



district to qualify for the 20% credit, and must have the rehabilitation work reviewed for compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The application process for Historic Preservation Certification is used to identify eligible buildings and certify their rehabilitation.

Federal historic preservation grants-in-aid may be available, if appropriated by Congress. These are also administered by the National Park Service. Amounts and eligibility requirements vary from year to year. In recent years, funds have been allotted for survey and planning projects, such as this Porter County Inventory, but have not been available for construction or restoration projects.

The National Register program, investment tax credit certification program, and federal grants-in-aid program are all administered through the State Historic Preservation Offices. For information, application forms, and assistance, contact the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology at the above address.

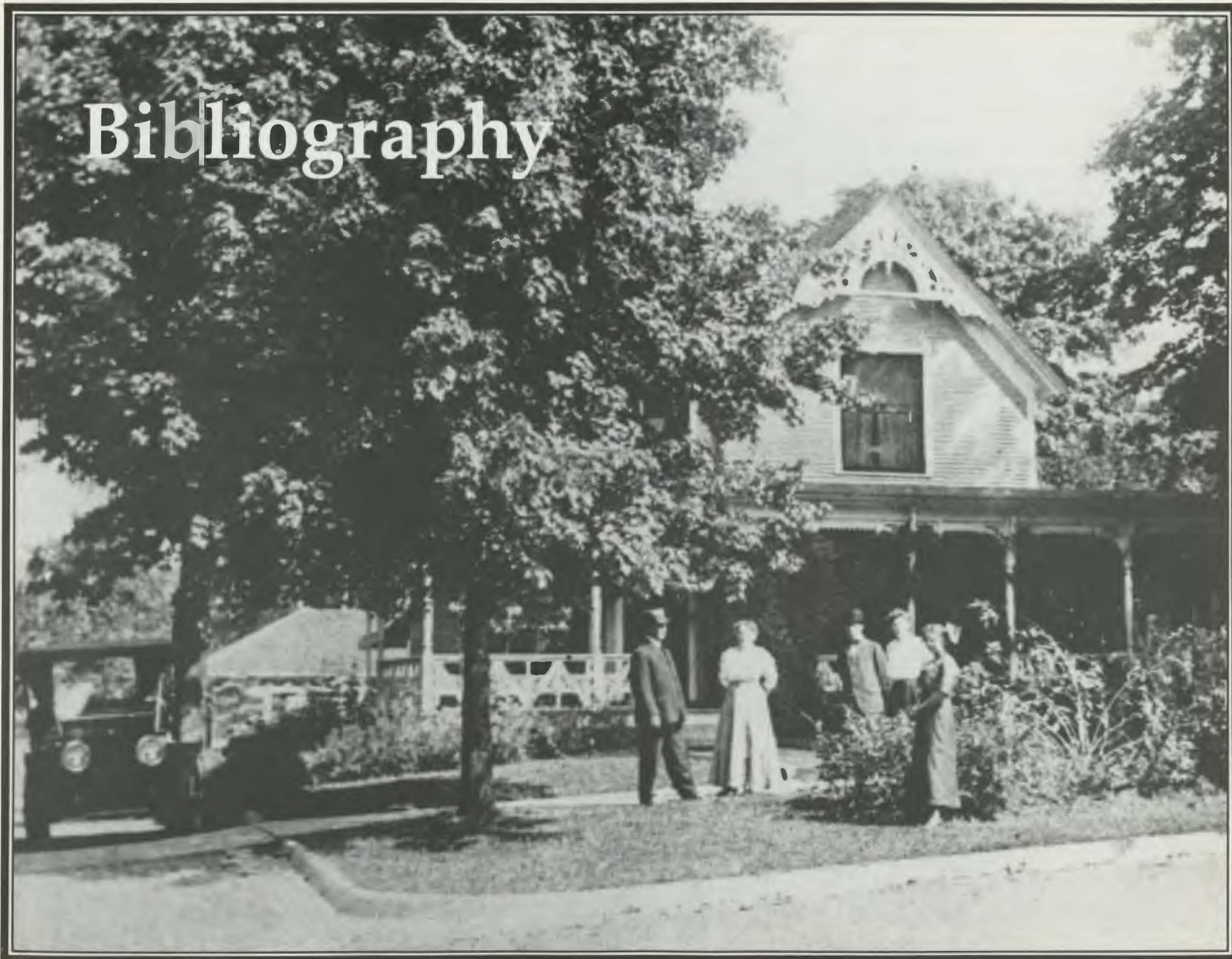


**Mill at Sager's Lake. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

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**Photograph Following Page:  
L. M. Pierce Residence. Courtesy: George E.  
Neeley.**

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Additional copies of this report may be purchased. Contact the Porter County Historical Society, 153 S. Franklin Street, Valparaiso, IN 46383 or Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 340 W. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202-3204 (317/639-4534) for information.

Revisions to data in this Interim Report are encouraged. Information should be submitted to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 340 W. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202-3204 (317/639-4534) for information.

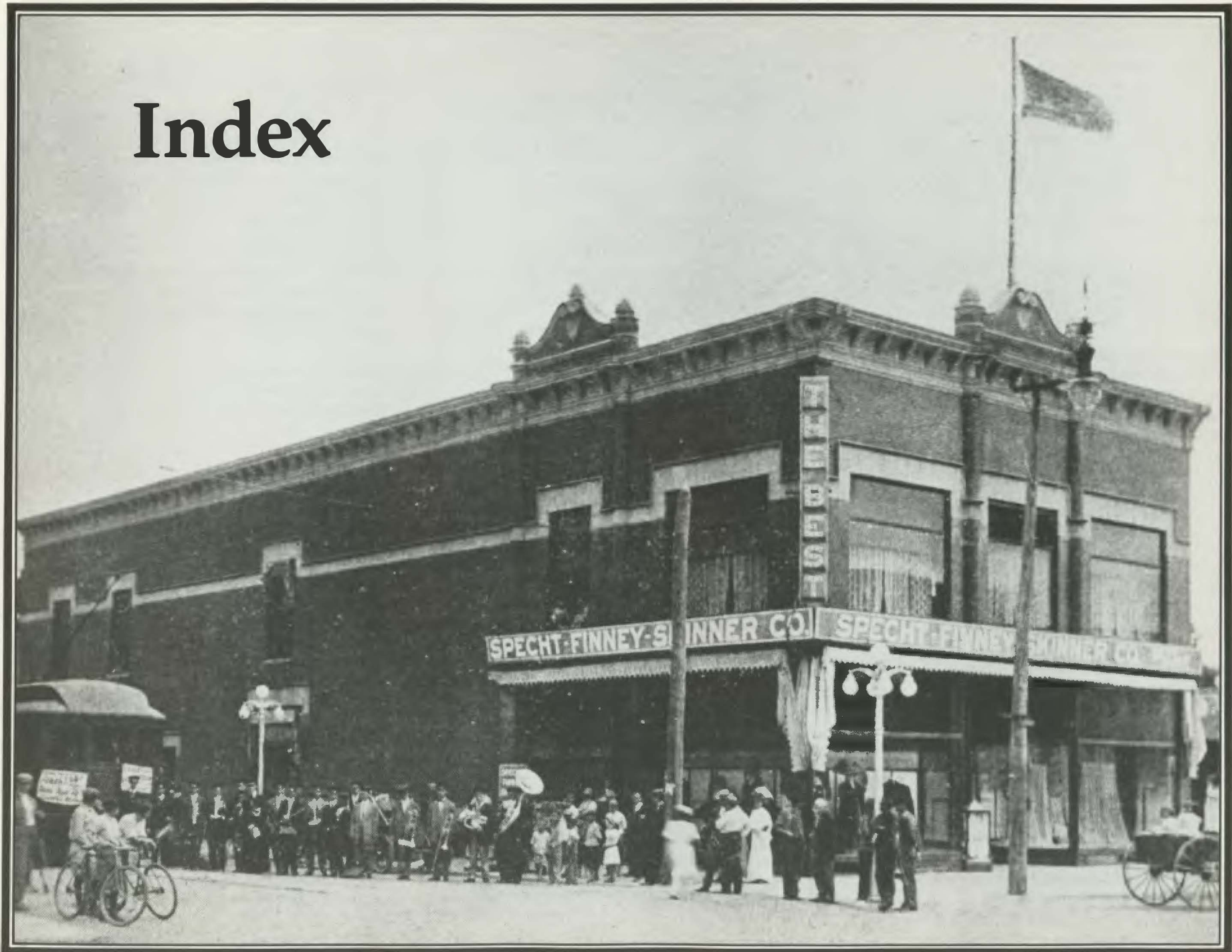


**Switch Tower, Valparaiso. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.**

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Specht-Finney-Skinner Building, Valparaiso.**

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Brummitt House. Courtesy: George E. Neeley.









