filming of the movie this week, the jail and house have gotten much needed restorations – FOR FREE!!! Despite the fact that Hollywood’s movies based on historical truths can be deceiving, in situations like this I believe its transgressions can be slightly overlooked. The house and jail were in much need of repair even though many considered them to be treasures not only to downtown Crown Point, but to the county as a whole. We Lake Countians will now have something else to be very proud of as we think about the historic landmarks located within our borders. We are extremely happy to see the preservation and restoration of one of our most important landmarks that otherwise would still be sitting in a state of decay. As a future preservationist, I must give credit to movie makers. They prove that big business and people with millions of dollars can actually be good for preservation – when it fits their agenda of course. Instead of recreating the house, jail, and downtown in some back Hollywood lot, the film producers are actually using the real deal.

According to the local newspapers around here, they were transforming one of the streets to look like it was paved with cobblestones. I have not been to the set, and unfortunately will probably not get to go, to see if this is true or not. If you do happen to see the movie, which I believe is expected to be released next year, and you see cobblestone streets, do not be fooled. I personally do not believe there were those kinds of streets in Crown Point at that time. Brick streets yes. There is plenty of evidence to prove that they used brick. I highly doubt that in the 1930s cobblestone was still used. See, here is one act of recreating history that has possibly gone wrong.
By the way, Vivian Cotiallard, who just won an academy award, is playing the role of Dillinger's "girlfriend." That character in real life was a prostitute.

**Day 51, March 26, 2008: A Retraction**

After reviewing the local news today, I would like to correct my assumption that I made yesterday about the movie producers of *Public Enemies* using fabricated cobblestone streets for the filming. I took this idea from the local newspaper called *The Times*. It said that the company was going to transform Crown Point’s streets into cobblestone, but upon inspection of photographs taken and placed on the newspaper’s website, I have discovered that the producers are in fact recreating brick streets with this very neat looking molded, flexible rubber pad with brick forms on the top of it. *The Times* was clearly confused about what cobblestone really is, so it does look like Hollywood is trying to be as historically accurate as possible. I would also like to say, unfortunately, that a full restoration of the jail and sheriff’s house was not done. Only portions of the interiors of both were rehabilitated. I discovered this bit of information after talking with my supervisor. She has had contact with the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission who had some involvement in the process of using the building. Because the work was being done mainly on the inside, the commission did not have to get too involved. The Crown Point Board of Works, however, was part of the project because its blessing was needed before work could begin. Any improvement is a good improvement my supervisor believes. It cannot hurt the buildings. If only the mold and water issues could have been tackled, though. Another disconcerting thing is that the city is only being paid around $30,000 for its services – buildings, streets, a few policemen, and
firemen. A few people, including my supervisor, feel that the city should have gotten far more, and maybe some of that money could have gone toward further restoration.

**Day 52, March 27, 2008: Possible New Advisory Committee Member**

Today Tiffany and I met with a possible new member for the Calumet Region Office advisory committee. His name is Cliff Flemming – a successful lawyer and newly profitable developer who has lived and contributed to Northwest Indiana all his life. Flemming was introduced to us by Nancy Johnson, who was also in attendance, who is the president of the Legacy Foundation – a non-for-profit group here in Northwest Indiana that prides itself on the betterment of our communities by donating/granting money to improvement programs and projects. Flemming would be a great addition to the committee because of his progressive attitudes and his love for the area. He would definitely be an advocate for preservation to be done as soon as possible rather than later. Flemming is sort of a “New Urbanist,” which is one who would love to see communities return back to the days in which everyone knew his or her neighbors, everything one needed was within walking distance, and when homes were smaller and unique to those who lived in them. His recent development reflects this type of neighborhood he grew up in as a child in Gary. He attributes communities like these to his and his childhood friends’ successes in life. Nancy and Tiffany believe that his visions could greatly benefit the preservation activities in the region. As a well known member of Northwest Indiana society, hopefully, he will decide to join the committee so that real advocacy work in the name of preservation can be done.
Day 53, March 28, 2008: Community Preservation Specialist

Even though I have now been interning with the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana for the past three months, I am still learning about all the different positions within the organization. In the larger offices – I am at a smaller one, there are Community Preservation Specialists (CPS). A CPS is responsible for working directly with the communities in a regional office’s territory. Because the directors of the larger offices are quite a bit busier than the smaller ones due to the greater jurisdiction area, they need help in community outreach. The CPS, much like a director, will attend local preservation commission meetings; help to develop learning programs about preservation geared toward children and adults; review the status of historic properties; help with marketing and membership; and advise the public on restoration and repair activities that they can perform themselves. Some of the CPS’s have their own specialties. For example, Paul Hayden, who works at the Northern Regional Office in South Bend, has a construction background. He is a useful not only for the public but for Landmarks as well since he can provide free information on the structural soundness of a building or give ideas as to what design features will or will not be feasible for a historic structure. Other CPS’s have their own unique knowledge about certain things such as old, scenic byways or the development of architecture camps for children and other educational events.

Day 54, March 31, 2008: Photo Documentation

In previous journal entries I have mentioned that I am required to take photographs of the potential National Register of Historic Places nominee. I have also stated that there are
specific requirements for the photo submission. Recently, though, the requirements have changed a bit. In order to help preserve digital photographs for the National Register files, a new compact disc is being asked for by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology under Indiana’s Department of Natural Resources. Digital photos will not be reviewed unless they are placed on Gold Archival CD-R’s. These discs apparently have a better shelf life than regular CD-R’s. Unfortunately, the cost for printing digital photographs once the CD-R reaches Indianapolis for the application’s first round of reviews has increased from an already outrageous six dollars to eight dollars per photo. I have asked Tiffany why the cost is so high, but she did not know the answer. I have looked on the DNR’s website as well, but again, have found no answers to my questions. This is frustrating to me because if the state prints all ten to fifteen photos I must submit, the cost will be somewhere between $80 to $120. I have to pay that out of my own pocket! Not fair!

**Day 55, April 1, 2008: The Little Details**

Describing the features of a house is harder than it sounds – at least when it comes to writing a National Register of Historic Places nomination. There are the obvious features one must talk about like roof orientation, the number and kinds of windows, materials used to cover the façade, and the mention of any additions or changes that have been made. Every little thing about a window, roof, or even façade materials/design seems to have its own name, so it is not as easy as just saying that there is a window here, there, and around the side of the house. I know that I have mentioned this before in previous journal entries, but details that I must know are not just limited to the outside of the
home. As I start to write about the interior of the home, I have to reveal that, although
the wood floors in the home fit the time period in which the house was built, they are not
original. The owners had to replace the original wood flooring when they added radiant
heating.

I will also have to say that while the floors are newer, at least the doors, crown moldings,
trim, and picture rails are original. And, getting down to the nitty-gritty, I will have to
report that the hardware on the doors (the knobs) are replicas of what once there, and that
doors themselves have been painted covering the wood finishes. Because I cannot see
the wood, I will have to ask the owners what kind of wood it is for the nomination. (The
owners hope to strip the doors of this paint and take the doors back to the original finish.)
The original knobs were replaced years ago by past owners. Another replica I will be
writing about are the push-button light switches. Before the current flip switches were
invented, lights were turned on by buttons. There was one for on and one for off. The
current owners are replacing the flip switches with the push buttons. Believe me, this is
not a comprehensive list. There are the ceiling heights, chair rails, tile around the
fireplace, etc.

Day 56, April 2, 2008: Community Development

Today Mark Dollase from the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana offices in
Indianapolis came to speak with Chris Meyers, city planner for Gary, and Nancy
Valentine, director of community development for Gary. He proves how preservationists
can also be developers and planners. Mark gave a presentation on successful
redevelopment projects that Landmarks has been a part of that have been done in the Indianapolis area that have involved older, historic homes and new construction on vacant lots created by tear-downs in the older neighborhoods in which these homes are located. Just two of the examples he mentioned were the Lockerby Square neighborhood and Fall Creek Place neighborhood. The redevelopment project in Fall Creek took existing homes, rehabilitated them, and designed new construction around the look of those homes. Most of the preserved homes were bought for just a few thousand dollars and today are now worth a couple hundred thousand dollars. These neighborhoods were in very poor condition where crime ran rampant, but once the redevelopment projects began, the little communities turned around completely. Because Gary has similar problems to those that the neighborhoods in Indianapolis had, Chris and Nancy hope that they can bring a project like this there and have it be just as successful. In Indianapolis the end product ended up being revitalized communities, with a mix of new and old and a mix of income brackets (due to the affordability of the homes). The Fall Creek area even resembles the turn of the century era again with small corner stores and restaurants that are all within walking distance for residents.

**Day 57, April 3, 2008: Advertising**

A gentleman from a local, community basketball team stopped in to the office today to ask us if Landmarks would be interested in advertising at the team’s games. He did not say this, but I am assuming that he was really looking for sponsorship. After my supervisor Tiffany told him she was not able to make decisions on such matters because advertising is controlled through our main Indianapolis office, I began to think, what if
Landmarks were to advertise that way? I think it is shame that we could not take up an opportunity like this to get our name out there to reach a wider spectrum of the public. Most people I talk to about my internship have never heard of the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. I believe that if the individual regional offices could make some of their own decisions on advertising issues, the organization and our office could make more of a name for themselves. Seeing our logo and name might cause a person to seek out who were are, or, if someone does know about Landmarks, hopefully, finding our sign somewhere would provide him or her with the chance to tell others about us. And, by sponsoring groups such as a basketball team or even sponsoring events would show the community that Landmarks cares for more than just old buildings – that we really do care for the community as a whole.

Day 58, April 4, 2008: The General Service Administration and Preservation

The General Service Administration (GSA) is a federal agency that builds and maintains federally owned buildings. Once a building is decommissioned by the federal government, the GSA is responsible for the sale of the property. Such is the case for a historic courthouse in Hammond. Because the courthouse has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, a protective covenant has been put on it by the GSA so that its historic integrity will remain intact. The covenant requires that a qualified entity be the one to monitor the condition of the property as years go by and new individuals take over ownership. The group watching over the building should be familiar with historic preservation, it should be able to make yearly observations of property, and it should possess the financial stability necessary for fighting violations of
the covenant if the situation should take itself to court. Currently, there are three bodies that could take hold of the covenant – the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology in Indiana, the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, or the Hammond Historical Society.

Landmarks will take on the covenant for a one-time donation. The amount of the donation is based upon a small percentage of what the market value of the property is. The amounts are different for non-commercial and commercial buildings. That money is then set aside in a fund that can be used in a case where legal action is required. At the moment, the GSA is not interested in utilizing this tool. Another issue that presents itself here is whether the Hammond Historical Society has the preservation know-how that is needed to correctly monitor the building. There is also the concern that the all-volunteer organization does not have the proper funds available for use if a legal case were to develop concerning the maintenance of the historic character of the property. Hopefully, in the end, the right group will be chosen to make for certain the longevity of this courthouse.

**Day 59, April 7, 2008: Office Space Hunting**

My supervisor Tiffany continued her search today for “new” office space, and I got to tag along with her. Also with us were Todd Zieger and Paul Hayden from the Northern Regional Office in South Bend. Paul, as I mentioned last week, is the Community Preservation Specialist for the Northern Office, and he has a background in construction work. With his and Todd’s help, I think that Tiffany has narrowed down a space. The storefront she is looking at is about 975 square feet and located on one of the main streets
in downtown Hobart. All it really needs is a new paint color on the walls, carpet, and some new light fixtures. Another space we looked at would have been nice, but there were too many repairs that needed to be made. There were original tin ceilings, but restoring them would have been too costly and time consuming for Landmarks right now. This space was also located off one of the main streets, so there would not be as much exposure to the public – which is what Tiffany is looking for in a new office. With Todd and Paul’s blessings, Tiffany will now draw up a list of the potential costs of the move and present her findings at the upcoming regional offices meeting in Indianapolis with the president of Landmarks, Marsh Davis. Once Marsh approves of the plans and costs needed, he will work on getting our benefactor Jim Morrow to agree – since the rent will increase – and go ahead with the move.

Day 60, April 8, 2008: Getting the Numbers

Tomorrow, Tiffany has a regional offices meeting for the directors of the regional offices that make up the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. I will be on my own, then, tomorrow, but I have plenty to work on to keep me busy. At the meeting, Tiffany will be presenting information that I helped gather for her about the spaces for rent that we have looked at and the costs that would be incurred when the office moves. As any lower-totem pole position must do in an organization, it must report its planned actions to the leaders for approval. What I researched for today were moving companies located near our current office that could transport our things to our new office. Most of the movers cost around $100 an hour for a two- to four-man crew and large truck. Since our office is small, we should not need more than one truck, and most of the places I called said it
would take just about four to five hours to complete the move. Tiffany will also present photos I took today that show why our current space is not up to par. One last item she will talk about are the comparisons among all the different spaces we viewed to show the executives what the going rates are for renting space in our area and which building she believes will be the best for the Calumet Region Office. I do hope that Tiffany gets the go-ahead from Landmarks’ president, Marsh Davis, on the building choice and approval for the costs that will be generated. It is exciting to think of our office getting a more prominent, historic, and visible space. The move will probably take place after my internship has ended, but maybe since I will be close by I can offer my services if help is needed.

Day 61, April 9, 2008: A Day of Many Activities

While Tiffany was out of the office today due to a meeting for the directors of our regional offices, I went about my day doing several things. I first made sure that we had all the necessary materials for tonight’s Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission meeting. There was a certificate of appropriateness submitted for review, so copies of our staff report stating our office’s opinions and questions about the project needed to be made for all the commission members. I then went out and took several photographs of garages in the neighborhoods around our office for a presentation Tiffany will give to the Valparaiso Historic Preservation Commission. Many of the residents in Valparaiso’s historic district are interested in constructing new garages, but there are no design guidelines established for how they should look, their size, or their placement on the property in relation to the house. The photos I took today depict how garages in a
The historic district should be detached from the house, located toward the back of the property, mostly hidden from view when looking at the front of the house, and they should be placed relatively close to an alley way for access. After uploading the photos and doing some other tasks, I met Tiffany at the meeting in Crown Point. The major focus of the meeting – after the COA, of course – was to make sure that some walking tours of the historic districts in the city were planned. Tiffany works with the special events planner, Jennifer Bzdil, and the commission on scheduling the walks. They will have to work fast, though, since they want at least one to be in May – Preservation Month! I have already been warned that I will be helping to put something together for this.

Day 62, April 10, 2008: Long Days

One would think I would have written about this by now, but alas I have not. I have noticed over the past twelve weeks that I have been with the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana that there can be some pretty long days. Tiffany often works over eight hours a day. Now, some of that is by choice, but oftentimes there is just too much to do not work that long each day. Some days we do have meetings after our normal business hours, like yesterday when Tiffany and I had the Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission meeting at seven o’clock in the evening. Between travel time and the meeting itself, we can spend anywhere from an hour and a half to three hours at a meeting. I could tell Tiffany was very tired today due to her quietness and terse responses to me. She should be tired, though. She was up at four in the morning yesterday to get ready to travel down to Indianapolis for the regional offices meeting, and then she had to drive back here for the preservation commission meeting. I am not
surprised by the long hours some days can incur. I will have to ready myself now knowing what lies ahead for me, but it does not discourage me at all. I see great efforts toward preservation being done at these evening meetings and look forward to getting to be a bigger part of them. I better be excited; I'm going to graduate school back at Ball State for this.

**Day 63, April 11, 2008: Moving**

The Calumet Region Office of the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana is officially moving to Downtown Hobart. Tiffany received an e-mail late Thursday evening from Landmarks' president, Marsh Davis, giving us the okay for the move. The move will not be in the next two weeks – thank goodness. There is too much for me to finish up with the internship to be stopped by a move. I am very glad for the office and Tiffany, though. By moving, the office will gain the much needed exposure it deserves. Tiffany will also look into hiring an assistant to help her out around the office. There is just too much work to be done for one person. The original reason our office was in the Miller section of Gary was that the state architect, who was from Gary, told past Landmarks president that the foundation did not have enough presence in Gary. This statement really affected the president, and it was decided to place the office in historic downtown Miller. Unfortunately, downtown Miller really is not the place for Landmarks. It is small and not as historic looking or feeling as downtown Hobart. The change in location of the office will now hopefully extend Landmarks’ reach to the public in Northwest Indiana.
Day 64, April 14, 2008: Learning What You Like to Do

There have been many interesting activities that I have gotten to take part in while interning with the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. I have seen how Landmarks works with the public through historic preservation commission meetings, planning walking tours of historic neighborhoods and downtowns, and giving informational lectures. We work with other not-for-profit organizations on preservation efforts, go out and do field work, and we may be asked by town and city planners to help them with their development issues. I have enjoyed all those different jobs and experiences. They keep things interesting and never repetitive. One project that I am currently scrambling to work on amongst getting ready for graduation is the National Register of Historic Places nomination. I have discovered, though, that it can be quite tedious and not always as thrilling as the other activities. I should mention that Landmarks' offices do not usually write nominations. I am doing one because my supervisor Tiffany and I decided that it would be a great lesson to learn – especially since I am headed off to graduate school in the fall to study preservation. I should also say that this will take me beyond my internship, but I hope to at least get the whole thing written before I leave. It is a long, hard job to write a nomination, and I think that I might take some time before tackling another one.

Day 65, April 15, 2008: Conservation Districts

At tonight's Hobart Historic Preservation Commission meeting I learned a little bit more about what a conservation district is. In preservation, a conservation district is an area of historic structures, but the regulations protecting them are more lenient than those of a
historic district. The design guidelines, if you can call them that, really only pertain to the demolition of a building, the moving of a building, or the construction of a new one. These rules are put in to place for the maintenance of the historic makeup of the district, but not for the preservation of the potential historic façades. Façade protection is mandated under a historic district, which can be a goal for a conservation district. A conservation district can be established for the duration of three years by a town or city and act almost like a trial version or test to see if the property owners are willing to move up to designating a neighborhood or downtown as a historic district with more guidelines and regulations. If the residents are receptive to a historic district after the three years, then the preservation commission moves to designate the area, but if the home and business owners are adverse to the idea, then the area either stays as a conservation district, or the district disappears completely.

**Day 66, April 16, 2008: Citizens can create a Historic District**

Today’s office work consisted of the same-old, same-old. I worked on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination (I have finally finished the exterior and interior architectural descriptions) and went with Tiffany to take some photos of properties in Valparaiso that have applied for certificates of appropriateness. I was able to have Tiffany help me take some photos of myself at our office and while at my desk and also one of me in front of a house who’s COA will be reviewed tomorrow at Valparaiso’s historic preservation commission meeting. Because nothing really new came up today, I would like to take time and refer back to yesterday’s historic preservation commission meeting in Hobart. I learned that residents can actually ask for the creation of a historic
district. This covers both property owners who want to be added to an already
established district and citizens who want a completely new district developed. For these
two situations, proof must be given to the historic preservation commission explaining
how the sites are of historic value due to their architecture, age, integrity, and historical
context within the town or city. Once this information is proven accurate, the
preservation commission can vote on the approval for the addition to or creation of a
historic district. On a side note, the commission also has the power to petition the town
council (which is also responsible for the final approval of the development of a district)
to un-designate sites or an entire district if it feels that area has lost its historic character.

Day 67, April 17, 2008: The Job of a Commission’s Secretary

As part of my duties today I had to type up the notes I took at Hobart’s historic
preservation commission meeting. Usually, I just take notes for myself, but on Tuesday I
had to take notes for Tiffany as well. Since Tiffany established a contract with the
commission, she also took on the role of secretary of sorts at the meetings. Because there
was so much for her to present on Tuesday, I took notes of the meeting. Let me tell
everyone that you must be a fast writer and always stay focused. The meeting went by so
quickly – at least it seemed. I have been to other commission meetings for various other
groups besides historic preservation commissions, and I have seen how their secretaries
have had to do the same thing as I did – non-stop writing. After the meeting was over, I
looked back at my notes and noticed that there were several pages of them. It took quite
awhile to type them up today, too. If I ever become part of a commission some day, I do
not think I will be signing up for the secretary’s position.
Day 68, April 18, 2008: Doing it in a Day

As all who will read this know, the first draft of the final report paper was due on Friday. I will admit that I spent almost the entire day on it. I would have preferred to write it in stages over two or three days, but I have been very concerned with the National Register of Historic Places nomination I am completing. I guess that crunch time really has arrived. I worked on the nomination and other office tasks that needed to be done for the historic preservation commissions all week before tackling the paper. I do not think that was such a good idea. By the time Friday rolls around, I am usually pretty beat from the events of the past four days. Needless to say, the writing process took longer than I expected since my mind seemed to feel like mush. The stress of finishing everything does not help either. I kept plugging away, though, till the very early morning hours on Saturday. I hope that my writing is found satisfactory enough despite my lack of total brain function. I will also admit that there was a large, iced coffee from McDonalds involved and a tall, chai tea Frappuccino from Starbucks as well.

Day 69, April 21, 2008: My Last Valparaiso Historic Preservation Commission Meeting

Tonight was my last Valparaiso Historic Preservation Commission Meeting that I will attend as an intern with the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. The meeting was extremely long today as well. There were five certificates of appropriateness to review along with some amendments to the design guidelines for the Banta Historic District. Unlike in Crown Point, I was able to see a preservation commission bargain with the residents on the designs and plans for the work proposed. These suggestions that the commission members gave the applicants were given to help the property owners keep
the results of their remodeling jobs within the historic look of the district. The commission mentioned to the home owners to look for frieze boards under the eves of their homes that could be buried under aluminum siding, to install corner boards the same color as the window trim if putting up vinyl siding, and to keep any new railings built on porches and decks designed with the home’s time period in mind. Even though some of the changes being made to the homes – such as vinyl siding – are not the most historically accurate, the commission will approve the COA as long as its suggestions are implemented so as to make sure the effect the changes have are minimal. Unfortunately, some citizens are difficult to work with and force the commission to table the application until the next month’s meeting in which an approval or denial can hopefully be made based on the owner’s willingness to cooperate.

Day 70, April 22, 2008: Historic Home Research

For anyone interested in researching their historic home, there are several methods of going about doing it that I learned tonight. Some of these methods I already knew from working on the National Register of Historic Places nomination, but there are a few others that I did not know. This educational opportunity came about because Tiffany gave a presentation this evening to the Banta Neighborhood Association in Valparaiso. The association was created in the interest of the upkeep of this large, historic district. Staying on track with the theme of this entry, though, some of the first ways in which to dig up information about one’s home are to visit the assessor’s and recorder’s office at the local county government complex. The assessor’s office will have tax information for the property, and the recorder’s office will contain all the deeds to the property. Both
types of documents will list the former owners and dates of transfer as far back in history as records allow.

Past owners of the building and land may also be found in the abstract of title for the property. Abstracts, which are rather thick and lengthy documents, were normally kept by the institution that held the mortgage and then given to the owners, if they chose, when the mortgage was paid in full. This practice is not done much today, so property owners are considered lucky if they have their abstract. Where all the unclaimed ones went, or what the institutions did with them when this practice ended, I do not know. They are a great source of information. Most abstracts start with details about more vast amounts of land and then gradually begin to focus on the individual tracts of land as they are seen today. I encourage anyone who has an abstract to rummage through it. The reading can be tedious, but it is well worth the time. (The previous owners to my home left the abstract behind when they moved in the early 1980s.)

Once one has a few names of past owners, he or she can begin to look at census records or resources such as Ancestry.com to find more information on the individuals. Ancestry.com is a website that requires a fee for use, but some libraries, such as the Porter County Library, have subscriptions to the site so patrons can come in and access the program for free. It even works if one has a laptop computer capable of accessing wireless Internet. And while at a county library, one might try to find a county history book that could possibly have information about a past resident. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps should also be found at the county’s head library, if one is interested in
older maps that detail “footprints” of all the structures on a piece of land at the time the map was drawn.

Research will most likely be easier on homes that have prominent standing within a community. These properties were usually inhabited by more well-known citizens who are easily researchable. Finding information on smaller, relatively unknown homes and people can make the hunt more difficult. In Northwest Indiana, we have the Calumet Region Archives and the Northwest Indiana Genealogical Society to use for research as well, but as I just mentioned, only the more prominent properties and people seem to have been placed within the records.

Day 71, April 23, 2008: The Calumet Region Archives

I have finished my time, for now, at the Calumet Region Archives located within the library at Indiana University Northwest in Gary. Before I even started researching there, though, I had an image in my mind of what the Archives might look like. I had heard many great things about it and pictured it to look much like the archives at Bracken Library. To my surprise, it was nothing like the archives at Ball State. The Calumet Region Archives is tucked away in a corner on the third floor of the library at the university. It is not clearly visible when one first reaches the third floor either. The reading room of the Archives is larger than what Bracken has, but it is filled with old books and ledgers. The tables for patrons to sit at are also covered in archival materials. I had to find a seat and clear away some things so that I could do my research. It was strange to see a room not as neat and tidy as that at Ball State. What surprised me the most was the fact that there were older books and ledgers containing early Lake County
history just sitting out in the open on book cases in the reading room. It would not have seemed like such a big deal if that first day I visited the Archives had not been so hot in the room. I asked the head archivist why these materials were not back in the climate-controlled storage room, and he said it was because the paper these books were published with was of a hardier stock and could withstand climate changes better. He did say that he would become concerned about them if the warmer temperatures inside the building lasted more than a few days. Luckily, when I returned today, it felt like the air conditioning had been started – which was earlier than the archivist expected, but very good.

Day 72, April 24, 2008: The End of the Road

I have begun to wrap things up at the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana since tomorrow is the last day of the internship. As I was discussing graduation and my plans for graduate school, I told my supervisor that I will be required to complete another internship in the summer between my first and second years of graduate school. She then told me that Landmarks has a program for the summers in which interns go out and travel the specific counties in Indiana that still need architectural surveys done for the Interim Reports. Tiffany said that it would be a great opportunity to discover different parts of Indiana and learn about all the various types of architectural home styles. She even mentioned that many of the current employees at Landmarks did surveys like that years ago when they were still in school. I think that I will definitely keep this possibility in mind for, well, next summer! And, even though the internship is ending, I will still be working on the National Register nomination. Tiffany was also able to give me some
leads today as to where I could go to find more information for my contextual history section of the nomination. I told Tiffany that I would still be in and out of the office next week as I continue to work. She, of course, was fine with the idea.

**Day 73, April 25, 2008: My Last Day**

My last day with the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana was a good one. I had some luck with one of the suggestions that Tiffany gave me about where to find information for my contextual history report on the National Register of Historic Places nomination. I stopped at the City of Hammond’s public library today and went to its Calumet Room. The man who was staffing the room is also the vice president to the Hammond Historical Society. The Calumet room is basically like a museum for the Society, but with many more books and other written documents on display and for use than a normal historical society museum. While I was there, I was able to get help finding information about one of the nominee’s past residents, a Judge Joseph G. Ibach. From what I have read already, he seems to have been a very influential person in Hammond and Munster. I look forward to reading more about him and writing about him in the nomination. I also plan to share this information with the Coyle family who currently live in the house.
Due to the fascinating and unique history of Northwest Indiana – Lake and Porter Counties – and the fact that my hometown is located there, I chose to look for an internship opportunity that would bring me back to the area. Another important factor in my decision to return home for an internship was for the simple fact that, unlike the rest of Indiana, the northwestern part of the state severely lacks in historic preservation efforts. I feel that it is a duty of mine to help garner more support for preservation in “The Region,” so my first step would be to obtain an internship that would allow me to work within the area and become familiar with the current state of preservation already taking place. Needless to say, I was very pleased and excited when the Calumet Region Office of the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana approved my application for an intern position.

The Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana is the largest, state-wide, not-for-profit preservation organization in the country. It was created by an endowment from the Eli Lilly Foundation toward the middle of the last century. It has since expanded to include regional and field offices throughout the state. The Calumet Region Office – serving Lake and Porter Counties and located in Gary – was created about six years ago by the generosity of Jim Marrow, a local man who donates a substantial amount of money for the operation of the office. In the past, the two counties were served by the Northern Regional Office in South Bend, but Marrow felt that that scope was too large,
and that the two counties were unique enough to warrant their own office. The office is directed by Tiffany Tolbert, who earned her master’s degree in historic preservation from Georgia State University in Atlanta. I work closely with Tiffany on the projects that are currently taking place in the area.

My responsibilities as an intern are diverse and numerous. I am currently involved in the preparation of three National Register of Historic Places nominations. Two of them have already been started, but my help is needed to polish them and make sure that they are properly documented before they are sent to Indianapolis to be reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office, which will then decide if they are worthy for consideration in Washington, D.C. The third nomination is one for a private residence that I am starting from scratch. My supervisor felt that it was necessary for me to work on a nomination from the very beginning so that I could get a sense for the entire process. Along with the National Register nominations, I attend historic preservation commission meetings; review certificates of appropriateness for property owners wishing to complete construction work on their historic structures built within historic districts; and help research/photograph properties of interest to the Landmarks Foundation.

From the outset of the internship I have been immersed into the world of historic preservation. Being included as a participant in all of the areas mentioned above, I have been learning a great deal about all the different branches of preservation. As can be seen in my daily Journal entries, my knowledge of historic preservation commissions has grown immensely. When I began my time with the Landmarks Foundation, I was not familiar with preservation commissions, but now, just one-half of the way through the internship, I feel that I have gained a strong grasp on the concepts of what a
commission's role in the community is, how it operates, and who is allowed to take a seat as a member of the commission. I am also coming to understand how the commission develops design guidelines for the historic districts it establishes. The guidelines strictly mandate any construction of a historic structure that has the potential to alter the overall appearance of the property, and they also clearly spell out the penalties for anyone who violates those rules. One method the commission can use to see that the guidelines are followed is by requiring property owners to submit an application-like form, called a certificate of appropriateness (COA), which details the potential work to be done. If the COA is not approved by the commission, the property is not allowed to be issued a permit for work to begin.

Research and photographs are the main objectives for National Register of Historic Places nominations. There are various institutions that can assist with the research aspect. Deed and assessment information can be found at county government complexes, while the history of a certain person/family that owned and/or inhabited the property can usually be found in local libraries and through historical societies. Libraries, for instance, often contain microfilm which can be used to look up obituaries. Obituaries can give clues as to the interests, occupations, and importance of an individual and provide, then, other fields in which to research. It is interesting to note that Northwest Indiana even has its own special archival room at an extension of Indiana University, located in the city of Gary. And, while snapping a photograph does not seem like such an important task, it very much is. One must be able to correctly capture the details that make up the nature of the historic architecture of the building. Those photos
are used to help analyze the property and show all those not familiar with the structure why it should be considered eligible for listing on the National Register.

This internship has allowed me to become more in tune with the region in which I live. Not only am I learning new navigational routes that I never knew existed in my twenty-two years of existence, but I am also discovering more historical gems than I ever was aware of. My appreciation for Northwest Indiana has always been great, but now I realize that Lake and Porter Counties have so much more to offer its residents and visitors alike. It is almost like I am tourist in my own backyard! Without this opportunity, I would have never happened upon some of the local landmarks dotting the landscape. As I continue on with the second half of the internship, I hope to learn about more historic sites in the two counties. I would also like to have a handle on the National Register nomination process by the end of my internship. I am currently only at the starting gate, but by the time I finish with the Landmarks Foundation, I should have a solid foundation of understanding for the process of writing a nomination.

At this half-way point, I believe that I am well aware of the duties of the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana and its Calumet Region Office. I have become familiar with how the organization is run, what services it provides for cities, towns, and the general public, and what special, monetary incentives it offers to promote historic preservation. What I think will be the most time consuming, but one of the most beneficial, is learning the steps and methods it takes in organizing a National Register nomination. I would like to master as much of the process as possible and finish as much of the writing as I can. It would be wonderful to finish with everything and send the entire packet down to Indianapolis for review by Dr. James Glass, former director of Ball
Ball State’s Master’s of Science in Historic Preservation program and current head of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office. I of course would like to continue in my efforts to grow in knowledge about the ways the Foundation acts directly with communities – especially when making presentations to the political leaders of towns and cities.

Being involved in so many different activities while on my internship has given me the chance to expand my boundaries greatly in what I know concerning preservation. I am not sure if that would have happened if the office I am working in was not small. Because of its size, my help is needed. My supervisor was often stuck doing projects alone before I arrived. This has been to my advantage because I am getting a full, hands-on view into the life of a preservationist. The office’s site does limit us at times to resources, and because much of the technological equipment was purchased by our benefactor, it is not the fastest, most efficient, or most advanced tools that we could have. And, if we had a larger space and team of people, I believe that more preservation work could be completed within Lake and Porter Counties.

At the end of my internship, I hope to have achieved not only an understanding of how an individual historic preservation commission affects its community but also establish a personal relationship with them and have them recognize me as an up-and-coming professional. I really do wish to achieve the patience that is needed to work in this profession as well. I am well aware of the preservation timeline, but I hope that this internship helps me to improve my level of patience. In the end, I know that no matter what, the experience will be wonderful and I will learn much from Tiffany and my work. A well-rounded education in the field at this stage of my life should prepare me for what
is to come in the future. The knowledge that I gain while with the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana will prepare me for a career after attending graduate school this fall, and some of the mysteries and surprises with historic preservation will have already been revealed to me.
Helping to Preserve Northwest Indiana’s Historic Built Environment

It feels like only yesterday that I began my internship with the Calumet Region Office of the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana (HLFI), but in fact it has been almost four months now since I started. At the time when I wrote my Midterm Report, there were three National Register of Historic Places nominations on my plate. Two had already been started, but the last was depending solely on me to initiate. The first two needed major editing work and for some of the sections to be completely rewritten. One was for an old hunting lodge on the Kankakee River, but with the owners’ busy schedules we could not find a convenient time to meet and discuss the application. I assisted Tiffany Tolbert, my supervisor, in the editing and rewriting of the second nomination on Marquette Park. This park is located directly on the shores of Lake Michigan and has been used by the citizens of Gary and the vicinity since the 1920s. Marquette Park is a familiar landmark in Lake County and will continue to be important as the Lake County Convention and Visitors Bureau hosts the Gary Air Show each summer.

The third nomination is a project that I have undertaken composing from scratch. My supervisor and I agreed when I first began my internship that creating a nomination in its entirety would be an excellent experience for me. Directors and staff of the HLFI offices do not usually work on nominations because of all their other duties, but they do have the knowledge to give advice to those people outside of the organization looking to complete a National Register nomination. The Calumet Region Office was involved with
the applications for the hunting lodge and Marquette Park because the lodge had been a left-over project from the previous director, and the park’s nomination had been given to our office to finish. I should also mention that the couple writing the nomination for the lodge belong to the Kankakee Valley Historical Society, which has a special partnership with Landmarks. Tiffany feels that it is our duty to help them as much as we can.

I chose for my project a house in Munster, Indiana, which directly borders my hometown of Highland to the west. The house itself is located on a major thoroughfare that was built high up on a ridge of sand that was created as Lake Michigan, or Lake Chicago as it used to be called, receded back to its current shore line at the end of the last ice age. Being that the house is located quite close to the Highland-Munster boundary, and that it is on a street I drive on frequently, if the property is placed on the National Register, I will be able to see the fruits of my labor directly and regularly in the future. I have finished the arduous task of composing the exterior and interior architectural descriptions of the house, but I now must develop a statement of significance for the home and fit it into the historic context of the town’s growth.

When I was not writing the National Register nomination, I had various other tasks that I attend to. One of those involved helping Tiffany review the local news to see if any stories had been published either about HLFI or about the status, happenings, or even discovery of a historic site. There were a lot of photographs that need to be taken of properties as well. We took photos to supplement certificates of appropriateness (COA): they might be needed for an article being written for Landmarks’ bi-monthly magazine, The Preservationist; or photos were taken for presentations given at historic preservation commission meetings. As an intern, I was allowed to attend the preservation commission
meetings. I sometimes prepared documents for the meetings beforehand, and when attending I took notes for myself to record how a commission functioned, how it dealt with COAs, and the rules and regulations that need to be followed in order to create a conservation or historic district. I was also lucky to be able to attend meetings Tiffany had with city planners and community development offices. It is usually during those times that I learned much about preservation law and how Landmarks could benefit municipalities.

I could not have asked for a better internship opportunity because of the exposure I have received. The purpose of interning back in my home county was not just so I could live at home for free. I wanted to get a feel for the way preservation was being handled in Northwest Indiana. Without even working with the Landmarks Foundation, I could see preservation advocacy was greatly needed in “The Region,” and my plans for the future include attending graduate school at Ball State University’s College of Architecture and Planning’s Masters of Science in Historic Preservation program starting in the fall of 2008. I then hope to return to Northwest Indiana to continue my quest for employment in the preservation field. What I have experienced while working with the Calumet Region Office has definitely given me a solid foundation of preservation knowledge that will make courses in graduate school only seem like a continuation of my internship. The program is centered around hands-on activities and learning with restrained numbers of people, much like my internship has been. I believe that the challenges set in front of me during my time with the Landmarks Foundation have prepared me for further exploration of the preservation field that will one day lead to my entrance into a professional preservation career, no matter where life takes me.
The success of my internship is not solely based upon what I have done while I have been with Landmarks. I have had two majors at Ball State. I began as an Architecture major and then changed to a History Option Two with an Internship (Public History) major during the spring semester of my sophomore year. I was introduced to design and building and planning practices as an Architecture major. Without that year and a half, I do not think I would have understood the amount of energy it takes to construct a building. And, from an urban planner’s perspective, I see how historic downtowns are key places for vitality in a town or city. Preservation of older structures in a downtown setting not only helps to bring back economic interest and investment to an otherwise declining commercial district, but it can also assist in stopping urban sprawl. Central business districts encourage walking instead of using the car to travel to the store, and they represent one-stop shopping due to the close proximity of all kinds of retail and dining establishments. Because of the proximity factor, many people choose to live in a downtown area or at least in the surrounding residential neighborhoods – which also benefit due to more permanent residents with invested interest in their homes.

As a History major, I have learned the importance of possessing writing skills. I believe that no matter what field of history one enters, writing is a key element to success and advancement in one’s career. The major research projects I have done for History courses such as 240, 320, 415 (Indiana History), 425 (Modern Latin American History), and 407 (Civil War) have taught me how to research independently and how to utilize many different sources. In trying to find information about the Munster home that is a National Register candidate, I went with Partners in Preservation consultant coordinator, Lisa Belchik, to Lake County’s government building to access deed records in the
Recorder’s Office. I have also been using the search engine Google to help me explain architectural features of the home. I feel that my skill with finding answers to my questions has increased as I have been researching for bits of information here and there. I have also considered each new writing assignment that I have been given in class or at my internship as practice for the next one. They say that practice makes perfect. Well, I do not think that anything I have written is exactly perfect, but what I have done over the years has gotten me the internship and admission into graduate school.

Starting graduate school in the fall will be a big adjustment for me since I have gotten a sampling of what being a professional preservationist in the real world is like. I have enjoyed my time there very much. It will be hard at first to get accustomed to life in an academic setting again after working in an office and with other professionals for an entire semester. I was not sitting in a specified classroom in a certain building on campus; the office and Northwest Indiana became my classroom. Tiffany, who acted as my “professor” during this time, is only about two years out of graduate school herself. She is young enough to relate to me, but old enough to have a far superior knowledge of preservation. We were able to work together one-on-one without anyone else really needing her attention. I did not have to raise my hand and wait my turn to get a question answered. We bounced ideas off one another and asked each others’ opinions about things. I also appreciated that she felt comfortable enough to vent her frustrations about her work with me because those situations were often times in which I learned about the true life of a preservationist. Tiffany did not sugar coat the profession for me. She made sure that I knew about all the challenges.
Between reluctant property owners, lack of proper funds, and hidden political agendas, preservation work can seem extremely daunting. In Gary for instance, there is a wealth of beautiful, historic buildings along Fifth Avenue and Broadway in the downtown section. Most of them are falling in on themselves, though. The city sometimes makes me think of what old ruins must have looked like of a European town that was bombed and destroyed in one of the world wars but never rebuilt. It is not like there has been no one who has tried to reinvest in Gary. The feeling that my supervisor gets is that anyone besides the current administration who approaches the city with a plan to revitalize a neighborhood is shot down in midair because if that developer is successful, he or she could take the credit for saving Gary. The so-called hero of Gary would be an outsider, and not someone from within the borders. The administration does not want people to think that those in charge could not fix the problems themselves.

Another example of a preservation challenge is the ex-mayor of Hobart who appointed herself to the historic preservation commission while in office. That does not seem bad at first, but when that same person went behind the town’s back and bought a building that was well over one-hundred years old with three thriving business housed inside and then razed that structure for parking lot, one has to question if preservation was really on her mind. Now all that sits at the site is an empty hole in the ground. Up against odds like these might cause some to run screaming in fear, but it has only fanned the fire within me. Stories like these push me to do well and continue on in my pursuit of a career as a historic preservationist. I am glad that I have been exposed to the truth early on in the game so as there will be fewer surprises later. The only way I could have
obtained an understanding like this was through an internship in which I was fully immersed into real-life situations. I do believe now that one learns the most when doing.

Success in what one is doing often depends on the resources available. If one has an empty tool box, how is the job supposed to get done? The Calumet Region Office is not filled with all top-of-the-line technical equipment, but what it does have is good enough to get the task at hand finished and done well. The copy machine is a bit dated, and our color printer/scanner is more for a home office. The computer I used is also meant more for home office use; it was really slow as well. One of the biggest, but also one of the only problems I had was with the computer. I spent a goodly amount of time waiting for it to switch from one task or program to another. I had to make sure not to have too many programs running or web pages open at the same time, because if I did, it could take a few minutes for the computer just to change windows.

With new office space in the very near future for this branch of the Landmarks Foundation, one would hope that obtaining new equipment is in the works. I know that Tiffany has been asking her supervisors in Indianapolis who control the office’s bank account to let her purchase a projector for showing PowerPoint presentations because, believe it or not, not every town hall or meeting room Tiffany uses has projectors. She currently has to borrow the Northern Region Office’s projector – which is in South Bend. The change in space will also land the office in a storefront on a well traveled street in a more historic downtown setting. The much needed exposure will increase Northwest Indiana’s recognition of the organization. Most friends and family I speak to about the internship have never heard of the Foundation. Having an easy-to-find location in a historic downtown can only spread the word about Landmarks more than what is
currently happening. I am personally an advocate for the Landmarks Foundation, though. Every time I explained to someone what I have been doing this semester, knowledge of the organization grows.

As an intern, I do represent the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. I have understood that it is of the utmost importance to be as professional and look as professional as possible. Not many visitors frequent our office, but Tiffany has made it a policy to dress business casual to set the best impression when visitors do arrive. I took note of that fact the first day I was there. Dressing the part is also essential for days when there are meetings with historic preservation commissions, town and city government officials, city planners, and other events that include the public. It is not only through our actions and knowledge that we must convince the public of our seriousness and dedication to the profession and cause, but through the presentation of ourselves as well. Taking time to prepare oneself communicates a feeling of respect toward the audience and each individual who is taking time out of his or her busy schedules to come listen to what one has to say. While watching Tiffany work, I am reminded that remaining open to new ideas and refraining from arguing when dissention occurs is also key to making an effective presentation.

My internship with the Calumet Region Office of the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana has been an excellent experience. I felt very welcomed by Tiffany when I first began and even more welcome when I visited with all the staff during a meeting at headquarters in Indianapolis. I was taken seriously as a student and an up-and-coming professional. I was allowed to sit right next to my supervisor during meetings with historic preservation commissions, the Director of Planning for the City of
Gary, the mayor and planners of Hobart, etc. I was given the chance to preview my future, and how many people can say that they were also given that same opportunity? When I do return to Northwest Indiana after finishing graduate school, like I hope to do, I will already have an idea of what to expect. The connections that I have made now with the leaders of preservation in the area will hopefully be remembered favorably when I arrive back home with my M.S. degree. This experience has most definitely strengthened my desire for preservation, and I cannot wait for the day when I can call myself a true, professional preservationist.
Marquette Park National Register of Historic Places Nomination:

I assisted Tiffany Tolbert, my supervisor, in the editing and rewriting of the second National Register of Historic Places nomination on Marquette Park. Tiffany and I researched and added more information to the nomination along with more footnotes to create a more solid base for the acceptance of the property as National Register worthy. This park is located directly on the shores of Lake Michigan and has been used by the citizens of Gary and the vicinity since the 1920s. Marquette Park is a familiar landmark in Lake County.
Statement of Significance:

Marquette Park contains significant early-20th century structures by architect George W. Maher and others, which enhance the natural setting in the Prairie School tradition. These structures qualify the park for the National Register under Criterion C. Marquette Park is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as a twentieth-century steel town park whose story reflects the social and recreational history of Gary.

The role of U.S. Steel in the park’s foundation and early management, and the company’s continuing presence with its mill dominating the lakefront to the West, mirrors the pervasive role of the company in the city’s history. Racial conflict, which played out in Marquette Park, is also part of the city’s story. The park is located at the Eastern end of the ecologically important Indiana Dunes region, just East of the Southernmost point of Lake Michigan, and includes the original mouth of the Grand Calumet River. It continues to give a feeling of a unique mix of nature and industry. Its period of significance is 1919-1955.

Marquette Park derives its name from the French Jesuit missionary and explorer Jacques Marquette, who with Louis Joliet made the first European descent of the Mississippi River. Father Jacques Marquette (1637-1675) was born in Laon France and joined the Society of Jesus at age seventeen. In 1673, Marquette and Joliet explored the Mississippi valley from Wisconsin to the Arkansas River. On their return up the Illinois River, they encountered the Illinois Indians. Marquette, being impressed with the reception they received, decided to return to the area. The following year, Marquette returned and spent the winter of 1674-1675 camped along the portage of the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers. By the spring of 1675, Marquette who had been ill, proceeded to travel down the Illinois River, however he soon became sick again and requested to return to his mission at the Straits of Mackinac.

Marquette’s path back to his mission led him to what is now known as the Little Calumet River and eventually to the mouth of the Grand Calumet River, which is now Marquette Park. Schoon states, “It is believed that in late April 1675 Marquette and his two aides disembarked at the mouth of the river and camped there.” Soon after, Father Marquette died and was buried further up the East side of the lake in Michigan. While very little evidence of Marquette’s exploration exist throughout the region, historians have noted that parts of sixteenth century baptismal fountain were found in the area of Marquette Park in 1912.

“Boundary Point,” the Southernmost point on the lake, lies on U.S. Steel property to the West of the park. The Potawatomi in the 1826 Treaty of the Mississinewa used it as a reference point in the 1787 Northwest Ordinance and for the Southern boundary of a land cession. This Indian boundary line forms part of the boundaries of the park.

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5 Ibid, 53

8 WPA Writers Project, *The Calumet Region Historical Guide* (Garman Publishing Co., 1939), 19,137,186; Moore, *The Calumet Region*, 51
After the removal of the Indians, a number of land speculation schemes projected towns along the shore, but these were ended by the Panic of 1837 and an inability to attract the federal aid which helped develop harbors for Chicago and Michigan City. One of these, Indiana City around the original mouth of the Grand Calumet River in Marquette Park, where Bennett's Tavern had been established a few years earlier. The Indiana City venture may have involved the fur trader Joseph Bailly, whose house on the Little Calumet River, to the East in Porter County, is now preserved in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Settlement of Northwest Indiana through much of the 19th century was retarded by the swampy nature of much of the terrain. Economic activity by settlers along the lakeshore included fishing, ice cutting, berry picking, and continued commercial trapping. The first railroad, the Michigan Southern, came through the area in 1851, following the lakeshore South of the park. In 1874, a subsidiary of the Baltimore and Ohio came in from the Southeast. Near the junction of these two railroads, by the mouth of the Grand Calumet, the town of Miller developed.

While the Grand Calumet originally flowed into the lake at Marquette Park, during the nineteenth century most flow came to be diverted into the channel between Lake Michigan and Lake Calumet in South Chicago. By the first decade of the last century, sand had blocked off the old mouth, creating the present lagoon.

In the summer of 1896, Paris, France-born Chicago civil engineer Octave Chanute, with several associates, carried out experiments in flight in the area. In June and July, Chanute and three associates conducted a number of test flights at Miller Beach, using the dunes as launching spots for gliders, including a multi-winged machine of Chanute's own design. They may have made particular use of a now-leveled dune, which is the site of a small residential area East of Lake Street, North of the lagoon opposite the park's Recreation Pavilion. The group returned to the dunes in August, but moved their experiments to the East into Porter County to avoid the beach crowd. A biplane glider used in these later flights was an influence on the Wright brothers. Chanute later corresponded with Wilbur Wright, visited the camp at Kitty Hawk several times, and was one of the first people the brothers contacted after they achieved the first powered flight.

By the 1890's, heavy industry began to spill out of Chicago into Northwest Indiana. In 1906, United States Steel Corporation, to help "satisfy the great demand for its products in the Midwest", built the massive Gary Works along Lake Michigan, West of the what is now Marquette Park: South of the mills, the company created the city of Gary -- "the youngest of the region's industrial cities", named after Elbert H. Gary, then-chairman of U.S. Steel. In order to provide a place for its new work force to live, the Gary Land Company was created

9 Moore, The Calumet Region, 51, 75-78; Schoon, Calumet Beginnings, 175.
10 Moore, The Calumet Region, 83-103; Schoon, Calumet Beginnings, 174-76.
11 Moore, The Calumet Region, 9-12; Schoon, Calumet Beginnings, 175.
14 Powell A. Moore, The Calumet Region: Indiana's Last Frontier (Indianapolis, Indiana Historical Bureau, 1959) 257.
and presided over by Eugene J. Buffington. U.S Steel's inspiration for the new town came from its past successes at Ambridge and Vandergrift, Pennsylvania. The land company, not wanting to expose the employees of U.S. Steel to corrupt real estate dealings, decided to provide the housing at fair prices that could be completely paid for in ten, easy annual installments. As the town was drawn out and platted, its engineers were already in tune to the city that it would become by providing the necessary means for the accommodation of a large population. By October of 1909, Gary was already being considered for city status, and according to the census of 1910, there were 16,802 residents within the city.15

The south side of town, known as the “Patch” for its shanty-town appearance, came to house a large population of European immigrants as well as a population of immigrants of African descent. The north side of town remained a more sophisticated, upper class area.16 According to Powell A. Moore, “in 1915 [Gary] was reported to be the greatest single calculated achievement of the nation’s steel industry. Ten years later it was described as the most interesting and ambitious industrial community ever undertaken in any country.”17

The influx of foreign and native born workers spurred Gary’s growth. One of the largest populations of steel workers can in the form of African Americans who migrated from the South toward Northern and Midwestern states in search of the economic opportunities found in the growing steel and manufacturing industries. This migration greatly increased after World War I and the Great Steel Strike of 1919. In an attempt to curtail the five month strike, 30,000 to 40,000 African American and Mexican American workers were brought into striking Midwest cities in order to keep the steel mills functioning.18 Gary was included in these cities and became the site of a clash between unionist and the police which led to a declaration of martial law and the city being taken over by the U.S Army on October 6, 1919.

U.S. Steel and its Gary Land Company dominated much of the early social and political life of the city. Land for many of Gary’s parks was donated by U.S. Steel or the Gary Land Company. Land for many of Gary’s parks was donated by U.S. Steel or the Gary Land Company. Before the creation of Marquette Park, U.S. Steel helped create Buffington Park, Jefferson Park and Tyler Park, all of which were located in various spots around the city.22 U.S Steel continued its involvement with the development of city parks by appointing its employees as head of the Park Board and park system. Before 1956, at least four of the superintendents of the park system were former supervisors or other employees of the steel mill. For example, William DeGan, a mill superintendent for 21 years, was superintendent of the park system from 1925-1935, which was the construction period of Marquette Park.23 In addition for much of the same period, William Palmer Gleason, superintendent of Gary Works until 1935 served as president of the Gary Park Board from 1912 until his death in 1936. Gleason, an Illinois native, arrived in Gary in 1906 to oversee the construction of U.S. Steel’s Gary Works. Due to his long tenure with the Gary Park Board, Gleason is considered the “Father of Gary Parks” in honor of his involvement in developing some of the city’s first parks.24

16 Lane, Gary’s First Hundred Years, 19-21.
17 Moore, The Calumet Region, 257.
22 Moore, The Calumet Region, 335.
26 Moore, The Calumet Region, 336.
Despite the development of so many new parks, Gary's residents and city fathers soon began to look for recreational access to Lake Michigan to find relief from the sweltering heat during Indiana's hot summer months. Since access to the Gary portion of the Lake was blocked by the mill, access would have to be gained to the East. At the time a popular bathing beach was located in a small town known as Miller. Miller developed in 1874 as a small village at the point where the Michigan Southern and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads crossed near Lake Michigan. Miller soon grew and became home to a large Swedish population, it was incorporated in 1907. The bathing beach contained a bathhouse, shooting galley, pleasure boat,
miniature railroad, concession stand, and several night spots. It was were operated by the family of Drusilla Carr, who lived on the beach which was sometimes referred to as Carr's Beach.

With U.S. Steel taking ownership of most of the lakefront in Gary, the company immediately began looking for lake access to the east. Since the lake could only be accessed by automobile in Miller, Waverly Beach and Michigan City, Miller drew the attention of U.S. Steel and the City of Gary and every attempt was made to annex the Miller portion of the lakefront, then Carr's Beach, into U.S. Steel's holdings in order to create a lakefront recreation area for Gary's citizens. U.S. Steel's interest in Miller was hindered for two reasons. At the time Miller was considered a part of Hobart Township which was unwilling to finance a park for use by Gary. The township also did not approve of plans to annex Miller into Gary. Attempts by Gary to buy land for a public park were further frustrated by the reluctance of property owners in Miller to sell.

Eventually a battle ensued between many of the long term residences of the Miller lakefront and political forces in Gary. The most well known example of this battle involved the family of Drusilla Carr and rights to the beach they had occupied since 1862. In response to attempts by U.S. Steel to take possession of the land, beginning in 1908, the Carr's claimed squatter's rights and although having paid no property taxes, insisted that they were the rightful owners. From 1908 -1939 over 120 parcels of the 200 acres claimed by the Carrs were awarded to U.S. Steel. Suring the same period time, Gary annexed the town of Miller in 1918 and in 1919, William Gleason and the park board attempted to condemn property north of the lagoon. With the failure of the act of condemnation, U.S. Steel donated the 120 acres to the city of Gary this became the basis of Gary's Lakefront Park – the first name given to Marquette Park.

The Bathing Beach Pavillion (Aquatorium) was designed by George W. Maher and constructed in 1921 by the Nash-Dowdle Construction Company. Maher was a prominent Chicago architect associated with the Prairie School. He had begun his apprenticeship in a Chicago architectural firm at age 13 in 1877, and went on to design numerous residences in Chicago and its suburbs along with commercial buildings throughout the Midwest and campus buildings at Northwestern University. Maher had also designed a campus plan for Northwestern, which was never implemented. Maher's work here was at the end of his career; he died in 1926. Maher and his son Philip Maher, who continued the firm after his death, designed several other buildings in Gary. According to architectural historian H. Allen Brooks, Maher may have had as great an influence in his own time as did his contemporary Frank Lloyd Wright.

Maher's firm may have been involved in the general landscaping design of Marquette Park. There are also persistent claims that the famous Chicago landscape expert Jens Jensen was involved in the park design. There is no real evidence of this, although Jensen had worked with Maher and landscaped Maher's own house and was a leading advocate of preservation of the Indiana Dunes. George Kuny is credited as the landscape architect for the island in the lagoon, which was created or enhanced by the WPA in 1935. Kuny came to Gary in 1928 after having worked for the previous seven years on the landscaping of the Henry Ford estate in Dearborn, Michigan, where Jensen was involved in the landscaping until 1925. Kuny was still working for the Gary Parks as chief botanist in 1956. The bathing beach and Aquatorium were formally opened on June 17, 1922. General Construction of Gary constructed the main Recreation Pavilion, also designed by Maher, in 1924. In the following decades, the park became a center of Gary's social life, with the Recreation Pavilion hosting weddings, civic functions and other events. It also provided recreational access to a lakeshore dominated by industry.

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28 Lane, Gary’s First Hundred Years, 13.
Whiting's Lakefront Park, founded before World War One, is the only comparable facility in Lake County. 34

In 1930, the name of the park was changed to honor Father Jacques Marquette. The park board commissioned a sculpture of Marquette to be done by the prominent sculptor Henry Hering, dedicated in 1932. Hering, a former assistant to Augustus Saint-Gaudens, had earlier created the historical bas-reliefs on the South pylons of downtown Chicago's Michigan Avenue bridge. The prominent Cleveland firm of Walker and Weeks, which also designed the 1926/27 Indiana War Memorial in Indianapolis, incorporating the 1929 Hering bronze Pro Patria, designed the decorative concrete base of the statue. 35 WPA projects added to the development of the park in the 1930's. This included construction of the island and bridges across the lagoon in 1935. WPA work on the Recreation Pavilion at the time may have included construction of the arch bridge from the second floor to the outdoor dancing area, which is absent in the earliest photographs.

The Carr property at the Lake Street beach was the object of legal disputes for decades, eventually involving U. S. Steel. The company made concerted attempts for years to acquire the land, originally for purposes of expanding the mills. The Carrs fought in the courts based on squatter's rights and on an obscure claim based on a grant to an individual Potawatomi in the 1832 Treaty of Chicago. The land was finally acquired by the Gary Land Company in 1940, but was donated to the city as expansion plans had been abandoned. The steel company donated beachfront land West of Lake Street to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in 1980. 36 Squatters were also a problem for authorities within park boundaries. The last, fisherman Albert Sabinske, remained in a cabin in the park until his death in 1967, despite strenuous efforts to evict him by the city. Sabinske had been living on the beach at least since 1905, when he was noted for catching a giant sturgeon. 37

The vision of Gary's city fathers for their lakefront park did not include access for the growing African American population - nearly 18% of the city's population in 1930. African Americans were excluded from the park, and William Gleason is sometimes specifically identified as insisting on this policy. Other Gary parks were also segregated by race, including Gleason Park in the city's Glen Park neighborhood. This park, which features an 18-hole golf course, was segregated and only allowed white Gary citizens. However, North Gleason Park, with a nine-hole course, was built for African American's. In 1932, Gary police forbade an American Legion baseball game from being played in the park because the visiting East Chicago team included Black players. In 1949, an African American minister, Rev. Lester Jackson, was involved in organizing a NPS Form 10-900-a. 38
demonstration seeking to desegregate the park. One hundred demonstrators entered the park, but were met both by police and a racist mob. In 1954, the Gary city council instituted an official policy of accessibility of all city parks to all Gary citizens. However, in practice, African American’s were prevented from using the park through the early 1960’s. 38

Following the creation of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, in 1966, the incorporation of Marquette Park in to the national park was discussed. However, the administration of Richard Hatcher, Gary’s first African American mayor, was reportedly concerned that federal park rangers might re-impose de facto segregation on the park. 39 The National Lakeshore has since expanded, and now includes a strip of territory in Miller to the South of the park; The National Lakeshore also directly borders the park on the West through the land acquired from U.S. Steel in 1980. The Aquatorium, which had fallen into disrepair, was closed by 1971. Renovation plans for the park in subsequent years suggested demolition of the building. In 1991, the Chanute Aquatorium Society (formally the Society for the Restoration of the Gary Bathing Beach Aquatorium and Octave Chanute’s Place in History) was established as a private not-for-profit organization seeking to rehabilitate the Aquatorium. In 1993, the City of Gary approved a ninety-nine year lease of the building to the society, which then began restoration efforts. The Aquatorium was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. Originally, a museum or visitor center was considered for the building, but this has been scaled down to a commemorative statue and a plaque in front, interpretative signs in the upstairs viewing gallery, and occasional commemorative events. The Tuskegee airmen, who fought in segregated Black units in World War II, were added as a focus by 1999, connecting the aviation theme with the reality of the park’s location in a predominantly Black city where several former airmen live. 40

In October 2003, U.S. Representative Peter Visclosky unveiled his “Marquette Greenway Plan” for the Northwest Indiana Lakeshore, which projected recovery of 75% of the shoreline for public use and creation of a continuous biking and walking path along the shoreline. Visclosky, with five local mayors, presented this plan in a press conference in Marquette Park, at the Recreation Pavilion. 41

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41 *The Times* (Munster, IN), October 29, 2003, A1,A16.
Marquette Park tells the story of Northwest Indiana. The park and the area are defined by their location at the South end of Lake Michigan, in what is still one of the world's notable steel districts. The view down the beach to the West from Marquette Park is still dominated by the mills and other industry. The view to the East today is ironically much the same due to the Burns Harbor port facilities and the ISG (formerly Bethlehem) steel mill, development that occurred decades after the creation of the park. At the same time, the lakefront to the East includes much preserved natural beauty and ecologically significant terrain in the Indiana Dunes State Park and various units of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. This juxtaposition of industry and nature has been the essence of Northwest Indiana in the twentieth century.

The history of Marquette Park reflects that of the Twentieth Century steel town of Gary. U.S. Steel created Gary and has continued to have major influence and a physical presence. The company donated the land for Marquette Park and its manager, William Gleason, supervised the park's early development. The steel company's officials and other leading citizens hobnobbed in the pavilion while steelworkers and their families enjoyed the bathing beach. The exclusion of Gary's African American residents from use of the park, and the conflict around this, symbolized the racial tension in a city which is now predominantly African American and which made national news with the 1967 election of Mayor Richard Hatcher. Marquette Park should be on the National Register under Criterion A because of what it represents in the history of its city, the surrounding region, and Twentieth-Century industrial America. The park's noteworthy structures also qualify it for the National Register under Criterion C.
Bibliography:

Primary Sources:

Gary Collection, Calumet Regional Archives, Indiana University Northwest, Gary, Indiana.


Marquette Park Files, Indiana Room, Gary Public Library, Gary Indiana.

Marquette Park Files, Calumet Office, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Gary, Indiana.

Secondary Sources:


Bibliography:


Electronic Sources:


St. Gaudens National Historic Site website. [http://www.sgnhs.org](http://www.sgnhs.org)

Crown Point Historic Preservation Commission COA Staff Report:

In order for a property owner located in a historic district to obtain a building permit, he or she must apply for a certificate of appropriateness (COA). The COA states that the work to be done falls under the design guidelines set forth by the historic preservation commission for that particular historic district. The design guidelines ensure that the historic character of the area is maintained. A Staff Report from the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana is a recommendation to the historic preservation commission members to either approve or deny the application based upon the review done by the HLFI office staff. For this case, Tiffany and I met with the business owner and observed the proposed improvements. I then wrote the Staff Report – which Tiffany signed – for the approval of the application.
CROWN POINT HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS
STAFF REPORT

File Number: 08-01
Applicant's Name: Jim Lurtz (owner)
Address of Property: 210 South Main Street

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:
• Façade renovation, project will include:
  o Installation of exterior lighting
  o Installation of aluminum signage with clear cedar border, satin finish, gold leaf print, green background, and burgundy border

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:
Section 156.30 Subsection A 1(c) of Ordinance 1275 of the City of Crown Point requires a Certificate of Appropriateness to be issued for "a conspicuous change in the exterior appearance any historic buildings or any part of or appurtenance to such a building, including walls, fences, lighting fixtures, steps, paving, and signs by additions, reconstruction, alteration, or maintenance involving exterior color change if cited by individual ordinance;" As such a Certificate of Appropriateness must be issued for the work proposed at 210 South Main Street.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:
The property, 210 South Main Street, is a contributing structure within the Courthouse Square Historic District. These recommendations for signage and lighting are based on the Design Guidelines of the Courthouse Square Historic District and can be found on pages 10 and 11.

The staff has met with the applicant, Jim Lurtz, owner of Diamond Jim's, who has asked to install four, flush-mounted aluminum signs with clear cedar borders, satin finishes, gold leaf print, green backgrounds, and burgundy borders. The Design Guidelines recommend that only two signs be installed, but due to the small size of the extra two signs, the staff feels that the integrity of the building’s façade and of the district as a whole will not be compromised by the addition of the two extra signs. The gold leaf and colors chosen for the signs are in keeping with the guidelines as well.

The applicant has also asked to install indirect, white acrylic globe lighting. Upon meeting with the applicant, the staff saw that the lights will be integrated into the overall façade of the building and will not be an obtrusive fixture that harms the historic character of the district.

Staff finds the proposed property to be appropriate for the district and in keeping with the design standards. Staff recommends approval based on the information provided.

Filed by: Tiffany Tolbert
Date: 2/13/08
The *Indiana Preservationist*:

Inside this issue of the *Indiana Preservationist* one will find two photos taken by me. For both articles, Paige Wassel, Editorial Assistant at the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana headquarters in Indianapolis, sent out a request for photos to supplement the text. I responded to two of her requests with the photos that can be seen inside.
Photos of Interning at the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Calumet Region Office

The sign on the front of the current office building in Gary. Photo taken by Dean Kessler.
Me standing by the sign on the front of the current building the office is in in Gary. Photo taken by Tiffany Tolbert.

Me sitting at my desk in the office with my work scattered around. Photo taken by Tiffany Tolbert.

Tiffany Tolbert, my supervisor, working at her desk in her portion of the office.
The boardroom in the current office. Photo taken by Dean Kessler.

Brochure table in the current office. Photo taken by Dean Kessler.

Me standing in front of the new office space on Third Street in Hobart on the day Tiffany and I went searching for new spaces. Photo taken by Tiffany Tolbert.
Looking toward the front of the new office space on Third Street in Hobart. This space has since been painted and some new lighting has been installed by the storefront windows. Photo taken by Dean Kessler.

Looking toward the back of the office space. Tiffany Tolbert is standing in the middle talking to the owner of the building. Photo taken by Dean Kessler.

Analyzing the space. Tiffany Tolbert (right), Todd Zeiger (center), and Paul Hayden (left). Todd and Paul are from the Northern Region Office of the HLFI in South Bend. Photo taken by Dean Kessler.
Me with the Hobart Historic Preservation Commission after one of its meetings. Photo taken by Tiffany Tolbert.

Me standing in front of a house in Valparaiso’s Banta Historic District. This house was applying for a COA to replace the grey chimney in the center of the house. Photo taken by Tiffany Tolbert.

This is a site in Hobart where a building well over 100 years-old was razed for purpose of constructing a parking lot. The building that sat there was in perfect condition and had three active businesses located inside. The lot has been empty for months now. The Hobart Preservation Commission will work to prevent this from happening again in the future. Photo taken by Dean Kessler.
The Coyle Residence National Register of Historic Places Nomination:

The Coyle Residence, first built by a prominent local judge, is a home located on Ridge Road in Munster. The 1924 Colonial Revival home with Adam-like design features sits high on a sand ridge that was created as Lake Michigan receded to its current shoreline at the very end of the last ice age. The following is an almost completed nomination form with a very detailed description of the architecture of the home and its location. It also includes sketches of the floor plans and "footprint" of the property, the front covers to resources used, and photos of the property. The nomination process is long and arduous and will take me well into the summer to complete. Once finished, it will be send to the State Historic Preservation Office under the Department of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (part of the Department of Natural Resources) in Indianapolis for review. If approved, it will then be sent to the NRHP office under the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. for a final evaluation.
The area's first permanent building was an inn, opened by Davis Gibson at the intersection of two early transportation routes, now known as Ridge Road and Columbia Avenue. From that time until the early twentieth century, a series of inns operated on that corner. An historical marker (56077) marks the site of one of those early establishments.

A Dutch farmer, Dingemon Jabaay, first settled in the area and was soon followed by his family as well as Jacob Munster, for whom the town was named. By 1860, over 55 Dutch people lived in Munster. Over the next thirty years, the village developed as an agricultural center. Columbia Avenue, a major north-south artery which linked the area to Chicago, carried the goods produced by the local farmers to the growing urban markets. The c.1865 Schoon House (56076) is one of the few reminders of this early period in Munster's history.

The transition of Munster from a small farming community to a business and suburban center began with its incorporation in 1907. Improvements in infrastructure included work on the bridge linking Munster with Hammond which opened the northwest corner of the town to housing development. Industrial growth on a regional level also impacted Munster as suburbs were built to accommodate the population growth of nearby urban areas such as Hammond, Chicago and Gary.

Because the majority of the town's growth occurred during the early to mid-twentieth century, Munster's historic residential architecture represents many of the popular revival styles of the period. The houses at 1760 and 1814 Alta Vista Avenue (56103,56109) illustrate two variations of the Tudor Revival style. The house at 1908 Ridge Road (56116) is the town's finest example of the Colonial Revival style. This well-proportioned brick home illustrates the refined classicism of the style. Other less formal examples of the Colonial Revival style include the house at 8150
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Coyle Residence,
Second Floor
By: Dan Kessler

3-1-08

NOT TO SCALE
A FIELD GUIDE TO AMERICAN HOUSES

The guide that enables you to identify, and place in their historic and architectural contexts, the houses you see in your neighborhood or in your travels across America—houses built for American families (rich, poor, and in-between), in city and countryside, from the 17th century to the present

VIRGINIA & LEE McALESTER
KENNETH J. SCHOON

CALUMET BEGINNINGS

Ancient Shorelines and Settlements at the South End of Lake Michigan
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 18A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A
other names/site number Coyle Residence

2. Location

street & number 1908 Ridge Road □ not for publication
city or town Munster □ vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46321

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this □ nomination □ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant □ nationally □ statewide □ locally. (□ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. (□ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

□ I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
□ entered in the National Register.
□ See continuation sheet
□ determined eligible for the National Register.
□ See continuation sheet
□ determined not eligible for the National Register.
□ removed from the National Register.
□ other, (explain:)
□
5. Classification

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Name of related multiple property listing

Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property listing.

N/A

6. Function or Use

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7. Description

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<td>roof: ( ) Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>other: ( ) Wood</td>
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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

Please see continuation pages.
8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemoratory property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository:

Hammond Public Library
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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[See continuation sheet]

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Please see continuation pages.

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Dean A. Kessler
organization: Partners in Preservation
date: 
street & number: 8532 Henry Street
telephone: (219) 923-8403

city or town: Highland
state: IN
zip code: 46322

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name: Robert and Katherine Coyle
street & number: 1908 Ridge Road
telephone: (219) 923-8212

city or town: Munster
state: IN
zip code: 46321

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
The Coyle Residence in Munster, Indiana, was originally built in 1924 by Judge Joseph G. Ibach. It was constructed on top of a large sand ridge that runs through several communities in Northwest Indiana. The home represents a beautiful example of Adam Colonial Revival architecture. The neighboring houses were designed with various other forms of architectural styles during years that followed the completion date for the Coyle Residence. There are ranch and many vernacular-styled homes along Ridge Road, and none of them reflect the Adam Colonial Revival style as greatly as the Coyle Residence.

The property is .65 acres but used to be larger until a neighbor bought some of the land in the rear (in the early 1960s?). There were 370 feet taken from the southern portion of the property. Currently, the neighbor uses a portion of that land to store his contracting business equipment, and the other portion has had a new home built on it (?). The reason the lot was as long as it was is that when many of the Dutch settled on the sand ridge, they needed to find rich soil in which to plant their gardens or farms. The sand going up the ridge did not provide a productive means for growing much needed food items. They did find the soil desired toward the top of the ridge where the land leveled once again. The Coyle’s home is located at the very top of the ridge. The house itself is primarily centrally located on the property.

There are many large shrubs and trees planted in the front yard to help act as noise and visual barrier from the busy street in front of the house. There are also shrubs and trees planted on the property lines on either side of the house for the privatization from next door neighbors. A few newer outbuildings have been added to the property as well. In 1997, a new two-car garage was built, and in 2004 a woodworking workshop was built behind the garage. These are both located in the back, right-hand corner of the property (or the southwest corner). A medium sized shed was also located in the back, left-hand corner of the property (of the southeast corner) around 1998. To block the view of the neighbor’s construction equipment, a board-over-board privacy fence was built starting flush with the right (northwest) corner of the home, crossing the driveway, then turning south along the property line, and then making a final turn east along the very back property line where it ends at the southeast corner. This fence was built in two parts. The fence along the east side of the property was constructed in 1995 after an older fence blew down in a storm. The portion of the fence along the back of the property was built in 2006 to replace a smaller, aging picket fence.

The Coyle Residence is, as stated above, a 1924 Colonial Revival home with Adam features. It was constructed in brick and measures 2,350 square feet, including a full basement and the addition of a dance studio, now the current homeowner’s private medical practice, built on to the
The home sits on a concrete foundation that is difficult to see from the north elevation – the front of the home – because the landscaping of the home meets the bottom of the brick wall. One must travel around to one of the other sides of the home to see that there is a concrete foundation with a ribbon of soldier bricks sitting atop of it before the exterior wall of stretcher bricks begins. This detailing can be found on all sides of the original body of the home.

The north elevation of the home, or front elevation, is what makes the Coyle Residence such a handsome example of the Adam Colonial Revival type architecture. This symmetrical façade contains nine (four on the first story and five on the second), six-over-six, double hung windows with concrete sills and flush with the wall, flat brick lintels that are made up of diagonally placed soldier bricks that are completely flat, not curved at the top. The bottom four windows and four of the second story windows are original to the home. Each window is bordered by a pair of black, wooden-two-paneled shutters(?). Each window is also covered by a glass storm window for protection. Underneath the smaller, replacement, center window on the second story are three concrete brackets that appear to have been made for the placement of a flowerbox that is no longer there. Directly above the second story windows begins the shallow-molded, unadorned cornice that joins the roof and exterior walls together.

Directly below the center window on the second floor is the main front entrance. There is a single, paneled door with four-paned sidelights and a five-paned transom window above. The sidelights and transom window are also protected by storm-like windows. A portico covers the concrete landing at the top of the four concrete steps that are in front of the main entry door. The portico consists of a triangular pediment with cornice returns sitting atop a plain, discontinuous entablature all supported by two, rectangular pilasters against the front wall of the home and two, round columns, all four of which rest on top of two, partial brick walls with concrete bases and concrete top ledges that jut out from the base of the house and end at the bottom/first step. The two columns are Tuscan-like in nature and have square cushions both at the base and capital.
The pilasters have rectangular cushions at both their bases and capitals as well. The ceiling of the portico is made up of beadboard.

One can also see the north side of the sunroom from the front portion of the house. This side of the sunroom has three, original, four-over-four ribbon windows with a concrete sill and the same style lintel as the ones on the main body of the house as mentioned earlier. The ribbon windows are also bordered by a pair of shutters in the same design and color as those bordering the windows on the main body. These windows too have protective storm windows over them.

Moving around to the east side of the house, one can see the front portion of the sunroom. There is a slim, fifteen-paned door in the center with two sets of original, paired, four-over-four windows bordering either side of it. The windows have the same concrete sills as the other windows on the house along with the placement of storm windows. Over the four windows and door is a lintel that has the same design as the others mentioned. There are no shutters bordering these windows. There is also a set of small concrete steps that leads up to the door bordered by partial brick walls with concrete bases and ledges. On the main portion of the house, two, original, six-over-six windows can be seen on the second story on either side of the side gabled sunroom roof. Here is where one will also find the centrally placed exterior brick chimney bordered by two, small, original, two-over-two attic windows. All four windows have the same detailing of the sills and lintels as already mentioned. It should be mentioned that the chimney cuts through the little overhang and cornice of the gabled roof on the main body of the house as it rises, and it disappears into the interior of the home as it meets the sunroom’s gabled roof. There is also a metal television antenna attached to the top of the chimney.

The concrete walls of the basement foundation are now very clearly visible from this side of the home as well as the ribbon of soldier bricks. A large, one-story addition to the back of the home can now be seen also. It was built on to the south side of the original, two-car attached garage. There are three, one-over-one double hung vinyl windows spaced evenly apart on the channeled, wood sided addition. A new front gabled asphalt roof was built over the addition and the original garage. The garage is now the entrance of the homeowner’s medical practice. A handicap accessible, entryway can be found at the bottom of a sloped brick walkway. There is one window on the original garage itself that appears to be the same size as the other three on the addition. This is a replacement, vinyl, one-over-one window; it does have a concrete sill like the windows on the house, but there is no brick lintel above it. The entrance into the office itself is a single, steel, paneled door. On both sides of the door one can see the original concrete foundations and the ribbon of soldier bricks again. In 1993 the homeowners covered this
entrance with about a four foot(?) extension of the new roof supported by two, round, Tuscan-like columns at the bottom two corners of the roof extension. The columns rest upon three to four feet tall concrete brick walls built as retaining walls when the ramp toward the door was created. Both columns have cushions at their bases and capitals.

Moving around to the south side of the house, or the back, one comes across another entrance into the addition. There is a small, concrete stair case leading down to a glass, steel-framed door with an awning window above it. On either side of the stairs are concrete retaining walls that also act as sorts of railings. There are also two, large windows on either side of the door made up of three casement windows in a row. The front gabled roof mimics the side gabled roof of the main house with its little overhang, moderate pitch, and small cornice returns. The southern wall of the sunroom is viewable here too. Like the north side of the sunroom, the southern side has three, original, four-over-four ribbon windows with a concrete sill and the same style lintel as the ones on the main body of the house, but there are no shutters on either side of the windows. These windows too have protective storm windows over them.

From this southern view, changes to the outside of the back wall of the kitchen can be seen as well. In 1993, the current owners made changes to the first floor kitchen on the western (left) side of the house which led to the creation of a four feet-by-four feet space; the creation of a new entry way (which can be better seen on the west side); the installment of new, vinyl, double hung, paired, six-over-six windows that have retained the concrete sill; the installment of a small, four paned, awning window for an existing bathroom to the right of the paired windows; the construction of a new porch (full view on the west side); and the installation of simple, drop vinyl siding over the original brick. Part of this remodel left about a one foot long by four feet wide bump out from the original house for the creation of a closet at the new entryway. Directly above the kitchen addition on the second story of the house is a set of four, original double hung, four-over-four, ribbon windows with a concrete sill and the same brick lintel above as the other windows on the house. To the right of the ribbon windows, in the center of the south wall is a replacement six-over-six, double hung window with the same type of sill and lintel as the ribbon windows. The last window on this wall is to the right of the middle window on the east side of the house. It is also a double hung, six-over-six window with concrete sill and brick lintel above, but it is original to the house as well. All six windows have storm windows protecting them.

The last side of the house, the west side, is where one can better see the new entry way and porch. The new porch was built onto the southwestern corner of the home. The original kitchen and half bath next to it did extend about five feet beyond the main body of the house just as they
do today. The porch begins at the bump-out section of the kitchen wall, though, and ends about one quarter of the way onto the main body of the home. The porch covering is a low-pitched, shed roof that is connected to the roof over the original extension of the kitchen. It has little overhangs and no cornice returns. The ceiling of the porch is beadboard with two can lights placed about one third of the way in from the edges of the porch. The roof is supported by two square wooden porch posts and three Tuscan-like columns. There are cushions at the bases of the columns, but not at the tops. In between the columns and the posts are railings made up of wooden square top and bottom boards with evenly spaced square pickets in between them. The only portion of the porch that does not have a railing is on the front, left corner where there are four wooden stairs that lead up to the porch. On either side of the stairs are the same types of rails as are on the porch. At the tops and bottoms of the stair railings are newels with globe caps on top of them. The floor of the porch is wooden as well.

Directly to the left of the porch are two, new, paired six-over-six windows kitchen windows. These windows still retain the original concrete sill and brick lintel overhead as the other windows on the home. Not too far to the left again, near the northwest corner of the home are three, new, four-paned ribbon windows that look into the dinning room. These windows have also retained the original concrete sill and brick lintel. Above those windows on the second floor and slightly to the right of their center is an original single, double hung, six-over-six window with concrete sill and brick lintel. To the right of this window, near the southwest corner of the home is a set of original, paired, double hung, four-over-four windows with the same style sill and lintel as the other windows on the house. The left side of these windows also lines up with the left side of the new porch on the first floor. On the attic level of the home, there is an original pair of double hung two-over-two windows centered underneath the peak of the side gabled roof. One will also find the concrete sill and brick lintel on these windows. Storm windows can be found on all the original windows. At the very bottom of this western wall, almost touching the ground, are two hopper basement windows. The first is centered below the three ribbon windows and the second is located below the center of the paired kitchen windows that are next to the new porch. The window below the ribbon windows has three panes while the second only has one pane. Both windows have concrete sills and mesh screens over them with no above lintels. Also along the ground is the continuation of the ribbon of soldier bricks that can be found around the entire house.

Stepping inside the interior of the home through the main, front entrance one enters into a small foyer with the original crown moldings at the eight feet, eight inch ceilings, original moldings at
the base of the walls, original trim around the door that leads into the main house, and original chair rails. The vintage, 1920s-looking hanging light fixture is a replacement. The six inch tiles with diamond inlays at each of their four corners on the floor were installed in 1995 after the damaged original wood was removed. Turning to look to the left one will see three original push-button light switches surrounded by a pressed brass plate. Turning completely around one will see the doorway in which one just entered. The side lights and transom window around the door are viewable up close here. The wood trim around the windows and doors is in wonderful condition, along with the deep, one inch thick, mahogany sills.

Exiting the foyer, one enters into the main hall where the continuation of the eight feet, eight inch ceilings can be seen in all the first floor rooms. Another, but larger, vintage-looking light fixture has been installed close to the entry into the hall. Looking to the right is the dining room, to the left is the formal living room, and directly ahead is a gorgeous, refinished staircase that leads to the second story. The floors in the hall are wood and stretch into the dining and living rooms. They are not original to the home, though. Fifteen years ago the original flooring, which was damaged and stained from pets, was replaced when radiant floor heating was installed. The staircase is made up of thirteen maple steps with a mahogany banister and three square balustrades per tread. The risers and balustrades have been painted white while the steps and banister have been stained to match to each other. The bottom step extends outward about one foot from the rest of the staircase and turns back inward giving the step a semicircular end. The banister and balustrades follow that detailing as they sweep around in a gentle spiral ending at a mahogany newel post with a replaced globe cap.

Turning to the right one enters into the dinning room. On either side of the large doorway, one is greeted by a fifteen paned French door that has been painted white over the years. Before the wood flooring was replaced, there was a call button where the head of the table sat so that the butler or servant knew when to bring the next course of the meal out to the family and/or guests. This room does contain the original crown moldings, baseboards at the bottom of the walls, and trim around the interior doorways entering into the room. In the center of the two, original six-over-six windows on the north wall is an original steam-heat radiator. The radiator is covered by a white, wooden, pie case-looking cover, except instead of doors there is a white, metal screen over the front of the case. Both of the windows on either side of radiator and the three ribbon windows on the west wall have deep, seven inch mahogany sills that are also about one inch thick. The sills along with the trim are original to the house. One will see the original chair rails on all four walls as well. The brass chandelier in the center of the room along with the two, brass wall sconces are replacements for the original fixtures. If one were to stand in the northwest
corner of the room, he or she would have a wonderful view through the double-door entry into the main hall and then on to the large, formal living room.

Exiting the dining room through the original, single-panel door in the middle of the south wall, one enters the kitchen. This room has been modified by the owners to fit their current needs. The kitchen was originally two separate areas; it had a galley one entered from the dining room and a small breakfast nook-like area on the outer south wall. Today, the space has been opened up with a center island placed in the middle and new cabinetry and countertops built around the perimeter of the room. The exterior door was also moved from a more central location in the kitchen to an alcove created on the southwest corner. A new closet was constructed here as well. The painted-white trim around the interior doors of the kitchen, the trim around the paired set of smaller six-over-six replacement windows in the northwest corner of the room, and the trim around the larger, paired, replacement six-over-six windows toward the southeast corner of the room are original. The area in front of the larger windows is still used as an eating space today. Some of the original moldings at the ceiling and baseboards on the floor have been salvaged and reinstalled. The chair rail in the room is a new addition. A ceiling fan with light has been added over the island, and a new hanging lamp was installed over the breakfast table.

Leaving the kitchen through a door on the left hand side – the east wall, one enters a small hallway. The trim around the three doors here is original as well as the baseboards, but, as with the kitchen, the chair rails are new. Directly to the left is a six paneled door (which has been replaced) to the basement. To the right is a small, half bath. The tile floor is original, but the tile work done on the bottom half of the walls with decorative tile trim on top was done by the Coyles, along with the installation of a new six paneled door. A small, four-paned, awning window was installed toward the top of the outer south wall. An original, vintage sink with hardware helps to keep this room tied to the 1920s. The trim placed around the new window is also similar in design to that around the other windows found throughout the home. Exiting the bathroom and taking just a few steps one finds another replacement six paneled door on the right that leads to the newer addition on the back of the house. It is here where the hallway ends and one must turn left, entering back into the main hallway. Before arriving into the hall, one will pass by a fifteen paneled wood and glass door on the left similar to those that can be found in the entryway to the dining room. This entryway into the hall allows one to follow the staircase (on the left) down to the spiral of the banister and the newel post at the very end.
Turning to the right is a welcoming entrance into the formal living room, which runs the entire north to south length of the house. The large opening extends from the end wall of the foyer to the door that leads into the main hallway from the small hallway off the kitchen, in back of the staircase. The opening is like a gateway into the room that represents the formality of the space. The graceful, low, wood trim decorating the entry gives an illusion of a slight arch. The left and right sides of the opening are white, square Doric-like columns with large bases and simply, flared capitals. Both columns have insets stretching the height of the columns on their two major sides – two sides face inward toward each other and the other two face inward toward the living room. The living room sides of the columns have one brass sconce fixed at the upper portion of them. The pieces are replacements, unlike the two original, brass sconces on either side of the original six-over-six windows on the north wall and two on the south wall in the back of the room. Sitting atop the two columns is a wide band of trim molding that on either side of the living room wall is subtly curved at the top making the entryway appear to be arched. In fact, the bottom of the molding is parallel with the floor with a similar inset like the two columns.

Walking to the left, passed the column, one will notice that the design on the base of the column flows directly onto the baseboards of the living room for a very unified feel. Next to the left column are replacement, push-button light switches. There is a combination of original and replacement push-button switches throughout the house – including the second story. Some of the originals have been repaired and some replaced so as to keep all those elements that relate the home back to 1924 when it was first built. Staying to the left of the entrance, one will come upon the original, double-hung, six-over-six windows on the north wall and two on the south wall in the back of the room. Sitting between the two windows is another steam-heat radiator, similar to the one found in the dining room, except this one is mostly exposed. It has a small shelf, similar in design to the cover over the radiator in the dining room, that sits neatly on top of it. There is another, smaller radiator toward the back, southeast corner of the room as well.

This room takes the task of introducing guests to original picture rails. The current owners have restored them and placed them back up on the walls below the original crown moldings. They give the room a special touch and uniqueness that most homes of today do not have. Their usefulness will be seen when the second floor rooms that also have them are described. The living room is also centered by an original fireplace that is currently not in use. The older terra cotta tiles on the face and hearth of the fireplace have been covered over by the same six-inch tiles that can be found in the foyer. The hearth has been extended to meet the outer edge of the
mantle as well. The white mantle is similar in design to the columns and trim molding around the entryway. In fact, it looks as if it is a miniature of the entry surround. A newer brass screen has been installed over the opening also. One last original feature to the room is the trim around both windows and two doors on either side of the fireplace that lead into the sunroom on the east side of the house.

The sunroom is only accessible from those two doorways off of the living room. Over the years, the door to the left of the fireplace had been removed and the space closed to create a bookshelf. The new owners restored this opening back to its original usage. They are currently looking for a door to match its partner on the right side of the fireplace. The door on the right side is like the dining room doors and the door leading into the small hallway on left side of the staircase. It has fifteen panes of glass and has been painted white. It opens into the living room just as the left hand door would have done. Passing through one of the doors, one can see that the main, outer walls of the home are almost one foot thick. While the sunroom is small in comparison to other rooms of the home, the ten, four-over-four windows and fifteen-paned door in the center of the outer east wall provide ample light and views that make the room seem much larger that it really is. There is no need for artificial lighting in this room for most of the day as the sunlight floods the space. Picture rails are also found in this room along with the same mahogany window sills that are in the living and dining rooms and the foyer. The trim around the windows and door and the baseboard are also original. The original wood floor, however, has been replaced with the same type of tile that was laid down in the foyer. The wood flooring in the sunroom was removed in 1995 because the old growth timber used to support it had weakened – especially at points where knots were cut through – causing the wood to slightly bend and bounce when walking on it.

Exiting the sunroom from one of the two doors, one will pass through the living room again and into the main hall of the house. One can now make his or her way up to the second floor. Going up the maple and mahogany staircase, one will see an original chair rail on the opposite side of the banister that is placed slightly higher than the banister. Below the chair rail there are decorative wood panels that have three steps between them as the stairs climb upward to a landing. Where the wall meets the steps there is an original baseboard. At the landing there are two more wood panels and the chair rail and baseboard continue up to the bedrooms on the second floor. The landing has one six-over-six window that is a replacement, but the trim and mahogany sill are original. There is a small radiator in the southeast corner of the landing as well. Turning to the left and climbing a few more steps, one finally reaches the full second floor.
The main hall of the second floor at the top of the stairs is light and open. There are six original, single-paneled doors that belong to the three bedrooms, one bathroom, one closet, and one stair case leading up to the attic that open off or into the hall. The trim around the doors is original, and the doors themselves have been stripped of the white paint as found on the doors downstairs to reveal the original wood finishes. The brass hardware on all the doors are replacements since previous owners had already removed the original knobs and such. The banister and white, square balustrades continue into the hall and turn left toward the master bedroom so as to protect the inhabitants from the staircase opening. There is a white, square newel post for every beginning, end, and turn of this railing.

Starting from the top of the stairs and to the right is the first bedroom. To the right of the door is a replacement push-button light switch with brass switch plate. The wood floor, as are all the wood floors on the second floor, is newer to the home since being added when the heating system was changed. There is still a remnant in the room from the old system. An uncovered steam-heat radiator sits below an original six-over-six window near the southeast corner of the room. Another original six-over-six window is located on the center of the south wall. Both windows have kept their mahogany sills and trim. The baseboards have remained with the sills and trim. An original picture rail graces the tops of the walls as well. The lighting has been changed to include both a light and a ceiling fan. This bedroom does contain a closet. It is located underneath the attic staircase, but its doors have been replaced with mahogany folding doors.

Exiting the bedroom and turning to the right, one will find the door leading to the attic staircase directly on the right. Slightly passed this door is the entrance into the second bedroom on the northeast corner of the house. This room is a little larger than the first. There are two original six-over-six windows with original trim and mahogany sills on the north wall that are directly above the two living room windows on the first floor. Between these windows is another representative of the old steam-heat system. This radiator remains uncovered as the one in the first bedroom does. To the right of the windows on the north wall is another original six-over-six window with original trim and mahogany sill near the northeast corner of the room on the east wall. A closet has been built in this room to the right of the third window. Original picture rails and baseboards are in the room, though. It also has a replacement push-button light switch with brass switch plate to control the ceiling fan with light in the center of the room.
When leaving the second bedroom, a small linen closet can be found directly to the right. Two steps beyond the closet is a full bathroom. The small hexagonal tile floor is original along with the old radiator in the northwest corner, but all the other fixtures in this room have been replaced. The smaller, six-over-six window has even been replaced. The trim around the window is original, though.

A few more steps passed the bathroom, one will see the doorway into the master bedroom directly in front of him or her. The master bedroom is currently undergoing some changes that will transform it into a master suite. This room used to be located on the northwest corner of the house, but has since been moved to the southwest corner where a small sitting room was enlarged to create space for the bedroom area. The door into this room has not changed its position, but instead of turning to the right to enter the master bedroom, one must turn to the left and pass through the alcove the door is now in to reach the bedroom. The old bedroom space is being retrofitting into another bathroom and large walk-in closet. The two six-over-six windows on the north wall – directly above the dining room windows – are separated from view of each other by a new wall that forms the closet. A third window on the west wall is now in between two vanities. All three windows have still retained their original trim and mahogany sills. In the actual bedroom space, the owners have reused and reinstalled the picture rails at the tops of the walls and baseboards at the bottoms. This room is also very well lit by natural lighting from the six original four-over-four, double hung windows. There are two paired on the west wall and four in a ribbon on the south wall. They all have their original trim and mahogany sills. The owners also utilized the picture rails by reinstalling them and hanging paintings from them. The baseboards have also been reused in this space. Finally, to control the artificial lighting in the room, reproduction push-button switches were installed with brass switch plate to left of the door.

Exiting through the door in which one entered the room takes a person back out into the main hall of the second floor. Taking just a few steps forward and then turning to the right, one will pass by the door to the attic stairs and the first bedroom – now on the left – and will walk down the couple of stairs to the landing. Turning right again one will descend down the staircase to the main hall on the first floor and on into the foyer where this tour began.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8  Page 16  Coyle Residence, Lake, IN

Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Coyle Residence meets National Register criteria “C”, because locally, it is an outstanding representation of a 1920s Colonial Revival home with Adam features.

Work in Progress!
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number ___9___ Page ___

Coyle Residence, Lake, IN

Bibliography:


Indiana Court of Appeals: Judge Biographies. “Judge Joseph G. Ibach.”


Interview:
Conducted by Dean Kessler

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet  

Section number 10  
Page  
Coyle Residence, Lake, IN  

Section 10- Geographical Data- Verbal Boundary Description  

Parcel Number: 18-28-0009-0009  

The parcel of land that is part of the Southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 36 North, Range 9 West of the 2d P.M., described as follows: Commencing at a point on the center line of Ridge Road which is North 79 degrees 12 minutes West 337.25 feet West from the East line of said tract and running thence South parallel with the East line of said tract 620.2 feet; thence West at right angles 108.72 feet; thence North parallel with the East line of said tract 640.93 feet to the center line of Ridge Road; thence South 79 degrees 12 minutes East on said center line 110.64 feet to the point of beginning (except the South 370 feet thereof), all in the Town of Munster, Lake County, Indiana.  

Boundary Justification  

These boundaries were chosen as the property currently owned by the Coyles.
The Coyle Residence, National Register of Historic Places Applicant

Front (north side) of the home. Photos by Dean Kessler.
East side of the home. Most of the windows throughout the home are original from 1924.

West side of the home. The porch and vinyl siding were added to the exterior of the kitchen in 1993.

Back (south) side of the home. Addition built on to the original attached garage was done in the late 1980s.

Front entry. Sidelight window sills are 7" deep mahogany.

Original main staircase made of maple and mahogany.

Dining room with original steam-heat radiator to the right (boxed in by screen).
Looking southeast into the living room from the dining room. Notice the trim and column at the entrance.

A view to the front (north) of the living room from the back of the same room.

This is the small sun room on the east side of the house. It contains all of the original windows, door, and trim.

Original crown molding adorns the tops of the walls in the front hall, dining room, and living room.

An exposed, original steam-heat radiator on the north wall of the living room.

The master bedroom, while remodeled, uses the original picture rails that have been reinstalled and used like the rest of the house.