NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

**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 16A). 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 Haste/Crumpacker House

other names/site number 127-642-34064

## 2. Location

street & number 208 N. Michigan Street N/A☐ not for publication

city or town Valparaiso N/A☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Porter code 127 zip code 46385

## 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:)

Haste/Crumpacker House

Name of Property

Porter County, Indiana

County and State

## 5. Classification

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

- ☑ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-state
- ☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property**
(Check only one box)

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 1 | 1 | Total |

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
/Second Empire

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK,
STONE/Limestone
TERRA COTTA,
roof ASPHALT
other N/A

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

See continuation sheet, Section 7.

## 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 commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

**Areas of significance**
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1887-c.1894

**Significant Dates**

1887, c.1894

**Significant Person**
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance** See continuation sheet, Section 8.
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** See continuation sheet, Section 9.
(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:

Haste/Crumpacker House | Porter County, Indiana

Name of Property | County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 16 | 495160 | 4590750 |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |

☐ See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
See continuation sheet, Section 10.

**Boundary Justification**
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
See continuation sheet, Section 10.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gregg Abell

organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date March 28, 2009

street & number 8167 Patterson Road telephone 813-312-3483

city or town Dyer state IN zip code 46311

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 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 Kathryn Lemmon

street & number 208 Michigan Street telephone 219-477-8970

city or town Valparaiso state IN zip code 46385

**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.

## Section 7-Description

The Haste/ Crumpacker House, located at 208 Michigan Street, is situated on the southwest corner of the intersection of Michigan and Erie Streets on lots three and four of the Original Survey (OS), or original plat, of Valparaiso, Indiana. Located on the property are two structures; the historic house and a modern three car garage (to right in photo 3). The house is centered on the property and the garage sits on the northeast corner. The house was built in 1887 by George Haste, a hardware merchant.[1] This structure replaced a previous residence on the site that Haste had purchased and lived in with his family since 1880.[2] In 1893 Edgar Dean Crumpacker, a judge of the Indiana Appellate Court, purchased the property from Mr. Haste.[3]

The house is an eclectic structure that combines attributes from the Late Victorian Second Empire, Queen Anne and Free Classic styles. It is a two- and-a-half story structure with an asymmetrical floor plan. It was constructed of red brick laid in a running bond, using hollow wall construction. The structure was finished with limestone and terra cotta highlights. It was constructed in a cruciform plan with the main axis east to west. The house has a three story square tower located on the western elevation placed in the crux where the east/west and north/south axis cross. The house sits on a brick foundation that is covered with a parge coat that has been scored to resemble ashlar. The foundation is topped with a limestone water table stringcourse. Both run continuous around the entire structure. All windows in the house are the original historic wood, double hung, 1/1 construction unless otherwise stated. The entire roof is asphalt shingled. The historic openings around the entire house have limestone sills with the exception of the windows installed in the modern dormers of the attic. A single small brick chimney rises from the roof.

Exterior Description

The tower is on the main, or west, façade and faces Michigan Street with windows on the west north and south elevations. On the second story the west side has three narrow, evenly spaced segmental arched windows and the southern elevation has a large and centered round arched window. A limestone stringcourse separates the second and third floors. The third floor steps in about four inches from the second and has two evenly spaced round arched windows on the west

[1] "Local News, George S. Haste...," *The Messenger,* 23 June 1887

[2] This information is obtained by comparing the *Valparaiso Deed Record Book 35A, page 84* recording Haste's purchase of the property and the *May 1886 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Valparaiso, Indiana.* this shows the footprint of a different structure on the site that sat closer to Erie Street.

[3] *Valparaiso Transfer Book, 1893-1904*, April 6, 1893.

and south elevations. Above the second story is a wood frieze with three pairs of evenly spaced double brackets on each elevation supporting the cornice. The tower is capped with a straight Mansard roof, of Second Empire styling, with steeply pitched cross gable dormers with centered fanlight windows on the west, north and south sides. The tympanums above these fanlights are filled with a dog-toothed textured pattern. The Mansard roof is capped with a wide protruding cornice and covered with a low pitched pyramidal roof.

The southern half of the main façade is sheltered by a one story porch with a cut stone rail and coping. It shelters the main entranceway and wraps around the southern elevation to where the wall turns south and meets the western wall of the window bay on the south elevation, sheltering a secondary entrance that accesses the rear parlor of the house. The porch, though historic, is not part of the original structure and was added sometime between 1892 and 1905 and demonstrates Free Classic styling with its paired Doric columns and pediment.[4] The stone blocks of the porch rail are set in an alternating block and open space checkerboard pattern to allow air flow. The south corner of the porch forms three-quarters of a circle and wraps around onto the southern elevation of the structure where it turns and runs parallel to the south elevation. The porch has a wood tongue and groove floor. On the northern end of the porch, directly in front of the towered entryway are stone steps that provide access. These steps are flanked by solid stone rails and are topped with a stone coping, each having a concrete planting urn setting on them. The roof of the porch is supported by paired Doric columns spaced evenly along the rail with the exception of the northern most corner which has three set in an "L" configuration where the porch rail turns east to connect with the wall of the main façade. Above the columns is a frieze with dentils along the gutter eave. Atop the frieze directly above the steps is a plain pediment. (photo #1)

The double door main entrance to the structure is centered in the tower. These doors are oak having three panels with the upper half panel being glass. The original brass hardware, including door knob, key plate and doorbell are present. These doors, though historic, are probably a later addition and were not part of the original construction. They were probably installed at the time the present porch was added. The 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows that at that time there was a set of steps that accessed the main entrance in the tower but shows no porch. No historic photos could be found from this period to verify this. When scrutinized the original entrance appears to have been a recessed vestibule behind where the current outer doors now exist. This

[4] This addition can be seen by comparing the *December 1892* and *December 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.*

becomes evident when the area behind the present wall where these outer double doors are hung is inspected. This reveals a portion of a wide, carved, wood molding similar to the door enframements used on Italianate and Second Empire buildings. Adding to the defense of this argument is that the brick on this lower portion of the tower around the door and window are not the same as the brick on the rest of the house or upper portion of the tower. To the south of the entrance located on the tower is a window. This window is also not part of the original construction. It lacks the limestone sill that the rest of the historic windows on the house have. This window and the double entryway both have steel plate lintels and not one of limestone as do the other historic openings on this façade. The window today opens into a cloak closet, believed by the present owner to have been installed by the previous owner. When this window was originally installed it would have helped to light the newly enclosed alcove. All of this evidence indicates that the original entry was not in the present outer wall of the tower but was located where the second inner set of double doors now opens into the entrance hall on the interior of the house. Originally this area was an open recessed vestibule.

The entrance on the south side of the porch, though historic appears to also have been added at a later date since it also has a steel lintel. This painted, wood, two panel door has a large window in the upper half consisting of a large central light surrounded by twenty smaller multi-colored lights. The door has its original brass hardware and is covered by a modern aluminum storm door.

Located north of the tower on the main façade, set beneath a steeply pitched gable, is a two story, three sided, canted window bay. On each facet of the bay, at the basement level, are three partially sunken segmental arched windows filled with glass block. The bay is horizontally divided on both stories by limestone sills that extend outwards, becoming stringcourses. Below each window of the first and second floor, recessed into the brick, is a panel the width of the window filled with three dimensional molded terra cotta diaper work adding texture to the façade, in the Queen Anne style. The windows on both stories are centered on each facet of the bay. On the first floor diagonal sides of the bay are the original rectangular windows with fixed transoms of stained leaded-glass done in a floral pattern. The west facing facet has a large fixed single pane of plate glass set in a wood frame with a transom of opaque glass above. All windows at the second level share a single limestone lintel with three segmental arches recessed into them into which the widows fit. The entablature at the top of the bay has a frieze with molded swags and scroll modillions that support the cornice. The bay is capped by a steep gable; the tympanum is filled with a multi-textured diaper work. (photo #6)

The south elevation of the house is less refined than the west or main façade. The south elevation of the cruciform axis has a one story bay window. The single basement window in the center facet is constructed identical to those on the west elevation. The window set up is identical to the first story of the bay window on the main façade except it has no limestone lintel. The transom window of the center bay is a modern replacement made for the current owner. Above the windows is a wood cornice. The bay is capped by a flat topped Mansard style roof that raises to the level just below the second story windows. On the second floor directly above the first floor bay windows are three segmental arched windows each with a brick segmental arch of double coursed headers. The center window is twice the width of the outer two. In the eave of the third floor is a three window grouping of small historic windows covered with modern metal storm windows. Above these is a jerkin head, gabled roof . (photo #2)

In the southeast corner in the crux of the cross is a two story shed roofed section of the house added in 1888.[5] (photo #2) The first floor has a single large segmental arched window and a painted historic six panel door covered with an aluminum storm door. There is a one story porch of the same construction as the large front porch; two limestone steps on the eastern side provide access. On the second floor directly above the first floor openings are two narrow rectangular windows. Where the wall of this addition meets the south is a set of modern wood stairs that lead up to a modern six paneled rear access door providing exterior access to the third floor attic apartments. This entrance is sheltered by a shed style roof. On the east slope of the north/south axis of the roof is a modern shed dormer with a circular window. This dormer is intersected by another dormer, with modern aluminum sliding windows, rising from the southern slope of the east/west axis. Both dormers are covered in a brick veneer.

The east, or rear, elevation of the house is the plainest of the structure.(photo #3) Located below the apartment access stairs is a bulkhead with a wood access door that allows entry into the basement. On the first floor of the east elevation of the shed addition is a segmental arched window identical to the one on the south elevation of the addition. Centered on the second floor is a 9/9 window. The east elevation of the east/west axis raises three stories and is capped with a steep pitched gable. At ground level is a small gable roofed vestibule that shelters the stairs leading into the kitchen of the house. On the east end of the south elevation of this vestibule is a three panel historic door with single light in the upper panel accessed by two semi-circular, modern concrete steps. The door is sheltered by a modern aluminum storm door. On the east elevation are two evenly spaced wooden, 1/1, double hung windows. There are no openings on the north elevation of this vestibule.

[5]"Improvements," *Valparaiso Messenger*, 3 May 1888, p.4, col.4.

The north elevation, facing Erie Street, has a centered, three story rectangular window bay that protrudes from the wall approximately four feet. This bay is capped by a hipped gable roof identical to the one on the south elevation. (photo #4) At the foundation level of the bay are two evenly spaced basement windows of the same design as on the west and south elevations. Centered on the first story level of this bay are two large segmental arched windows spaced about one foot apart. Directly above, on the second story, are three narrow rectangular windows with transoms; all three defined by a continuous lintel and sill of limestone. The western most transom has a plate of blue colored glass, the center has clear glass, and the eastern has red. (photo #21) These windows have a large rectangular limestone lintel capped by an entablature that is decorated identical to the one over the canted bay on the north end of the west elevation. Above this entablature is another hipped gable and is identical to the one on the south elevation. Centered and placed into the eave is a double wide modern sliding glass aluminum window that provides light into the attic apartment. An historic photograph from 1905 shows no window in this location.[6]

On the west wall of the bay on the north elevation is a bricked-in former door that once accessed the interior from a porch. The foundation of this shed roofed porch is historic. However, the present roof and columns are modern replacements. An historic photo from 1911 shows the original porch was columned with a pediment and was identical in style and construction to the porch on the south elevation with the exception that the stairs are centered on the front of the porch.[7] It is evident that another door has been removed from the porch. This door was centered on the porch and allowed private exterior access to the office on the interior.[8] Directly above the door, on the second floor, a window has also been removed. Both of these openings have been re-bricked. This window is partially visible behind the tree in the 1905 photo. On the first floor, east of the bay, the western most window has been removed and the opening also bricked in. The historic rear window to the east, visible in the 1905 photo, has been replaced by a modern 1/1 rectangular window. Workers, when they installed this window, raised and reused the opening's original limestone sill. Directly above, on the second story, are the original windows each with segmented arches. On the northern slope of the roof on both the east and west sides of the hipped gable are two brick veneered shed dormers with a modern nine light metal casement window centered into each. These are constructed identical to the dormers on the south elevation.

---

[6] Photo from photographic collection at the Porter County Library Genealogical and History Room.
[7] Joseph Decker, *Souvenir Book of Valparaiso Indiana*, (Valparaiso, IN: Valparaiso, Indiana, 1911)
[8] This information provided by the present owner, Kathy Lemon.

Interior Description

The house sits over a full basement. The only basement access is from the exterior bulkhead entrance located on the rear, or eastern, elevation. The basement was originally built with two rooms, a large room that held the furnace and provided storage and a coal room, located in the southwestern corner near the furnace. A modern room has been constructed in the northeast corner of the basement.

Upon entry into the first floor of the house the guest sees it much the same as it appeared a century ago. The historic interior of the house has been restored in many areas by the present owner. Coming through the outer double entry doors (photo #5) of the tower the guest comes into a small enclosed vestibule that is separated from the entrance foyer by another set of double doors. These oak doors have each have a full length opening of fifteen (3x5) lights each. (photo#7) In the south end of the vestibule is a cloak closet. Opening this closet reveals the window seen to the south of the outer doors when one is on the outside of the tower.

Proceeding through the second set of double entry doors brings you into a small foyer located within the tower. Above these doors is a full width transom with a single fixed light of etched glass. (photo #10) The floor in the foyer is parquet oak in a herring bone pattern. (photo #7) Surrounding the room is a wide oak baseboard. On the north wall of the foyer is an oak door with four recessed panels in the lower half and a large plate of clear glass surrounded by twenty smaller multi-colored panes and brass hardware. (photo #9) This door, as do all the historic doors in the house, has its original brass hardware. Like most of the original openings, the door has fluted surround boards with plain corner blocks, all of oak. This door provides an entrance into the room used as an office. To the south are oak stairs accessing the second story. Instead of landings where the stairs makes its two turns around the inner walls of the tower there are winder stairs. (photo #8) Located at the first and second floor stair entries is a newel post carved with a flower pattern and capped with round wood ball. At the two turns in the stairs is a stanchion carved identical to the newel posts. The balustrade has a molded handrail and chamfered balusters incised with a stylized daisy on the main faces. The balusters are connected by two smaller rails below running parallel to the hand rail. Set into these rails between each of the balusters is a turned decorative spindle. (photo #8) The stairs proceed clockwise up the inside of the tower making two turns to reach the second floor landing. The open wall area below the stairs has recessed panel oak wainscoting. The east end of the stairway is separated from the front parlor by a wainscot half wall capped with a stair railing, both identical in construction as described above. At the northern terminus of this half wall is a reeded and turned oak post that

reaches from the floor to the ceiling. (photo#7) The hanging light is not original to the structure; this is true with the other hanging lights throughout the structure. To the east of this barrier is the front parlor.

The front parlor is east of the entry foyer and centered on the south side of the house. The room has a parquet floor and oak baseboards. (photo #7) On the south end of the room is a three sided window bay with each window having a stained leaded-glass transom. (photo #12) The present owner has filled the lower space of the bay with a bench window seat. On the rooms west wall is the secondary entrance to the front porch. This door is identical to the one in the entrance foyer with the colored glass. (photo #12) Centered on the north end of the room is the structure's only fireplace, the mantle is not original to the house. To the west of the fireplace is an oak bookcase. To the east is an entry into a small pantry that has a hinged bookcase as door that when closed appears as matched book cases on each side of the fireplace. (photo #11) Centered on the east wall of the room is a set of pocket doors with twelve lights (2x6) that fill the door. The south and east walls have a modern narrow oak crown molding while the crowns of the west and north walls are done to resemble oak beams. (photo #7)

The rear parlor sits immediately to the east of the front parlor in the southeast corner of house and is accessed through the double pocket doors. The baseboard and door and window trim in this room are historic and finished the same as in the front parlor and entry foyer. The wood floor of this room is carpeted and the lower portion of the walls has been covered with modern oak finished paneling topped with a carved chair rail molding. There is a historic six panel oak door on the south wall that provides access to the small porch on the east end of the south elevation of the structure. Two windows sit in the southwest corner of the room, one on the eastern end of the south wall and the other on the east wall. In the northwest corner of the room are two doors, the one on the west side enters into a small hall that leads into the dining room. Within this hall, on the west wall, a modern oak China cabinet has been installed. The eastern door provides entry into the restroom.

The dining room is centered on the north side of the house. It has the original parquet wood floor and baseboards. (photo #13) There are three windows centered and evenly spaced along the north wall. They are trimmed with the historic wide oak trim and finished the same as the windows in the other rooms. Today there are three entrances into the room, one in the southeast corner where the short connecting hall comes from the rear parlor. The second is centered on the east wall and enters into the kitchen and the third is centered on the west wall providing access to

another short connecting hall leading into the office. At the western end of this hall accessing the office is six panel oak doors identical to those in the rear parlor. The fourth was once on the west wall in the northwest corner of the room and provided access to the porch on the north elevation. The hall and kitchen entrances are trimmed in oak identical to the doors described in the previous rooms. The door leading into the hall is a plain finished opening with a segmented arch. Modern wallpaper covers the lower half of the dining room walls and is capped with a painted chair rail that encompasses the entire room.

Located in the northeast corner of the first floor is the kitchen. The unfinished oak floor, oak door and window trim are all historic; the trim in the kitchen, unlike the trim in the other parts of the house, is plainly finished. The doorway from the dining room has an oak five panel door. In the southeast corner of the kitchen is a short flight of stairs that lead to the rear stairwell of the house from which the second floor and the third floor attic apartments are accessed, it has an oak banister atop the solid wall stair rail on the west side of the stair. (photo #15) Centered on the east wall is a large double hung wood 1/1window with stained leaded-glass in the upper panel which opens into the rear entrance vestibule. Immediately south of this window and at the base of the stairway is a door that leads to the entry vestibule. (photo #14) This oak door has three panels on the lower half and a large single light of glass filling the upper half. Located just to the east of center on the north wall is a modern window. The cabinets in the kitchen are not original to the house.

In the north west corner of the first floor plan is the office. This room is the only room in the structure that has not been restored by the present owners. The historic oak floor remains but the original baseboard and trim around the doors and windows were removed by a previous owner when the structure was turned into apartments. (photo #16) The original ceiling remains above the present modern ceiling. On the north end of the east wall is the door opening coming in from the dining room and on the south end of the wall is a modern recessed book shelf. The north wall has no opening in it. This wall historically had a door that opened onto the porch located on the north elevation of the house. A three window bay is centered on the west wall of the room. The modern dropped ceiling covers the transom windows visible from the exterior. On the south wall is the door that leads into the entrance foyer.

The second story can be accessed two ways: by stairs in the entrance foyer and kitchen. The entry foyer stairs rise clockwise around the inside wall of the tower connecting with the second story landing on the west side of the tower. (photo #18) The southwest corner of the landing foyer, over the stairwell, is open to the first floor and forms an "L" shaped floor along the north

and east sides of the opening. (photo #17) The opening is surrounded and has the same railing and newels as the rest of the stairwell. On the second story landing there are three narrow round arched windows in the west wall and one larger, of the same style, on the south. Centered on the north wall of the landing is a door that accesses the front bedroom. Exiting the northwest corner of the landing and proceeding westward down the center of the floor plan is the second story hallway with three doorways that provide access to the rear bedrooms and bath. (photo #19) All wood trim work and flooring on the landing and in the hall is historic and detailed as on the first floor.

Centered in the south wall of the hallway is the entrance to the master bedroom. The five panel oak door, with the original brass hardware, is the only one on the second floor to have a transom. The transom's operating hardware is still functional. The room has oak flooring and trim finished identical to the landing and hallway. Centered on the south wall of the room are three full length 1/1 windows. On the west wall is another window of the same size and style. On north end of the east wall is another five panel oak door that accesses a walk through closet set between the master bedroom and modern bathroom. The closet has a narrow window centered in the room's south wall. The window has the same historic trim as the other widows. Directly opposite the door from the bedroom is an identical passageway into the bath.

The bath room has two windows, one centered in the south wall and another centered in the east wall. Both windows are identical in size and trim as the one in the walk in closet. The window on the east wall has lights of colored glass in a 9/9 pattern. In the northwest corner of the room set on the west wall adjacent to the closet door is another five panel oak door that accesses the central hall. Originally this room was probably not a bath and may have been intended as a nursery because of its accessibility from the master bedroom.

An oak, five panel door on the north wall of the stair landing leads into the front bedroom. The flooring and the door, floor and window treatments are identical to those in the landing foyer and master bedroom. The bedroom's west wall has a large three sided bay window. (photo #20) There is no window in the north wall, it has been bricked in. A five panel door on the north end of the east wall provides access into the adjoining bedroom.

This middle bedroom has no entry from the hall. The entrance coming from the front bedroom is centered on the west wall of the room. All trim and flooring are original and identical to that in the previous rooms. On the west wall to the south of this entrance, is a modern hidden closet. To

the north of the entrance is a large west facing window. On the north wall are three large historic windows with fixed transoms above them. These transoms are filled with lights of colored glass. (photo #21) The south wall, which borders the central hall has no openings. Just south of center on the east wall is a five panel oak door that leads into the laundry.

The laundry room is accessible to the second story hall through a five panel oak door in the south wall. This entry when opened first passes through the second story landing of the kitchen, or rear, stairwell before going through another five panel oak door that opens onto the hallway. This stairwell ascends from the first floor to the attic and is accessible on the first floor level from both the kitchen and from the exterior of the house. Centered in the south wall is a narrow historic window. To the south of center on the east wall is another five panel door that leads into the bathroom located in the northeast corner of the floor plan. This room was possibly part of the middle bedroom when the house was originally constructed, the door into the central hall would have provided access without entering through the front bedroom.

A linen closet has been built into the southwest corner of the bathroom adjacent to the entrance. The room has two small historic windows; one centered in the east wall and one to the west of center on the north wall. The trim of these windows are carved identical to the others in the house except they have been painted white. The floor has historic hexagon white mosaic tiles. The original claw footed cast iron tub sits in the northeast corner along the eastern wall of the room. (photo #22) The commode and wash basin are modern replacements.

The third floor, originally the attic, has been remodeled into two modern apartments. The eastern apartment consists of three rooms and does not include any historic components. The apartment in the western end has three rooms. Two of these rooms are modern construction , the third is located in the third floor of the tower. This room has two historic round arched windows on the west wall and two on the south. These are trimmed in the same manner as the windows on the lower levels of the house. The fourth story of the tower is accessed through an opening in the ceiling of the third floor. This small room , located inside of the Mansard roof of the tower, has tapered walls and a fanlight in the south, west and north elevations.

**Section 8-Statement of Significance**

The Haste/Crumpacker house meets National Register criterion C because it is a locally outstanding example of Late Victorian Eclectic architecture that reflected an era of prosperity for the city of Valparaiso and its inhabitants and an advancement in the technologies used in house construction. The house was built for George Haste 1887.[9] The unknown architect/builder used Second Empire and Queen Anne and Free Classic motifs in the design to create this picturesque house. This towered brick house has no other peers in Valparaiso and very few within Porter County. While being constructed the structure was described in the local newspaper as an "elegant residence" and a "substantial improvement "to Valparaiso."[10]

The property was bought by George Haste, a local hardware distributor, in 1880.[11] The present structure is at least the second one to be built on the property.[12] The Haste family resided in the earlier structure until they tore it down to build the new residence.[13] The covered porches on the north, west and south façades were not part of the structure at the time of construction of the new house in 1887.[14] These Free Classic style porches were added sometime between 1892 and 1895.[15] The Haste/Crumpacker house reflects the social importance and economic prosperity that Valparaiso, and much of Indiana, was experiencing in the decades after the Civil War.

---

[9] "Local News," *Valparaiso Messenger,23 June, 1887,* p.3, col.4. (hereafter referred to as VM)

[10] "Local News," VM, 14 July 1887.

[11] Deed Record, Book 35A, December 1879-December 1881, page 84. Porter County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana

[12] "December 1886 Valparaiso IND. Section 5," 1886 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1886. Available at the Genealogy Room of the Valparaiso Public Library.

[13] This information is surmised by reviewing the *Valparaiso City Directory, 1885-6* , *Holland's City Directory 1890-93* and *Valparaiso Porter County, Ind. City Directory, 1893.* Available at the Genealogy Room of the Valparaiso Public Library.

[14] "December 1892 Valparaiso IND. Section 3," 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd., 1892. Available at the Genealogy Room of the Valparaiso Public Library.

[15] This is determined by reviewing the 1892 Sanborn Map and an 1895 photograph of the house in *Lee and Lee's Atlas of Porter County,Indiana, Illustrated, 1895.* The map of 1892 does not reflect the porches where the 1895 photograph does. Information as to whether the changes were made by Haste or Crumpacker are not determinable.

Valparaiso is the county seat of Porter County, Indiana and stands near the center of the county on the southern crest of the Valparaiso Moraine as it begins its decent towards the Kankakee Outwash Plain to the south. Approximately ten miles to the north are the southern shores of Lake Michigan.[16] This area of northwest Indiana is known as the Calumet Region. The region had been home to the Potawatomi Indians, and their predecessors, long before European settlement began in the early nineteenth century.[17] The present town of Valparaiso lies on the old Sauk, or Sac, Indian trail that led from the Mississippi River to Detroit.[18] The Sauk trail would later become one of the major trails that brought settlers from the east into the Calumet region.[19] Valparaiso's modern history can be divided into three eras; the frontier era 1833-1865, the era of prosperity and growth 1865-1929, and the modern era 1930-present.

The area around Valparaiso had been part of the Indian Treaty lands since the end of the War of 1812.[20] This land was purchased by the federal government from the Potawatomi in 1832 when all Indians were forced to relinquish their lands east of the Mississippi as a result of the Indian Removal Act of 1830.[21] Near the site of the modern Valparaiso, along the Sauk Trail, was an Indian village known in 1830s as Chiqua's Town.[22] It was near the site of Chiqua's Town that Seth Hull, in 1833, filed the first European land claim.[23] The town's first permanent settlers were the families of Adam and Thomas Campbell in 1834. In 1836 the legislature of Indiana created Porter County from a portion of LaPorte County and Valparaiso was selected as the county seat. The county's first courthouse was built in 1837.[24]

The city of Valparaiso was originally platted as Portersville in 1836 and by 1837 had been renamed Valparaiso.[25] The town was created by land speculators as were many Indiana towns during this era. One of these speculators was James Lanier of Madison, Indiana a partner in the Portersville Land Company; Lanier made a considerable sum of money in the area. The concept

---

[16] Kenneth J. Schoon, *Calumet Beginnings*, (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2003), 203-204. (Hereafter referred to as Schoon)

[17] George E. Neeley, *Valparaiso: a pictorial history*, (Valparaiso, IN: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc, 1989),8. (Hereafter referred to as Neeley)

[18] Ibid.

[19] Schoon, 61-64.

[20] *History of Porter County Indiana*, (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1912), 26-27. (Hereafter referred to as History)

[21] Ibid, 25.

[22] Neeley, 10.

[23] Ibid.

[24] Ibid, 10-11.

[25] History, 192-198.

was that a town, even if it only existed on paper, would allow the land speculators to sell small lots at higher prices.[26] The town's existence, even if only on paper, helped it to become the county seat.[27]

Valparaiso was first incorporated as a town in 1851 and as a city in 1865.[28] Valparaiso grew and by the 1850 census shows it had a population of 520 and by 1900 it surpassed 6000.[29] The town never experienced a boom period but its growth was steady and substantial. In 1838 the town had two churches and a library. The first railroad passed through in 1858. In 1859 the Valparaiso Male and Female Academy, today's Valparaiso University, opened its doors.[30] The city had its first waterworks in 1866, fire department in1876, gas works in 1879, a telephone company in 1881and an electric lighting plant in 1894.[31] Valparaiso was a progressive city, but unlike many of the other cities in the Calumet Region of northwest Indiana, Valparaiso did not develop into a manufacturing center. As the seat of Porter County government, home to the Valparaiso University, and mercantile and trade center for a large agricultural area ,Valparaiso would become a city of homes with a large professional population.

Even in its frontier era Valparaiso had an air of permanence. Local historian George E. Neeley states that, "Valparaiso was never a village of log cabins", and that the, "Early homes were built with lumber because sawmills were quickly started in the area."[32] There was abundant lumber in the region but there was also an abundance of clay available to manufacture brick. The city's first brick block was built on the courthouse square in 1851.[33] Brick was not only used on commercial structures during this era but many residences were also constructed using the media; one fine example is the Gothic Revival Letherman house at 309 Washington Street, circa 1860.[34] The abundance of these building materials, lumber and brick, would attract and support building tradesmen whose skills can still be seen in Valparaiso today.

---

[26] Neeley, 16.
[27] Ibid.
[28] Schoon, 205.
[29] History, 215.
[30] Schoon, 205.
[31] History, 206-210.
[32] Neeley, 11.
[33] Neeley, 19.
[34] Dan Bartlett, "Walking Through Time: a historical walking tour map through 1910 Valparaiso," (Valparaiso, IN: Greater Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce, publication date unknown), listing #109.

After the end of the American Civil War in 1865 America began an era of, "boundless energy and self-assured confidence" that would come to be reflected in its architecture.[35] The era was coined "the Gilded Age" by author Mark Twain. This would be an era of explosive economic and urban growth. Keith Eggener, in the book *American Architectural History*, writes that, "Architecture in this climate became an important vehicle for legitimizing the new corporate and commercial culture, a means of mediating between base materialism and higher, less tangible goals and values."[36] The Haste/Crumpacker house is a product of this era.

The Queen Anne period in American architecture saw the rise of professional architects as well as mass publishing of architectural pattern books, periodical literature, and even mail order business by a handful of draftsmen and designers. Queen Anne was primarily a residential mode of design and ornament. Most published sources of the era focused on artistic, picturesque massing and asymmetrical floor plans that were highlighted by towers, bays, wrap-around porches, and a variety of surface ornament. Interiors were often more open than those of previous decades. Pocket doors and bay windows allowed somewhat flexible, open rooms. Built-in inglenook seating and elaborate staircases were common. Stained wood moldings and wood paneling became more common than painted moldings.

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Valparaiso includes about twenty-one houses that could be said to exemplify the Queen Anne style. A number of smaller cottages, typically in formulaic cross-plan, L-plan, or T-plan modes date from the 1880s – c.1910 period and exhibit modest Queen Anne porches or other traits. The Martin House, 503 Madison, is among the more substantial examples. Built of brick, it has limestone window arches, a large porch, and massive circular corner tower. Other examples were built of economical wood frame construction, such as the house at 606 N. Washington, or the house at 505 N. Franklin, both of which include the fanciful polychromy and patterning of materials that wood frame construction offered. Both also feature towers.

The design of the Haste-Crumpacker House includes key Queen Anne characteristics, such as its highly picturesque massing, polygonal bays, and rambling porch. The complex staircase, use of natural stained wood moldings, and polygonal room plans are key examples of Queen Anne influence. Its more costly masonry construction shows the wealth of its owner and allowed the builder to use polychromy and texture by way of terra cotta panels and contrasting limestone

[35] Leland M. Roth, *American Architecture: a history*, (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2001), 211.
[36] Keith L. Eggener, ed., *American Architectural History: a contemporary reader*, (New York: Routledge, 2004), 155.

arches. The eclectic design even draws in references to the French Second Empire; the designer used a Mansard roof on the tower. Since the house was built in 1887, it was at the vanguard of the Queen Anne and Aesthetic movements. The Haste-Crumpacker House does have lingering traits of other styles; the use of brackets and the square plan of the tower could be considered influences of Italianate architecture. In all, none of the city's other Queen Anne era or Late Victorian houses can match the sheer display of wealth and eclectic design shown in the Haste-Crumpacker House.

George Haste settled in Valparaiso in 1860 at the age of sixteen. Upon his arrival he found a position in a local store where he worked until he enlisted in the Union army in 1864. After being mustered out he returned to Valparaiso and took another retail position and in 1866 he went to work in the Freeman and Hawkins Hardware Store. This move would be the starting point for a successful career. Haste would marry Emiline Hawkins, the daughter of one of the owners. By 1870 he had become a full partner with his father-in-law. In 1876 Hawkins sold his interest to a Mr. Hollet and by 1892 George had become the sole proprietor. Mr. Haste also dealt in real-estate and farming and became fairly well off.[37] In 1880 George purchased a home located on the southeast corner of Michigan and Erie Streets.[38] The family lived in this house until the summer of 1887 when he tore down the old house and built the present structure in its place. The new home would reflect his success.

For reasons unknown George Haste sold the property to Edgar Dean Crumpacker in April 1893.[39] Mr. Crumpacker paid Mr. Haste $3500.00 in cash and his Jefferson Street residence for the property.[40] Crumpacker was also a man of significance that resided in Valparaiso during the last half of the nineteenth century.

Edgar Dean Crumpacker was born in the Calumet Region, the grandson of a pioneer who settled in the area in 1834. His father was elected to three terms in the Indiana State Legislature. Edgar took courses at the Valparaiso Male and Female College, now Valparaiso University, studied law with the local firm of Talcott and Johnson and entered the Indiana University to study law in

[37] A. J. Bowser, "Siftings," Vidette Messenger, 29 October 1934, p.1, col. 2.
[38] Deed Record, Book 35A, December 1879-December 1881, page 84. Porter County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana.
[39] Transfer Book 1893 - 1904, April 6, 1893. Porter County Assessor's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana
[40] "Wednesday Sun., VM, 23 February 1893, p. 2, col. 5.

1873. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in Valparaiso in 1876.[41] From here his career continually moved upward; prosecuting attorney for the Indiana Thirty-first Judicial circuit from 1884 to 1888, Judge of the Indiana Appellate Court from 1891 to 1893, and served in the United States House of Representatives from 1897 to 1913.[42]

The name of the architect, and /or, builder of the house has not been discovered, but they were certainly aware of the current trends in architecture. Besides using an eclectic choice in styles the builder constructed the house using some recent technological innovations. One was the hollow wall construction used to build the brick walls of the house. The other innovation was the installation of a central heating system with a furnace.

Hollow wall construction was a relatively new innovation in 1887. The first references for it usage can be found in an 1869 article in a building trade journal entitled *The Manufacturer and Builder*.[43] The article touts this method of construction as a way of preventing moisture from entering into the inner core of a brick wall, and weakening the structure by causing damage to the mortar. This application, the article advised, would help to prevent the loss of the wall should the structure catch fire. Additional information, and promotion, of the hollow wall construction is found in a September 1870 article in the same journal entitled "How to Build a Brick House." This article, written by two architects named Dugan and Crossman, states that, "In first class houses it is best to have the outside walls to the basement built hollow wall, as this will keep out dampness." The use of this system required some form of connecting ties, they recommended tar covered iron, to replace the header rows, used in English and Flemish bonds that were the interlocking rows that stabilized solid brick constructed walls. The article also describes another benefit to using this system, that it is less expensive to plaster the interior of the house. Since moisture is prevented from reaching the interior walls the plaster can be applied directly to the interior brick without the application of furring strips, lathing and scratch coat of plaster, "all that

---

[41] *Pictorial and Biographical Record of LaPorte, Porter, Lake and Starke Counties, Indiana*, (Chicago: Goodspeed Brothers, Publishers, 1894), 109-111. (Copy available in Genealogy Room at Valparaiso Public Library.)

[42] *History of Porter County Indiana: a narrative account of its historical progress, its people and its principal interests, Vol. II*, (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912), 376-377.

[43] *The Manufacturer and Builder vol. 1 issue 2*, "Hollow Walls"(New York: Western and Company, 1869), 39.Available online at: http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/moa/moa-cgi?notisid=ABS1821-0001&byte=15529762, accessed 19 March 2009.

is necessary is two coats of plastering, namely, the brown coat, and the hard finish or white coat" helping to make a house of this size and styling less expensive to build. [44] The same article also promotes hollow wall construction as being warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

Several observations of the house indicate that this form was used during the construction of the house. The first is that the brick is laid using a running bond. A running bond has no header rows to stabilize the wall, and as described in McAlester, requires metal ties to stabilize the two parallel rows of brick.[45] The second is the wall thickness. An article in *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Homes through American History*, "Laying Brick Walls," provides a set of dimensions that would indicate a hollow wall construction. They state that "A typical hollow wall of adequate strength would consist of eight inches of brick on the outer wall, followed by a two-and-a-half inches of air space, and finished with four inches of brick work on the inside wall."[46] This would provide for a wall that would be fourteen-and-a-half inches thick. Measurement taken a various locations on the house showed that the walls are between fourteen-and-a quarter to fourteen-and-a-half inches thick. One final observation can be made in the rear stairwell of the house. This is an unfinished stairwell; there are no wall coverings on the interior. The outside wall at the base of the first floor landing is of unfinished brick, there are no wood studs, furring, lathing or plaster. This is a fine house whose builders used avant-garde construction methods.

The second innovation used in the construction of the house is the use of central heating. In 1887 this method of heating had only been in use for a few years, the McAlesters state that it came in use "after about 1880." This system of heating could operate using wood or coal and could deliver heat by heated water, steam and coal and required one flue or chimney.[47] This form of heating a house was not only more efficient but was less of a fire hazard which adds to the value of the construction of the hollow wall system and its fireproof qualities.

---

[44] *The Manufacturer and Builder vol. 21 issue 9*, "How to Build a Brick House" (New York: Western and Company, 1870), 270. http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/moa/moa-cgi?notisid=ABS1821-0002&byte=19164962, accessed 19 March 2009.

[45] McAlester, 39.

[46] *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Homes through American History Volume 2, 1821-1900.*, "Laying Brick Walls," (Westport CT: Greenwood Press, 2008.), 234-235.

[47] McAlester, 28.

The construction of the Haste/Crumpacker house demonstrates the progression and prosperity that Valparaiso experienced during the late Nineteenth Century. Not only does the house's style reflect the prestige obtained by some of the towns early families, it also represents advancement in building technologies that were on the cutting edge at the time.[48]

[48]Note: It was stated in the opening paragraph of this narrative that the architect or builder had not been discovered. There are however, several clues that point to it being the work of the Lembke family. The Lembke's were a pioneer family in Valparaiso. The father ,Christian, was a builder and mason coming to Porter County from Germany in 1854. Christian had a large family. The father and sons all had building master skills. Three sons, William, Henry and Charles followed him into the building business in Valparaiso. The father and sons went on to a very successful building and contracting career. One fine example of their capability as a high style builder can be seen in the Brown Mansion, which they built in Chesterton in 1885. The family owned and operated a brick factory on Sager Lake, southwest of Valparaiso, to supply their bricks. There were a few brick factories in the area during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but the ones on Sager Lake produced an easily identifiable brick because of the excess salt in the clay around the lake. Many of the building they constructed using red brick, including the Brown Mansion, were built from these bricks. Charles, born 1860 or 1865 depending on the source (either date would put him into practice by 1887), was a trained architect who graduated at the age of twenty-one year. He designed and built his own home on Morgan Street in Valparaiso when he was twenty-two. Charles was a specialist working in stone brick and concrete architecture. He received a gold medal at the 1900 Paris Exhibition for one of his designs. Charles was also known as a pioneer in fireproof construction. Charles would design many high style houses in Valparaiso, designing and building his own home on Morgan Street in 1882. This home shares the same form and style with the Crumpacker House, except in size and the tower. Many of the components are the same: a steep pitched cross gabled roof with the north/south roof having a jerkin head gable and an identical molded frieze board, windows and trim and leaded stained glass transoms and the use of Sager bricks. He also designed commercial and public structures in Valparaiso and Porter County the Opera House is one example. These structures were built by the Lembke family. When you put together the known facts, the Lembkes were high style builders in the 1880s, they were owners of a brick factory on Sager Lake, Charles was a working architect by 1886 and the similarity between Charles' own home and the Crumpacker house, Charles' work in fireproof construction and the hollow wall brick construction of the Crumpacker house the consensus can be approached that at the least the Lembkes had a hand in the house's construction if not also designed by Charles. However, no hard link between the Lembkes and the house has been uncovered and this association is only supposition.

**Bibliography**

Published Sources

*History of Porter County Indiana: a narrative account of its historical progress, its people and its principal interests, Vol. II.* Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912.

*Holland's City Directory 1890-93.* Chicago: Holland Directory Company, 1890.

*Lee and Lee's Atlas of Porter County, Indiana, Illustrated, 1895.* Chicago: Lee and Lee, 1895.

*Pictorial and Biographical Record of LaPorte, Porter, Lake and Starke Counties, Indiana,* Chicago: Goodspeed Brothers, Publishers, 1894.

*Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Valparaiso, Indiana*
Sanborn Insurance Company *Insurance maps of Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana, 1886, 1892, 1905. N*ew York: Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Limited, 1886, 1892,1905.

*Talcott and Tevis. Valparaiso City Directory, 1885-6.*Valparaiso, IN: Vidette Publishing House, 1885.

*The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Homes through American History Volume 2, 1821-1900.* Westport CT: Greenwood Press, 2008.

*Valparaiso Porter County, Ind. City Directory, 1893.* Chicago: Kraft and Radcliffe, 1893.

Decker, Joseph. *Souvenir Book of Valparaiso Indiana.* Valparaiso, IN: Valparaiso, Indiana, 1911.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003.

Neeley, George E. *Valparaiso: a pictorial history.* Valparaiso, IN: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc, 1989.

Roth, Leland M. *American Architecture: a history.* Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2001.

Schoon, Kenneth J. *Calumet Beginnings*, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2003.

Pamphlets and Brochures

Bartlett, Dan. "Walking Through Time: a historical walking tour map through 1910 Valparaiso," Valparaiso, IN: Greater Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce, publication date unknown.

Newspapers

*The Gary Post Tribune.*

*The Porter County Vidette.*

*The Valparaiso Messenger.*

*The Vidette Messenger.*

Electronic Journal Sources

*The Manufacturer and Builder vol. 1 issue 2.* "Hollow Walls." New York: Western and Company, 1869. Available online at: http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/moa/moa-cgi?notisid=ABS1821-0001&byte=15529762, accessed 19 March 2009.

*The Manufacturer and Builder vol. 21 issue 9.* "How to Build a Brick House." New York: Western and Company, 1870. Available online at: http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/moa/moa-cgi?notisid=ABS1821-0002&byte=19164962, accessed 19 March 2009.

Unpublished Sources

*Deed Record Books.* Porter County Recorder's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana.

*Transfer Books.* Porter County Assessor's Office, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Collections – all located at the Porter County Library Genealogy and History Room. Valparaiso, Indiana.

Lembke Family Files

Crumpacker Family Files

Haste Family Files.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the Haste/Crumpacker House are described by their legal description: City of Valparaiso, Porter County, IN_ OS(Original Survey) –North 75.5feet of Lots 3 and 4_Block 10.

**Boundary Justification**

These boundaries were selected because they are the property boundaries of current ownership. The boundaries, when owned by the Haste and Crumpackers were the entire portions of Lots 3 and 4. The property was first split in 1943.[49]

[49] *Valparaiso Transfer Book, 1937-1946*, August 14, 1943, p. 70..

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

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet



photo #1_main west facade_view to east_85

photo #2_south elevation_view to north_87

photo #3 _east_ elevation_view to west_89

photo #4 _north elevation_view to south_91

photo #5_west facade_ main entry doors_view to east_96

photo #6_north end west facade_ second floor window bay_view to east__94

photo #7 _interior_first floor_entrance hall_ view to west_13

photo #8_interior_first floor_entrance hall stairwell_ view to south_14

photo #9_interior_first floor_entrance to office in entrance hall_ view to north_15

photo #10_interior_first floor_etched glass transom in entrance hall_ view to west_17

photo #11 _interior_first floor_front parlor_ view to northeast_21

photo #12_interior_first floor_front parlor bay windows_ view to south_23

photo #13_interior_first floor_dining room flooring details_view to north

photo #14_ interior_ first floor_kitchen_view to east

photo #15_interior_first floor_kitchen entry to rear stairs_view to east

photo #16_interior_first floor_office bay windows_ view to west

photo #17_interior_second floor stair rail and newels_view to southeast_61

photo #18_interior_second floorstair landing_view to southwest

photo #19_interior_second floor hall_view to east_

photo #20interior_second floor front bedroom_view to northwest

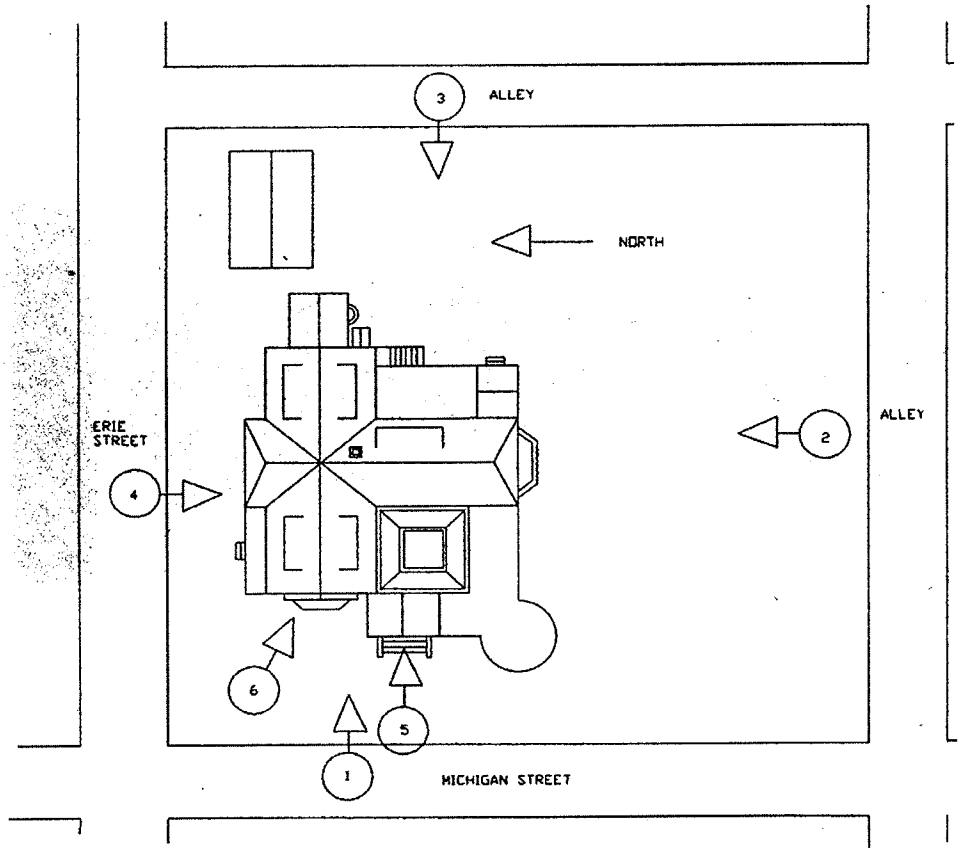
photo #21-interior_second floor middle bedroom window group_view to north

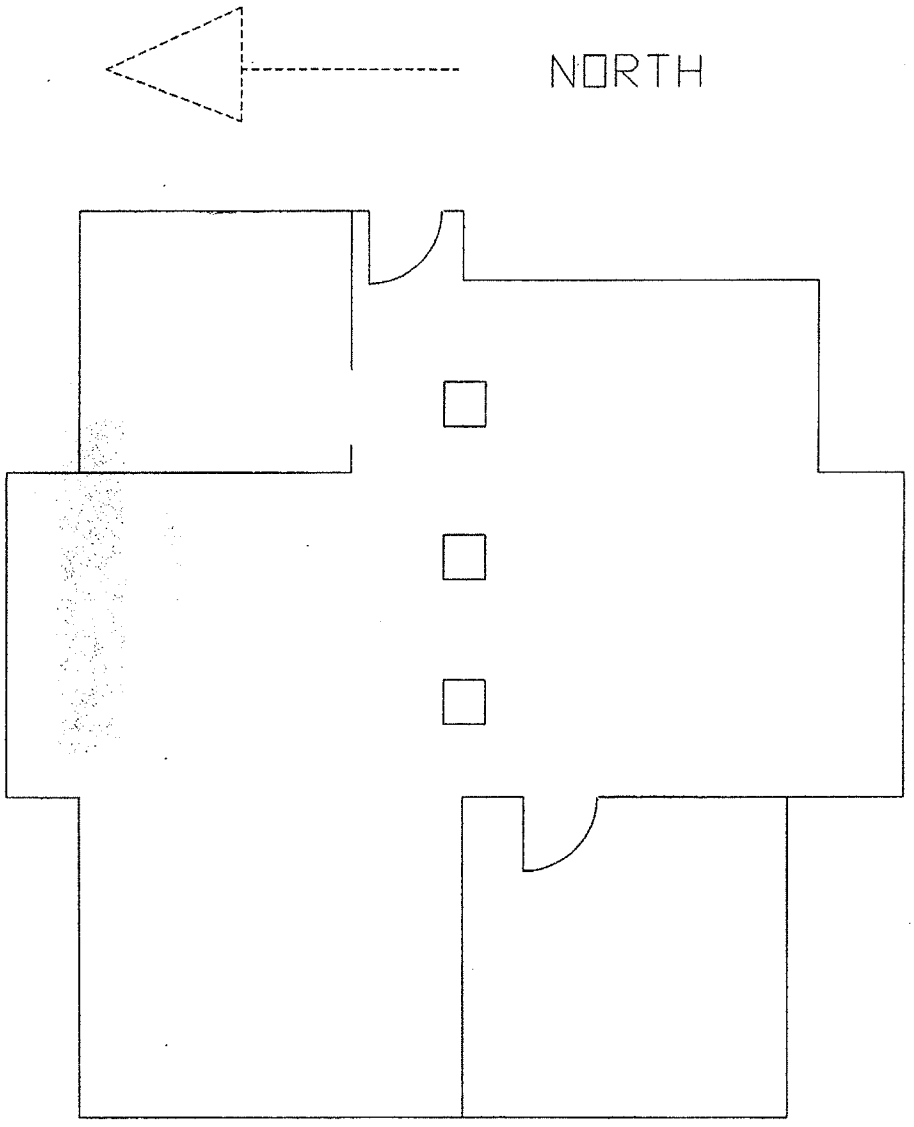
photo #22_interior_second floor bathroom_view to north

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

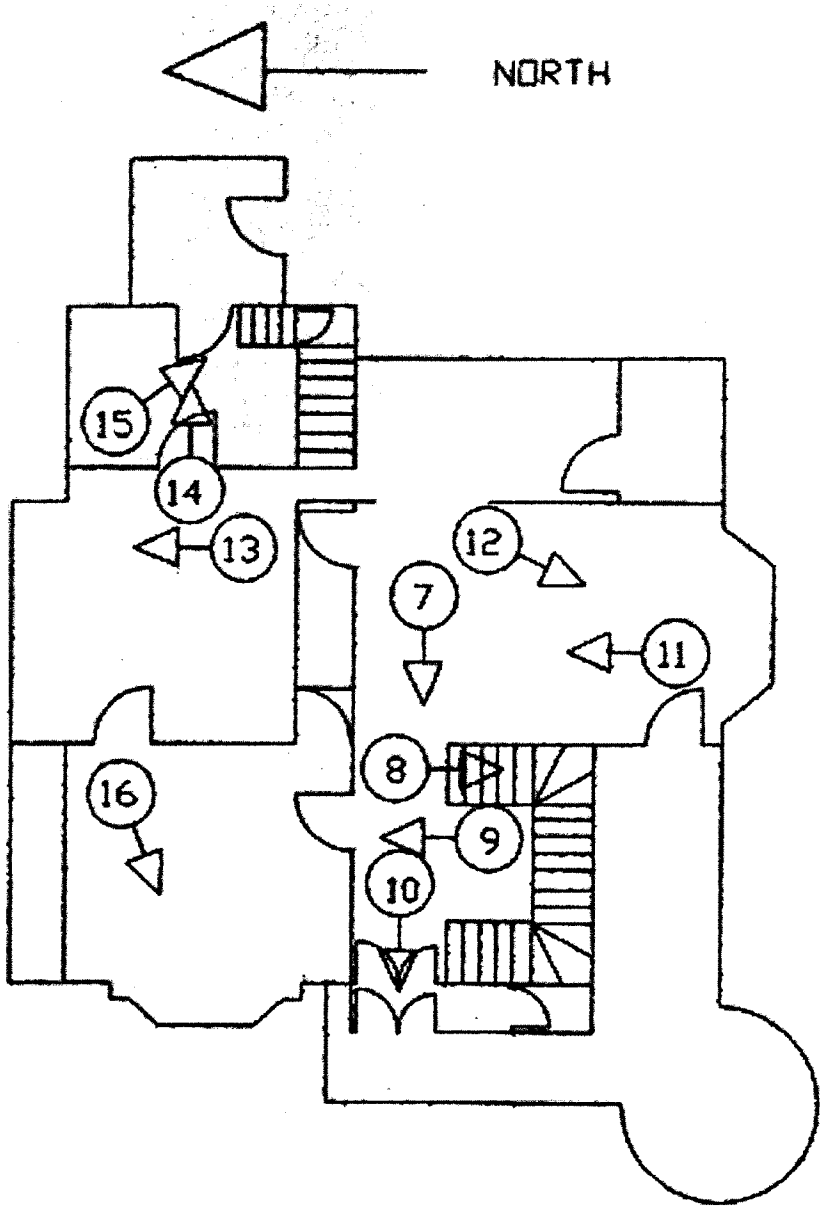
# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet



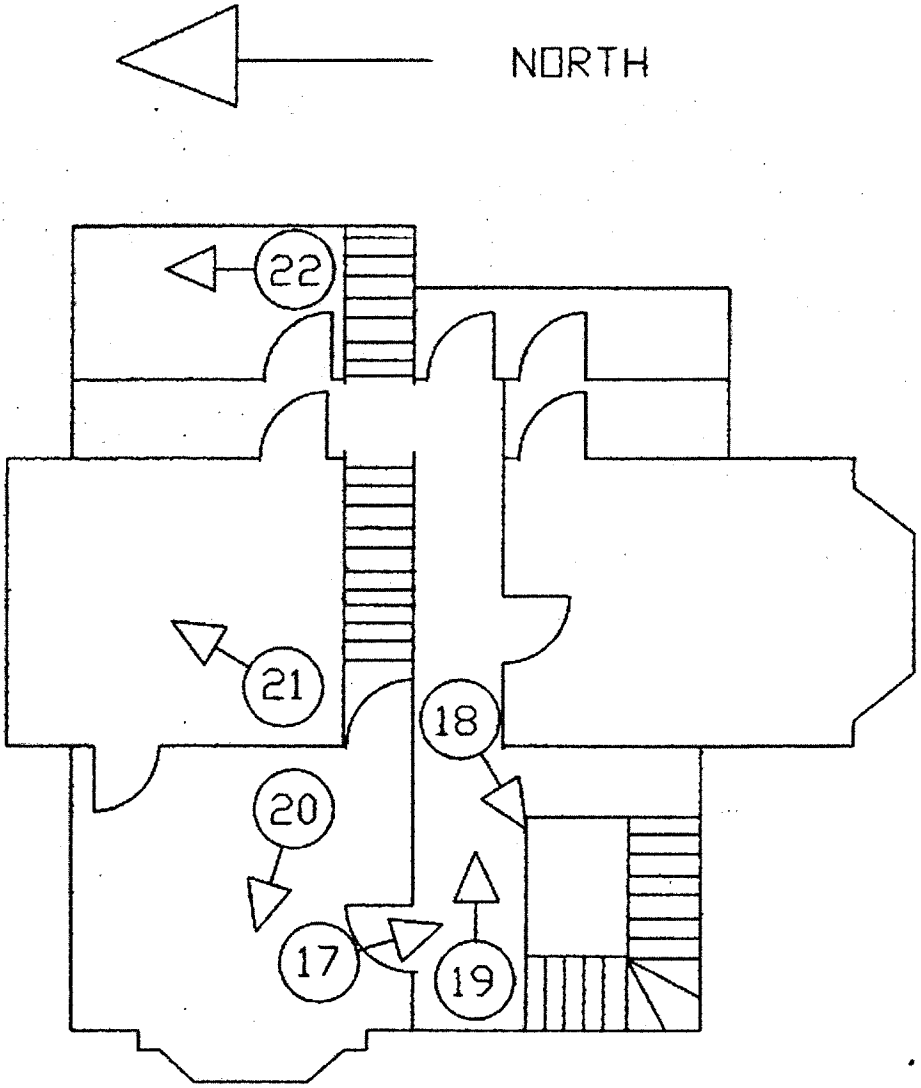




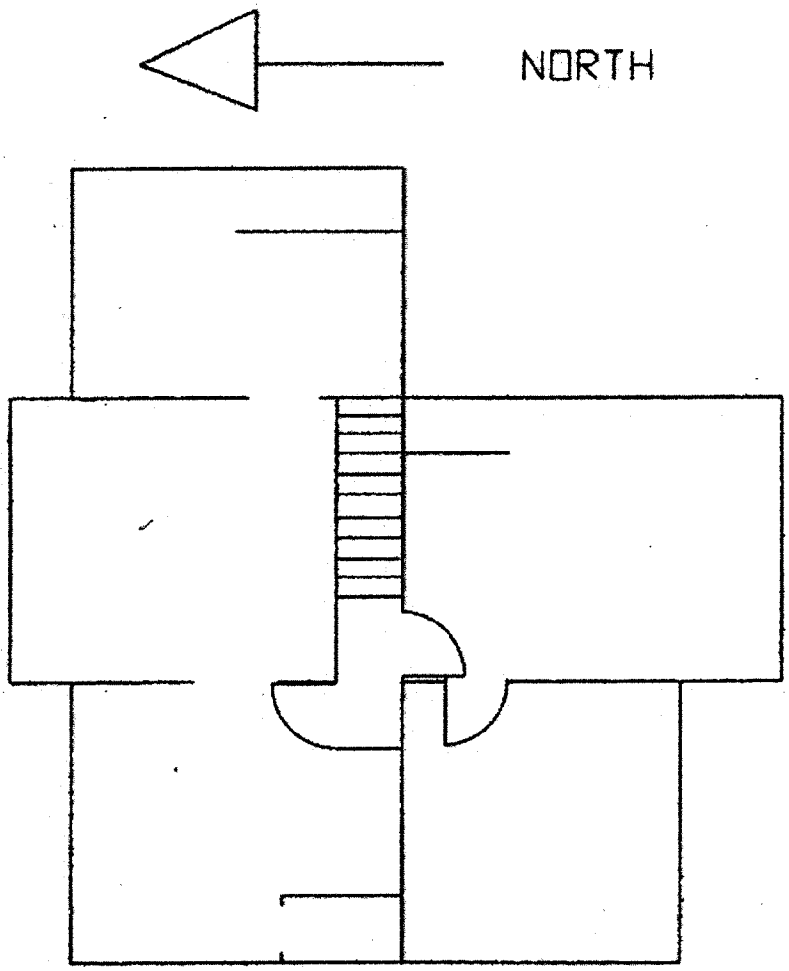

BASEMENT




FIRST FLOOR




SECOND FLOOR




THIRD FLOOR ATTIC

Haste-Crumpacker House, Lake Co., IN photo 1

Haste-Crumpacker House, Lake Co., IN photo 2

Haste-Crumpacker House, Lake Co., IN photo 3

Haste-Crumpacker House, Lake Co., IN photo 7

Haste-Crumpacker House, Lake Co., IN photo 16

Haste-Crumpacker House, Lake Co., IN photo 20