

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Pullman-Standard Historic District

other names/site number United States Housing Corporation Industrial Housing Project No. 457

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Columbia, Field, Porter and Willard Avenues

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Hammond

state Indiana code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46320

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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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	
121	24	buildings
0	0	district
2	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
123	24	Total

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

Historic Residential Suburbs in the U.S. 1830-1960

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: hotel
- RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- RELIGION: religious facility
- OTHER

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
- Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
- Bungalow
- MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: CONCRETE
- walls: BRICK
- METAL: Aluminum
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: STUCCO
- SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Pullman-Standard Historic District comprises approximately fourteen blocks in the City of Hammond, Indiana. Its plat and construction as worker housing places it near an industrial area on its east side with railroad tracks running near its north side. A park borders much of its eastern boundary and also a portion of its western boundary across from a large central block. The interior streets are smaller, non-arterial streets however, its western boundary, Columbia Avenue, is a major north/south arterial street in the City of Hammond. Streets are fairly narrow with buildings situated near the sidewalk. Two streets, Lyons and Highland, radiate out from the large central block now occupied by a community building. The main interior street, Wallace Road, has a serpentine path as it passes the large central block. Mature trees and small front lawns characterize the landscape. The neighborhood is fairly dense with a mixture of single family and multiple family residential dwellings. The majority of the dwellings date to the original construction of the district between 1916-1918; however, additional worker-class housing was added through the middle part of the 20th century. Many of the dwelling styles are duplicated throughout the district with standard floor plans and are variations of conventional vernacular architecture.

Narrative Description

There are three principle dwelling types in the Pullman-Standard Historic District: the single-family dwelling, duplex, and quadplex. Within each of these three are variations of styles, configurations and/or building materials. The duplex and quadplex most regularly follow a particular plan while the single-family homes are fairly diverse and include a dozen varying pattern styles. A few single-family homes do not appear to conform to any regularly standardized plan.

There are eleven extant quadplex buildings. All eleven conform to a single plan matching in building layout and façade construction, with the exception that five of the buildings are frame construction (photo 0002) vs. brick construction (photo 0006) like the remaining six.

There are twenty-five extant duplex buildings in four variations. The first duplex type is a single story frame building with front entries (photo 0015). The second type is a two story frame building with an entry on each side façade (seen on right side of photo 0027). The third duplex type is a two story frame building with front entries (photo 0029). The fourth type is also a two story building but is constructed in brick and has corner recessed porch entries (photo 0011).

The single family homes range in style, construction material, stories and also have a wider period of construction ranging from the beginning of the development through 1957 for contributing homes and later for a few non-contributing homes. The styles of the homes are for the most part consistent with popular styles of the period in which the homes were constructed, but in some cases appear to be smaller versions of those styles. For example there are two common home styles found, the American Four-Square and the Colonial Revival. While there are typically-sized Four-Square homes (photo 0004), there are also smaller, more economical versions of the Four-Square with recessed corner

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entries in large numbers in the district (left side of photo 0008). The Colonial Revival homes are smaller versions of their two-story counterparts found in traditional American suburbs of the period. The Pullman-Standard version has either a centered or off-centered front entry (photos 0013 & 0005). Other single family home types include the saltbox form (photo 0001), ranch with hipped roof (photo 0012, right), cottage (photo 0012, left), and several versions of the gable-front (photos 0003, 0007, 0008, 0014) and bungalow (photos 0009-0010).

There are three larger accessory buildings in the district that function as garage/apartments which appear to be intentionally planned to conform to the architecture of the district being constructed about the time of construction of the primary building. There are also two churches located in the south part of the district and the Ophelia Steen Community Center located in the center of the district at the site of the former Lyndora Hotel (seen on the left side of photo 0021). These three public buildings either date after the period of significance or have alterations which post-date the period making them non-contributing.

Many owners of the dwellings installed aluminum siding installed during the 1950's-1970's and some vinyl siding has been installed within the last twenty years. Other alterations include certain porch enclosures and window replacement. However, these alterations do not necessarily negate the building's contributing status in the district. Buildings that contribute to the district can be classified into two groups: those that were built in the initial wave of construction and are still identifiable as one of the standardized plans seen the district; or, those that date to within the period of significance, served as worker housing, and maintain their basic configuration. Buildings that do not contribute to the significance of the district either post-date the period of significance, or are no longer identifiable as one of the standard plan types.

List of Resources and Descriptions:

Porter Road

1233 Porter Road. Ranch House, 1957. Contributing

The house has a garage attached to its west end with a breezeway. Its long side fronts the street like a conventional ranch house. The house has a concrete block foundation and its walls are covered with large cedar shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows with wood casings and sills. The roof is a hipped roof covered with fiberglass shingles with wood fascia and soffit and metal gutters.

The front façade has two large windows grouped together in its east half and two smaller square windows in its west half. The entry door is east of center on the façade and is accessed by concrete steps. The entry door is a wood veneer door with a small rectangular window. A decorative metal storm door is fixed to the outside of the entry door. Metal awnings are located over the front façade windows and over the concrete entry stoop forming a porch.

The Peter Holster family was the first to occupy this house. Holster was a carpenter by trade.

Lyons Street

1217 Lyons Street. Saltbox, c. 1917. Contributing. Photo 0001

The small home is constructed in the traditional saltbox form with its roof ridge parallel to the street and its slope extending forward covering a second story and back slope extending downward to cover the first floor rear extension. The foundation is

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concrete and walls have a wide wood lap siding. Windows are 1/1 vinyl windows with wood jambs and sills. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles. Narrow wood fascia and metal gutters are on the eaves.

The front façade is arranged symmetrically around a central entry door and small porch with shed roof. A window opening is located on each side of the porch on the main level, with another shorter window located directly above it on the second level. Small openings with glass block are located in the foundation below the front façade windows. The entry door is wood with a window in its upper half and storm door fixed to the outside. The porch has a low wall covered with wood siding and topped with a wood cap. The porch roof is supported by four narrow square columns on its outside face and pilasters attached to the wall of the house. The columns and pilasters are covered with wood siding. The middle two columns are wider apart for the wood entry steps.

The side facades are mirrored. A window on the main level and second level align with the gable peak. Another slightly shorter window is located on the main level to the north of the window aligned with the peak. A triangular attic opening with wood louvers is located near the peak on each side of the house.

The saltbox form is found in seven homes in the district. All follow the same façade configuration. Most have had their windows replaced, but a few have historic windows intact and range from 1/1 on the main house to 6/1 and 3/1 where porches were historically enclosed. 1218 Highland also has a four panel wood exterior door with four small panes of glass forming a narrow window band at the top of the door.

In 1919, shortly after construction, Tom Taumra lived at 1217 Lyons; he was a cook. In 1952 James Clemmons, working for the Pullman-Standard Company, was living in the home.

1219-1225 Lyons Street. Frame Quadplex, c. 1917. Contributing
An example of the various trades performed by men living in the quadplex buildings is evident with the four occupants of this building in 1931. Richard Zajack was an operator for Shore Line Motor Coach, Albert Carlson was a laborer for Pullman-Standard, Thomas Walters was a car repairman, and Olaf Fresund was a machinist.

Highland Street

1237 Highland Street. American Four-Square (small version), 1916. Contributing
This two story home follows the traditional American Four-Square in appearance with the exception of its smaller size and location of a recessed corner entry porch. The house has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding on its main level walls and cement plaster on its second level walls. Main level windows are wood in a 6/1 configuration; second level windows are 6/6. Windows have aluminum storm windows fixed to the outside and the second level has aluminum awnings over its windows. The roof is a low-sloped pyramidal form and is covered with fiberglass shingles. It has aluminum fascia and gutter on its eaves. A reddish-brown brick chimney extends up from the west side of the back slope of the roof.

The front façade's entry door is recessed on the wall's west end and is accessed by a set of wood steps. The recessed porch is open on the front and west side with a square column supporting the outside corner. A low wall is located in the side opening. The porch has decorative wood arches over each opening supporting the second story above. The entry door is a six panel steel door. Two windows are centered on the main level front façade east of the recessed porch. The second story has a smaller window located over the easternmost main level window and over the recessed porch.

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The east façade has two windows on the main level with two smaller windows on the second level directly over those on the first level. The west façade has a window located just north of the recessed porch opening and a door opening centered in the north half of the west façade's main level. Three smaller windows are located on the west façade's second level; one is centered over the porch and adjacent window and the other two windows are centered over the doorway.

This smaller version of the American Four-Square is found in twelve examples in the district and match in general appearance. Most have retained their open recessed porches with decorative wood support arches. Most have also retained their plastered second level walls. A few have had their two main level front façade windows joined to form a large picture window with flanking, narrow 1/1 windows. Most have had their windows replaced but 6012 & 6034 Wallace retain all of their 6/6 wood windows. Most of the examples also have a triangular dormer with wood louvers centered on the front façade.

Jesse Howard made this his family home during the 1930's. Jesse was a service manager for an automobile sales company.

1239-1241 Highland Street. Duplex (side entry), 1917. Contributing.

1241 ½ Highland Street. Apartment, c. 1917. Contributing

The gable-front accessory building functions as apartments. It has cement block walls on its main level and vinyl siding on its second level walls. The building has four-pane and two pane steel windows on its main level and 3/1 wood windows on its second level. The building has a fiberglass shingled roof with narrow wood rake and eave trim.

The south façade acts as the front façade and has a steel entry door with aluminum storm door centered on the façade. It has a simple shed roof supported by wood posts over the door. Four-pane steel windows are located on each side of the entry door and are set on cement sills. A cement block addition with low sloped roof extends off the east end of the south façade creating shelter for a second level access stairway. Three windows are regularly spaced across the second level of the south façade with a pair of smaller windows grouped together at the east end directly over the stairway shelter.

The east façade has a former garage door opening centered in the north half of the main level and two two-paned steel windows set on cement sills in the south half of the main level. The garage door opening has plywood infill surrounding a steel door. The second level of the east façade has a single window centered in the north half and two groupings of two smaller windows centered in the south half. A small rectangular metal attic vent is located in the gable.

The apartment was occupied by Oakley Campbell in 1952. Campbell was a machinist with Pullman-Standard Corporation.

1218 Highland Street. Saltbox, 1917. Contributing

1220-1226 Highland Street. Frame Quadplex, 1917. Contributing

Herman Wirth, a laborer with Pullman-Standard, lived in the 1220 address of the building from shortly after its construction through the early 1930's. Leslie Gelser, an electrician with Inland Steel, lived in Wirth's former unit in 1952. Fred Troppman, an electrician with NIG & E Company, lived at 1224 in 1919. Walter Markert, also an electrician, lived in the unit in 1931. James Spry, a laborer with Pullman-Standard, lived in 1226 in 1919; Edward Kerner, a real estate agent, lived in the unit in 1931.

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1334-1340 Highland Street. Frame Quadplex, 1917. Contributing. Photo 0002
The two story building has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding covering its walls. Windows are primarily 6/6 wood windows with wood casings, jambs and sills. Some windows have been replaced by 1/1 vinyl windows. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles. Narrow wood fascia and rake trim is located at the roof eaves and gable ends.

The front façade is symmetrically arranged. Two six panel metal entry doors are centered in an enclosed entry porch that is centered on the façade. Tall, narrow 3/2 wood windows are located to the outside of each entry door. The enclosed porch has a wide set of concrete steps leading to the doors. The porch walls are covered in vinyl siding; the porch roof is a low-sloped shed roof. The front façade is divided into three parts. A wide center section with the enclosed porch centered on it has gabled end sections on each side. The center section has a pair of 6/6 wood windows to each side of the enclosed porch on the main level. Four 6/6 wood windows are equally spaced across the center section's second level. Two half-round attic dormers with wood louvers are spaced evenly in the center section's roof. Each end section has a pair of 1/1 vinyl windows grouped together and centered on the main level. A single 1/1 vinyl window is centered directly above the pair of windows on the second level, centered in the gable face. Eave returns extend slightly onto the gable face with pairs of wood scroll brackets supporting each eave return.

The side facades have enclosed porches on their north half, also with shed roofs. A single 1/1 vinyl window is centered on the south half of the side facades and two 1/1 vinyl windows are evenly spaced on the second level of the side facades. A metal attic louver is centered in the gable on each side façade.

There are five examples of the frame quadplex building in the district. The example at 6105-6111 Noble Avenue retains all of its historic wood windows and has open porches rather than enclosed like the other examples. The frame quadplex is nearly identical to the brick quadplex with the exception of the wall finish material.

As one would expect of the larger multi-unit dwellings of the district, several single men lived in the complex. Charles Bagamery, who worked for Pullman-Standard, Gus Fabian, a fireman, and John Orr, a machinist all lived in the building in 1931. Alex Kochlaes, who worked for Pullman-Standard, lived in the building in 1952.

Field Street

1213 Field Street. American Four-Square, 1949. Non-contributing
1225 Field Street. Cottage, 1951. Contributing. Photo 0018, left side

1227 Field Street. Maywood Church of the Nazarene/St. John AME Zion Church, c. 1945/1964
Non-contributing. Photo 0018, left side
The building has two parts: an older concrete block sanctuary with a low sloped gable roof fronting Field Street and a blonde brick front entry foyer and office area between the street and the sanctuary. The block building section has minimal window openings with Gothic arches and concrete sills. The openings have 1/1 vinyl windows and plywood infill dating to about 1980. Scored plywood is also located in the gable face of the block building. The block building's roof is covered with fiberglass shingles and aluminum fascia at the eaves. There is little overhang of the roof eaves.

The brick part is positioned from the middle of the block building and extends to the south. The portion over the middle has concrete steps to a pair of non-historic metal

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entry doors. On each side of the entry doors is a window opening with glass block two blocks wide and five blocks high with a perimeter of brick rowlocks forming a frame. The brick foyer section has a high gable face with a wall that steps down on the east side to form a buttress wall. The gable has a piece of wood trim for a rake board and is capped with a metal parapet cap. In the face of the gable is an opening with glass blocks two wide and seven high. To the west of the foyer/gable front brick part is a brick tower section with a low sloped gable roof with plywood in the face of the gable. The tower has a large cross constructed of glass blocks. West of the tower the brick part is a single story in height with a tile parapet cap. The brick part steps forward from the tower to allow for a metal door in its east face, then steps back and continues in an addition on the west side of the block building part.

The older portion of the building was originally constructed as the Maywood Church of the Nazarene between 1942 and 1947. The building became the Zion Holiness Church in 1963, at about the time of the front addition. Later it became known as the St. John AME Zion Church.

1237 Field Street. Ranch House, 1955. Contributing

1303 Field Street. Gable-front, 1928. Contributing. Photo 0003

The one and one-half story house has a panel-face molded cement block foundation and walls covered in insul-brick. The house has both 1/1 vinyl replacement windows and historic wood windows in varying pane configurations. Windows have simple wood molding around their perimeter and wood sills. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles; the soffits and fascia are aluminum. A brick chimney is located at the north end of the east façade. This style of home is not repeated in the district.

The front façade has an enclosed porch covering the east two-thirds of the main level, including the center entry door. The enclosed porch has vinyl siding and a shed roof. A metal door and grouping of three metal slider windows is on the enclosed porch's front façade; a 6/1 wood window is located on the porch's west façade. A pair of 1/1 vinyl windows are grouped together on the open third of the main level's front façade. A pair of 1/1 vinyl windows are grouped together and centered in the gable face on the second level. A small wood window with four panes is east of the pair of windows on the second level.

The west façade (Ray Avenue façade) has three basement windows in the foundation with a two-paned window at the south end followed by two three-paned windows. A short three-paned wood window is centered on the main level of the façade's south third. A pair of 1/1 vinyl windows is grouped together and located just north of center on the main level of the façade. A wood door with window in its upper third is located at the north end of the façade. It has a metal storm door fixed to its outside and a metal canopy covering the door. Centered on the west façade's upper level is a wall dormer with a 1/1 vinyl window centered in the face of the dormer.

In 1952 the John Novakowski family lived in the house. Novakowski worked for Pullman-Standard Corporation, which was within eyesight of his Field Street home; Pullman-Standard had the address of 1414 Field Street.

1309 Field Street. American Four-Square, 1926. Contributing

1313 Field Street. American Four-Square, 1927. Contributing

1315 Field Street. American Four-Square, 1926. Contributing. Photo 0004

The two story home has a panel-face molded cement block foundation and front porch piers. The walls are covered in aluminum siding. Windows are predominantly 3/1 Craftsman styled

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wood windows with casings and sills wrapped in aluminum. The pyramidal-shaped roof has a low slope and is covered in fiberglass shingles. The fascia and soffit of the eaves is aluminum. A gabled dormer window is centered in the front slope of the roof; its window is covered by plywood.

The front façade has a porch that extends across nearly its width with a center set of concrete steps accessing the porch. The steps lead to an opening between two square wood columns set on molded block piers. Matching columns and piers are located at the outside corners of the porch. The porch has low walls covered with aluminum siding and a wood wall cap. The porch roof is a low-sloped hipped roof. The entry door is a Craftsman styled wood door with a wood screen door attached to the outside. To each side of the entry door is a 5/1 window centered on the main level façade. The second level of the front façade has a 5/1 window directly over each of the windows on the main level.

The east façade has a narrow window bay cantilevered out from the foundation in the center of the main level. The window bay has a grouping of three 3/1 windows centered on its façade and a shed roof. On the second level a grouping of three 3/1 windows is located directly above the bay. A pair of 3/1 windows is centered on the northern third of the façade's second level. A short 3-paned window is centered in the southern third of the façade's second level. The west façade has a 3/1 window located slightly north of center and a slightly smaller 3/1 window located slightly south of center on the façade's main level. Windows matching those on the main level are located directly above them on the second level of the façade.

This example of American Four-Square represents the more conventional appearance of the style and is found in four examples in the district. Three are adjacent to each other (1309, 1313, & 1315 Field Street) and one is a more contemporary version of the style and is located at 1213 Field Street. The three that are adjacent to each other match in terms of window and door placement on their facades, and with the window bay and dormer window locations. 1309 Field has a jerkin head roof on both its dormer and porch roof. 1313 Field has had its front porch removed and smaller porch constructed in its place.

Martin Korczak made this his family home during the 1930's. In 1952 Anthony Gorecki, a foreman, lived in the home with his family.

1323 Field Street. Bungalow with shed roof, 1925. Contributing

1325 Field Street. Bungalow with jerkin head roof, 1925. Contributing

Photo 0019, right side

The one and one-half story house has a gable roof with jerkin head fronting the street. Its foundation and porch walls are constructed with panel-face molded cement block. The house has aluminum siding and 1/1 aluminum replacement windows, trimmed in aluminum casings. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles; the fascia and soffit are covered with aluminum. A long shed dormer with two 1/1 windows is located on the west slope of the gabled roof.

The front façade has a porch located on its eastern two-thirds with concrete steps leading to the porch, directly in line with the entry door. The porch has low walls constructed of cement block with a concrete cap. Three brick piers support the porch roof and are located at each outside corner and one to the east of the entry steps. The porch also has a jerkin head roof with aluminum siding on its gable face. The entry door is a solid wood door with no panels; it is located just west of center on the façade and has an aluminum storm door. A pair of 1/1 windows is located to the east and west of the entry door with those east of the door also under the porch roof. The façade's main

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level has stone ashlar on the wall where the porch is located. A pair of 1/1 windows is located in the center of the second level's gable face.

This bungalow example is unique to the district, however another bungalow with jerkin head roof is located adjacent and to the east of this house and appears to have had significant remodeling.

In 1931 the John Medvid family was living at 1325 Field Street. Medvid was a machine operator. In 1952 Medvid's widow was continuing to live at the house.

1331 Field Street. Bungalow with jerkin head roof, 1925. Non-contributing

1335 Field Street. Contemporary single-family, c. 2000. Non-contributing

Columbia Avenue

5817-5823 Columbia. Brick quadplex, 1917. Contributing

Glen Fites lived in the quadplex in 1919 and worked as a machinist for the Pullman-Standard Company. Dewey Fausset lived in the building in 1931 and was listed as a salesman in the city directory. In 1952 Leo Engleton was living in the building and was a salesman for the Hostess Cake company.

5837 Columbia. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Non-contributing

5841 Columbia. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Contributing.

Photo 0005, left

5843 Columbia. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Contributing

Photo 0005, right

5851-5853 Columbia. Brick duplex, 1917. Contributing

5901 Columbia. Gabled-ell, 1917. Non-contributing

The two story house has a similar appearance to its larger turn of the century Queen Anne and Free Classic counterparts but with no ornamental styling. The house has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, a fiberglass shingled roof and aluminum soffit and fascia. The windows are vinyl with 6/6 pane configuration.

The front façade has a gable on its north half and hipped roof tying back into the slope of the gable on its south half. An opening in the foundation has glass block in the south half of the front façade. An enclosed porch is located on the main level's north half with a non-historic wood door with diamond window flanked by narrow 6/6 windows. A window is south of the enclosed porch in the south half of the façade. A window is just south of center in the second level gable and another window is just north of center in the south half of the second level. The south façade is also divided into two parts with a gable on the east half and hipped roof on the west half.

There are five examples of this style in the district. All line Columbia Avenue and have been altered with window and siding replacement significantly enough to classify them all as non-contributing.

Edwin Hensley lived at 5901 Columbia shortly after it was constructed. Hensley was a trackman with Pullman-Standard. Clark Williams was listed as a laborer when he lived in the house in 1931. In 1952 the Joseph Rakoczy family was living in the home. Rakoczy worked for another large Hammond industry called United Boiler Heating & Foundry.

5905 Columbia. Saltbox, 1917. Contributing

5909 Columbia. Gabled-ell, 1917. Contributing

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5915-5921 Columbia. Brick quadplex, 1917. Contributing
5927 Columbia. Ophelia Steen Community Center, 1999. Non-contributing

6005-6011 Columbia. Brick quadplex, 1917. Contributing. Photo 0006
The two story building is constructed entirely in brownish-red colored brick. Windows are 6/6 wood windows or 1/1 vinyl windows with wood jambs. Windows have brick rowlock sills and brick soldier headers. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles. Narrow wood fascia and rake trim is located at the roof eaves and gable ends.

The front façade is symmetrically arranged. Two four panel wood doors with half-round windows with radiating muntins are centered under an entry porch that is centered on the façade. The porch has a wide set of concrete steps leading to the doors. The porch roof is a low-sloped shed roof and is supported by decorative iron trellis work. The front façade is divided into three parts. A wide center section, with the porch centered on it, has gabled end sections on each side. The center section has a pair of 1/1 vinyl windows to each side of the porch on the main level. Four windows are equally spaced across the center section's second level with the east two being 1/1 vinyl windows and the west two being 6/6 wood windows. Two half-round attic dormers with wood louvers are spaced evenly in the center section's roof. Each end section has a pair of 1/1 vinyl windows grouped together and centered on the main level. On the second level a single 1/1 vinyl window (on the east end) and 6/6 wood window (on the west end) are centered directly above the pairs of windows on the main level, centered in the gable face. Above each of these single windows is a diamond pattern made of brick. Eave returns extend slightly onto the gable face with pairs of wood scroll brackets supporting each eave return.

The side facades have porches on their north half, also with shed roofs. A pair of 1/1 vinyl window is centered on the south half of the side facades and two 1/1 vinyl windows (6/6 wood windows on the west end) are evenly spaced on the second level of the side facades. A half-round wood attic louver is centered in the gable on each side façade. They have brick rowlock sills and arch hoods. Brick chimneys are located on the south façade, one to the rear of each gable face section of the front façade.

There are six examples of the brick quadplex building in the district; five line Columbia Avenue. Most have retained their open porches, but many have had their windows replaced. The frame quadplex is nearly identical to the brick quadplex with the exception of the wall material.

Few names are found in the city directories for this building, possibly due to it being constructed for single men with limited wages who possibly did not have telephone service. Walter Gruszczka, his occupation unknown, lived in the quadplex in 1919 and Joseph Kohler, a machinist, was living here in 1931. In 1952 James Gregory was living in the quadplex; he was a steel worker with Inland Steel Corporation.

6017 Columbia. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Contributing
6021 Columbia. Gabled-ell, 1917. Contributing
6023 Columbia. Gabled-ell, 1917. Non-contributing
6029-6031 Columbia. Brick duplex, 1917. Contributing

6035 Columbia. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Contributing
In 1919 John Lape was living here with his family; his occupation was engineer. Samuel Batsel, a cable foreman with Illinois Bell Telephone, was living here with his family for more than twenty years as his name appears in the 1931 and 1952 city directories at this address.

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6037 Columbia. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Non-contributing
6043-6049 Columbia. Brick quadplex, 1917. Contributing
6103-6109 Columbia. Brick quadplex, 1917. Contributing
6111 Columbia. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Contributing
6115 Columbia. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Contributing
6117 Columbia. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Contributing
6127 Columbia. Gabled-ell, 1917. Non-contributing

6127 ½ Columbia. Apartment, c. 1917. Contributing
The brick accessory building functions as both garage and apartment. The one and one-half story building has a gabled roof with gabled ends facing north and south. The building is constructed of brownish-red colored brick and has a fiberglass shingled roof. The west façade has a metal garage door in its north half with some vinyl siding infill to its north and south. A non-historic metal door is located to the south of the garage door. A shed wall dormer is located above the garage door/vinyl infill area. It has two 1/1 vinyl windows spaced evenly on its façade. The windows have concrete sills. The north façade has no openings on the main level and two 1/1 vinyl windows spaced evenly on its gable face.

6129 Columbia. Saltbox, 1917. Contributing

Wallace Road (east side)

5837-5839 Wallace. Brick duplex, 1917. Contributing
5843 Wallace. Gable-front, 1917. Contributing
5847 Wallace. Colonial Revival (center entry), 1917. Contributing
5849 Wallace. Gable-front, 1917. Contributing
5853 Wallace. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Contributing

5857-5863 Wallace. Brick Quadplex, 1917. Contributing. Photo 0026, right
Laborers with Pullman-Standard Corporation were normal tenants of the quadplex. Greg Johnson lived here in 1919 and was a painter with Pullman-Standard. William Vajda lived here in 1931 and also was a painter. Stephen Skvara lived in the building in 1952 and was a steelworker with Youngstown Steel. The changing ethnic backgrounds of the residents of the district are evident in the surnames of the residents.

5907-5909 Wallace. Front entry duplex, 1916. Contributing
5911-5913 Wallace. Side entry duplex, 1916. Non-contributing
5915-5917 Wallace. Side entry duplex, 1916. Contributing. Photo 0027, right

5919-5921 Wallace. Side entry duplex, 1916. Contributing
The two story building has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. Windows are 8/8 wood windows with second level windows slightly smaller than those on the first level. The vinyl siding covers the wood window casings, but the wood window sills are exposed. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. The eaves have wood soffit and narrow fascia boards. There are eave returns on the side gable faces (north and south) and triangular attic louvers constructed in wood at the top of the gables.

The front façade has two basement windows in its foundation; the windows are configured with four panes of glass in a horizontal row. The main and second levels of the front façade each have three 8/8 windows evenly spaced across the façade with windows on the first and second level aligning vertically. The north façade has a wood porch with shed roof on its western third. The entry door is accessed by this porch; the door is a non-historic metal door in a four panel configuration. The porch has wood posts supporting

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the outside corners of its shed roof. Two 8/8 windows are evenly spaced across the remaining north façade's main level, east of the door. 8/8 windows are located on the second level directly above the porch roof and easternmost window on the main level.

The south façade has a matching porch on its western third. The porch roof is supported by three wood posts at its southwest corner and by square wood pilasters on the northwest and southeast corners. A narrow two story extension is located on the eastern third of the south façade. It also has a gable end with eave returns. The entry door is located in the west face of the extension; the door is a non-historic metal door in a four panel configuration. An 8/8 window is located beneath the roof of the porch on the south façade. An 8/8 window is located directly above this, on the second level with a second 8/8 window centered in the façade's second level.

There are six examples of this style of building in the district. Five front Wallace Road between Lyons and Highland Streets. All have had siding installed. Half retain their historic wood windows; 1239-1241 Highland Street has 4/1 Craftsman style windows while the other two have 8/8 mullion configurations. Most retain their open porches with varying levels of intactness of their square porch columns.

This duplex was shown as vacant in the 1919 city directory. William Whitsell, listed as a laborer, lived here in 1931.

5927-5925 Wallace. Front entry duplex, 1916. Contributing
5933-5935 Wallace. Front entry duplex, 1916. Contributing
5939-5941 Wallace. Side entry duplex, 1916. Contributing
5947-5949 Wallace. Side entry duplex, 1916. Contributing

5953-5955 Wallace. Front entry duplex, 1916. Contributing. Photo 0029

The two story building has a low concrete foundation extending only a few inches above grade. The main level has brick wall construction with a brick rowlock base at the foundation line and sill at the top of the main level. The second level has cement plaster finish. The windows are vinyl in a 1/1 configuration with brick rowlock sills on the main level and wood sills on the second level. The entrance doors are wood with two panels in their lower halves and a six-pane window in their upper halves. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles. It has wood soffits, fascia, and rake trim on its eaves and gables. There is half-round metal guttering on the building's eaves with round downspouts.

The front façade is arranged in two halves with entrances north of center and at the south end of the façade. The south half has an open porch with concrete steps and porch floor. Three square wood columns are located at each outside corner and a single wood pilaster is located at the inside corners supporting the porch's shed roof. Wood tongue-in-groove siding is installed vertically for siding in the shed roof's side faces. A wood handrail and square balusters form the porch railing. The entry door is centered with the porch. Two windows are located north of the entry porch in the south half of the façade's main level. Centered above these windows is a gable with eave returns and a single window in the gable face. A smaller window is located south of the gable and is centered over the porch roof. The north half of the front façade has its entry door just north of center on the façade; it is paired with a window on its north side under a shed roof supported by four large wood scroll brackets. North of the shed roof is a window centered on the remaining north half of the façade's main level. The second level of the north half is a mirror image of its south half with the gable centered over the shed roof.

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The south façade has an enclosed porch centered on the main level with wood siding and a shed roof. The second level has a window centered over the porch and a slightly smaller window to its east. The north façade has an open porch centered on the façade with entry door centered in the porch. A window is located to the east and west of the porch on the main level with windows on the second level directly above those on the main level. Eave returns are located on both end gables' faces and half-round openings are located in the attic with wood louvers.

There are four examples of this duplex style in the district. All four are located between Lyons and Highland Streets on Wallace Road. All four retain historic brick and plaster exterior wall construction, open porches and wood modillions and louvers. With the exception of a few 6/1 wood windows on 5903-5909 Wallace Road, windows in the buildings have been replaced.

The men who lived here represented white collar labor needed in the industry as well. William Kane lived in the home in 1931 and he was a bookkeeper. In 1952 Edwin Cunningham, an auditor, lived in the home.

6013 Wallace. Gable-front, 1917. Contributing

6017 Wallace. Saltbox, 1917. Contributing

6019 Wallace. Gable-front, 1917. Contributing. Photo 0007

The one and one-half story house has the general appearance of the saltbox form turned with its side façade facing the street. The house has a full one and one-half story on its south half, but the roof slopes downward to just a single story height on its north half. The house has a concrete foundation and cement board singles with scalloped bottom edges on its walls. Windows are 6/6 wood windows with wood sills and narrow casings. Aluminum storm windows are fixed to the outside of the wood windows. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles and has wood fascia and soffits on its eaves and wood rake trim on its gable face. A gabled wall dormer is located in the north slope of the roof. The attic is vented with wood louvers forming a triangle in the top of the gable-front.

The front façade has an enclosed porch on its south half with four square wood columns supporting a shed roof on its front wall and wood pilasters supporting the rear corners of the roof. There are two center columns flanking a porch door and two outside corner columns that have 1/1 wood windows with a wood panel below between the corner and door columns. The porch door opening has a metal storm door and wood panels to each side filling the opening. A basement window with three panes is located in the foundation north of the porch. A 6/6 window is located north of the porch on the main level and another 6/6 window is centered in the gable face directly above the porch.

There are nine examples of this style of single family home in the district. A slight variation occurs with gabled wall dormers paired together on the long roof slope rather than a single gabled wall dormer occurring at 6019 Wallace Road. An example of the variation is located at 6033 Wallace Road. Most of the examples have had their windows replaced and porches altered. An example of an early porch enclosure is located at 6027 Wallace Road. The porch is enclosed with low walls covered in vinyl siding and 3/2 Craftsman style wood windows.

6023-6025 Wallace. Brick duplex, c. 1917. Contributing

6027 Wallace. Gable-front, 1917. Contributing

6031 Wallace. Saltbox, c. 1917. Contributing

6033 Wallace. Gable-front, c. 1917. Contributing

6109 Wallace. Bungalow with gable-front, 1938. Photo 0016, far left background.

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Demolished 2011 (not part of resource count)

The single story frame bungalow has wood shingles covering its walls, extending down to grade. The house has 1/1 vinyl windows with wood sills and casings. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles; eaves have wood fascia.

The front façade has an enclosed porch with gable roof over its northern two-thirds. The porch has low walls covered with wood shingles and a wood handrail at the top of the walls. Short square wood columns are located at each outside corner and wood framing for windows and porch door are located between the handrail and wood cornice forming the base of the porch's gabled roof's face. The porch's gable face has wood shingles and a wood rake board. The porch door opening is located at the south end of the porch and aligns with the house entry door. The entry door and window openings to the north of the entry door are covered with plywood. A pair of windows is centered in the south third of the façade's main level. A small rectangular attic vent with wood louvers is located in the top of the gable face. A chimney is located just east of center on the ridge of the roof.

6115 Wallace. Colonial Revival Cottage, 1942. Contributing. Photo 0016

As a single family home, this house is stylized considerably more than other buildings in the district. The house sits on a slightly raised earthen berm above the sidewalk and street grade. The house is constructed of beige brick with a Flemish bond appearance due to the brick face mold. The house has brick quoins on its primary corners and some stone detailing, particularly window sills and keystones. The windows are constructed of wood in varying mullion configurations. Entry doors have slightly curved metal framed awnings with fiberglass covers. The house has a low-sloped fiberglass shingle covered roof with very little overhang for eaves. Wood fascia and metal gutters are located on the building's eaves.

The house has two primary facades, one fronting Wallace Road and the other fronting Jennings Street. The Wallace Road façade is divided into three parts. A hipped roof extension off the house's south end is one part, the center part is a gable, and the north part is the shed side of a north-facing gable end. The southern part has two large window openings with stone sills and brick arches constructed with a double row of brick rowlocks and stone keystone. Each opening has a pair of three-pane casement windows topped by an arched window constructed of three panes with radiating mullions. The center part has brick quoins on its south corner and a grouping of three 1/1 windows set on a single stone sill and brick lintel constructed in a soldier course. A wide brick chimney is located at the north end of the center part. It steps in with the slope of the gable on its north side and gradually tapers inward on its south side. It has three brick belt courses near its top and a large, tapered concrete chimney cap. The chimney has three stone quoins and a stone diamond block near its center. A narrow, arched vent with wood louvers is located in the attic level of the gable face. It has a brick arch surround and stone sill. The north part of the Wallace Road façade has concrete steps and stoop immediately north of the chimney leading to an arched entry door opening. The opening has stone quoining and a wood entry door with ocular window. The door has an aluminum storm door fixed to its outside. North of the entry door is a pair of 1/1 windows grouped together on a single stone sill and beneath a brick soldier lintel. Brick quoins terminate the north end of the Wallace Road façade.

The Jennings Street façade has a wide, low-sloped gable face with a hipped roof extension projecting out from the gabled wall. The hipped roof extension has a center arched entry door opening. The entry door is a wood door with window divided into three horizontal sections by wood mullions. An aluminum storm door is fixed to the outside. The entry door has arched window openings matching those on the Wallace Road façade to each side on

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the hipped roof extension. The east end of the Jennings Street façade has brick quoins. A louvered rectangular attic opening is located in the top of the gable face.

The Charles and Mary Raksanyi family were the first to live in this home. Charles was a carpenter by trade and lived in the home for more than twenty years.

6115 ½ Wallace. Apartment, 1942. Contributing. Photo 0016, right
A two story brick building functions both as an apartment and garage for the primary building on this property. The building is a simple rectangular block constructed in brick matching that of the house. The roof has large diamond-shaped tiles forming mansards on the north, south and west facades. Brick continues upward at each corner forming piers higher than the mansards. The brick piers are capped by large, tapered decorative concrete caps.

The Wallace Road façade of the building has two garage doors with a single apartment entry door at the south end. Brick buttresses with stone caps are located between the two garage doors and to the south of the southern door. A pair of 1/1 wood windows are set together on a stone sill on the north half of the second level of the façade. A single 1/1 wood window is centered in the south half of the second level of the façade.

6123 Wallace. Cottage, 1952. Contributing
6125 Wallace. Bungalow with hipped roof, c. 1940. Contributing

Wallace Road (west side)

5834 Wallace. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Non-contributing
5838 Wallace. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Non-contributing
5840 Wallace. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Contributing
5844 Wallace. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Non-contributing
5848-5850 Wallace. Brick duplex, 1917. Contributing
5854 Wallace. Gable-front, c. 1917. Contributing
5856 Wallace. Saltbox, 1917. Non-contributing
5860 Wallace. Gable-front, 1917. Contributing. Photo 0026, left

6010 Wallace. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Contributing
The two story house has a concrete foundation and walls covered in vinyl siding. Windows are constructed in wood in a 1/1 configuration. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles with aluminum fascia and guttering on its eaves. Eave returns are located on the side facades.

A porch with a shed roof is located on the north half of the front façade. The porch is constructed of wood with wood posts at each outside corner supporting the roof. The entry door is located at the north end of the façade; it is a non-historic metal door with an aluminum storm door fixed to its outside. A window is located south of the entry door, below the cover of the porch. Another window on the main level is centered in the south half of the front façade. A single window is located directly above this main level window on the second level, with a second window centered over the porch roof. The second level's windows are slightly shorter than the main level's windows.

The south façade has a single window centered in the east half of the façade's main level. Two windows are located on the second level with the east window directly over the window on the main level and the west window centered in the west half of the façade. The north façade has a single window centered both in the main and second levels.

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There are thirteen examples of this style of two story Colonial Revival house with off-center front entry in the district while there are seven examples of the symmetrically organized facades with center entries. The off-center entry examples have largely been remodeled with non-historic siding and windows. The house at 5838 Wallace has most of its 6/6 and 8/8 wood windows intact as well as its wood attic louvers in the top of its gables. Most of the porches have also been altered and enclosed. 6146 Ray Avenue has an early enclosure with wood corner columns and Craftsman style wood windows in 3/2 and 2/1 mullion configurations.

In 1919 Alex Florence, employed as an axel turner with Pullman-Standard, lived at 6024 Wallace Road, four houses south from this home. He moved his family to 6010 Wallace and was living here in 1931, still employed as an axel turner with Pullman-Standard. Michael Czarnik, a plumber, lived with his family in the house in 1952.

6012 Wallace. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Contributing
6016 Wallace. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Contributing
6018-6020 Wallace. Brick duplex, 1917. Contributing
6024 Wallace. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Non-contributing
6026 Wallace. Gable-front, 1917. Contributing

6030 Wallace. Gable-front, 1917. Contributing. Photo 0008, right
The two story house differs from other gable-front homes due to its roof slope. The slope of the north facing roof is approximately 12/12; however the slope of the south facing roof is much shallower, approximately 4/12. The difference in pitch is an original feature of this model. The house has a concrete foundation with basement window openings filled with glass block. The house has aluminum siding and 1/1 vinyl windows. The windows have wood casings, just narrowly exposed from beneath the aluminum siding, and wood sills. Windows on the main level and on the front façade of the second level have fixed aluminum shutters. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles and aluminum fascia and gutters on its eaves. The gable has virtually no eave overhang.

The front façade has a porch extending across its entire main level with the south half enclosed and north half open. The porch has a concrete block foundation and concrete porch floor and steps. The enclosed half has three windows grouped together and centered in its face. The porch door is located on the enclosed area's north face. The open porch has decorative metal railings and corner trellis supporting the porch roof. The porch roof is a low-sloped shed roof. A large picture window is centered on the house, covered by the open porch roof. It is divided into twelve panes. The front façade's second level has two windows; one window is centered with the gable's peak and the other is to its south.

The north façade has three windows on its main level. Two windows are centered together in the east half of the main level and one window is centered in the west half of the main level. Two smaller windows are located in the second level; one is centered over the two windows in the east half of the main level and the other is directly above the west window in the west half of the main level.

There are three examples of this style in the district. Each varies slightly from each other in terms of porch construction. The other two have either a small enclosed or open porch. All three have had their windows replaced and siding installed over the original material.

6034 Wallace. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Contributing.
Photo 0008, left
6036-6038 Wallace. Brick duplex, 1917. Contributing

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6104 Wallace. Contemporary single-family, 1955. Non-contributing

6108 Wallace. Gable-front, 1954. Contributing

6112 Wallace. Bungalow with hipped roof, 1920. Contributing. Photo 0009, right
The bungalow has a panel-face molded concrete block foundation and aluminum siding on its walls. Windows are primarily 1/1 vinyl windows with aluminum wrapped casings. The roof has fiberglass shingles and wood fascia on its eaves. The house has a front porch extending across the front façade that is covered with an extension of the house's hipped roof. The porch has low walls that are covered in aluminum siding extending down to grade. Four square wood columns support the porch roof, two at the corners and two flanking an opening in the center and front of the porch where the steps are located.

The main level's front façade has an entry door in its center and pairs of windows to each side. The entry door is a metal door with a metal storm door fixed to its outside. The front slope of the hipped roof has a gabled dormer window with exposed rafter tails. The window opening is filled in with plywood that has a vent cut into the center of it. The north façade has a small three-pane wood window on its east end and a cantilevered bay with two windows in the façade's center. A single window is located in the west end of the north façade.

There are three examples of hipped roof bungalows in the district. Each varies in terms of window placement and porches. The example at 6125 Wallace Road is constructed in brick and has a partly enclosed front porch. The example at 6145 Noble Avenue has a fully enclosed front porch with gable roof.

6116 Wallace. Bungalow with shed roof, 1920. Contributing. Photo 0009, left
The bungalow has a panel-face molded concrete block foundation and insul-brick siding on its walls. Windows are a variety of configurations with some being original wood windows while others have been replaced with metal windows. Windows and doors have wood casings and sills. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles and has aluminum fascia and soffit on its eaves. A front porch extends across the main level of the front façade and has a concrete block foundation. It has wood floor decking and steps and low walls covered in asphalt shingles extending down to grade. The walls have wood caps. There are four square wood columns; two are located at the corners and two flank an center, front opening where the steps are located. The columns support a shed roof extending from the base of the main house roof, but at a slightly shallower slope.

The main level's front façade has a door centered in it with large window openings to each side of the door. The window openings have large metal sliding windows; the entry door has a non-historic wood door and a wood screen door with louvered windows. Centered on the front slope of the roof is a low sloped hipped roof dormer window. The window is divided into three panes.

There are four examples of this style of bungalow in the district. The examples at 1323 Field Street and 6141 Noble Avenue are most similar to each other with a gabled dormer window rather than hipped. The example at 6142 Noble Avenue is mostly brick and does not have a dormer. Only the 6116 Wallace Street example maintains an open porch.

Angelo Randazo was a press operator with WB Conkey Corporation and lived with his family in the home in 1931. Thaddeus Hajduk, of Eastern European descent, made this his family home in 1952. He was a metallurgist with Inland Steel Corporation.

6120 Wallace. Cottage, 1950. Non-contributing. Photo 0009, far left

6122 Wallace. Bungalow with gable-front, 1949. Contributing. Photo 0010, right

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The one and one-half story bungalow is the northernmost in a row of three duplicate examples of this style on Wallace Road. It is constructed of reddish-brown brick with an enclosed, gabled porch extension from the south half of the front façade of the house. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles and the fascia and soffit are aluminum.

The porch has low brick walls with stone wall caps. Brick columns support each outside corner of the porch's gable roof. The porch door is accessed by concrete steps on the north end of the porch's front façade. The door is a decorative metal screen door. Between the door and the south brick column are two 1/1 wood windows set together on the wall cap. An aluminum awning extends over the windows and porch door. The porch's gable face is covered with cement shingles with scalloped bottom edges. Centered in the north half of the main level's front façade is a single 1/1 wood window with aluminum storm window fixed to its outside. The window has a stone sill. Centered in the gable fronting the street is a single 3/1 wood window with aluminum storm window fixed to its outside. It also has a stone sill.

Window replacements create some variation in the three duplicate examples. 6128 Wallace also had the addition of a large shed dormer on its south façade. 6109 Wallace is similar to the brick examples, but is frame construction.

Marcell Dondajewski and his family lived at 6122 Wallace as its first occupants. Dondajewski was a crane operator for the Pullman-Standard Corporation.

6124 Wallace. Bungalow with gable-front, 1949. Contributing. Photo 0010, middle

6128 Wallace. Bungalow with gable-front, 1949. Contributing. Photo 0010, left

Ray Avenue (east side)

6105-6111 Ray. Frame quadplex, 1917. Non-contributing. Photo 0020, left

6115 Ray. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing

6117 Ray. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing

6121-6123 Ray. Single-story duplex, 1917. Contributing

6127 Ray. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing

6135 Ray. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing

6139-6141 Ray. Single-story duplex, 1917. Contributing

6145 Ray. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Non-contributing

6153 Ray. Bethel AME Church, 1951/1967. Non-contributing

Ray Avenue (west side)

6106-6108 Ray. Brick duplex, 1917. Contributing. Photo 0011

The two story building is constructed with reddish-brown brick on a low concrete foundation. Brick rowlocks form a course at the base of the walls, set onto the foundation. Brick rowlocks also form a belt course between the main and second levels. Windows are 1/1 vinyl windows with brick rowlock sills and brick soldiers forming lintels. The roof is covered in fiberglass shingles and has wood soffit and fascia on its eaves and wood rake trim on its gable faces. Two chimneys are located on the rear slope of the roof near each end of the building.

The front façade is symmetrically arranged with entry porches recessed into the building's front, outside corners. The porch opening is a wide brick arch constructed of two courses of brick rowlocks. The outside brick corner of the porch tapers outward from the top of the main level to the ground forming a brick buttress. The porches have non-historic wood floors and steps with wood railings. Four basement window openings are located in the foundation. The northern two have three-pane wood windows; the southern

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two have glass block infill. Four windows are located on the front façade's main level, directly above the basement windows in the foundation. Six slightly smaller windows are located on the front façade's second level. The center two are directly above the middle two on the main level. A single window is centered above each of the arched openings for the recessed porches below. The other two windows are located just to the outside of the middle two on the second level.

The north and south facades are mirrored. The north façade has the buttressed corner on its east end with a large opening for the recessed porch which is framed on its west side by another brick buttress. The porch has a slight shed roof extension supported by a pair of wood modillions extending across the top of the opening. The north porch has a multi-paned window filling the porch opening, angled outward with the buttresses. A window shorter than those on the front façade is west of the porch and a door is centered in the west half of the north façade's main level. The second level has a window centered over the porch opening and one directly above the door on the main level, but set lower on the façade with its sill at the belt course. Another window is located at the west end of the façade's second level. Eave returns are located on the gable faces of the side facades and arched openings with wood louvers are located in the attic level.

There are ten examples of this duplex style in the district. Half of the examples have some or nearly all of their historic 6/6 wood windows intact. The example at 6104-6106 Noble Avenue contains nearly all of its historic windows.

The Reverend James Wilkerson, pastor of the Gospel Tabernacle, lived in the duplex in 1931. Raymond Clinton lived here in 1919; his occupation was not listed.

6110 Ray. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Contributing
Photo 0020, right

The side-by-side homes at 6110 & 6112 have a history of ownership that offers a glimpse into the stability of the neighborhood during the first half of the 20th century. Herb Southworth was a foreman with Pullman-Standard and lived here with his family shortly after its construction. Lawrence Livingstone, a "roadmaster", lived here with his family in 1931 and his widow continued to live in the home during the 1950's.

6112 Ray. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Contributing
Elmer Haugner was an agent for Metro Life Insurance and lived with his family in the home shortly after it was constructed. Herbert Compton was a switchman with the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad from the 1930's through the 1950's living in the home with his family.

6114 Ray. Colonial Revival (center entry), 1917. Contributing
6118 Ray. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Contributing
6122 Ray. Gable-front, 1917. Contributing
6126 Ray. Colonial Revival (center entry), 1917. Contributing
6128 Ray. Gable-front, 1917. Contributing
6132 Ray. American Four-Square (small version), 1917. Contributing
6136-6138 Ray. Brick duplex, 1917. Contributing
6142 Ray. Colonial Revival, 1917. Non-contributing
6146 Ray. Colonial Revival (off-center entry), 1917. Contributing

6150 Ray. Ranch House, 1956. Contributing. Photo 0012, right
The single story house has its short length facing the street and a hipped roof. The house has a concrete block foundation and aluminum siding. Windows are constructed of wood in a 1/1 sash configuration with aluminum storm windows. Casings and sills are wrapped in aluminum. Concrete steps lead to the front entry door centered on the front

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façade. The entry door is a non-historic metal door with decorative metal storm door fixed to its outside. A Chicago style window is located south of the entry door; it is a large fixed center window with flanking narrow 1/1 windows. North of the entry door is a pair of 1/1 windows set together in the same opening. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles and has aluminum soffit and fascia on its eaves.

There are three examples of this style in the district. The example at 1237 Field Street is nearly identical, but with modifications to the entry providing a porch roof over the concrete steps. The example at 1233 Porter Street has its long side fronting the street like more conventional ranch house construction.

6154 Ray. Cottage, 1950. Contributing. Photo 0012, left
The single story house has a concrete block foundation and walls covered in aluminum siding. The windows are 1/1 vinyl windows with casings and sills wrapped in aluminum. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles and has aluminum soffit and fascia on its eaves. The gable faces have no eave overhang. The front façade has a gable on its north half stepped down from the main ridge of the house extending north to south. The entry door is located at the north end of the wall with the gable above. It is accessed by concrete steps. The door is a flat veneered wood door with a decorative metal storm door fixed to its outside. To the south of the door and still below the gable is a Chicago style window with center picture window flanked by narrower 1/1 windows. The south half of the front façade has a single 1/1 window centered in it.

There are three examples of this style of house in the district. 6120 Wallace Road is a duplicate of the Ray Avenue example. The example on Field Street varies slightly from the other two examples in terms of entry door placement and second level living space.

James and Joan Childers made this their home during the 1950's and 1960's. James' occupation as listed in the city directory in 1959 was "machine helper".

Noble Avenue (east side)

6105-6111 Noble. Frame Quadplex, 1917. Contributing
6115 Noble. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing
6119 Noble. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing
6121 Noble. Colonial Revival (center entry), 1917. Contributing
6125 Noble. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing
6129-6131 Noble. Single-story duplex, 1917. Contributing
6135 Noble. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing
6141 Noble. Bungalow with shed roof, 1925. Contributing
6145 Noble. Bungalow with hipped roof, 1925. Contributing

Noble Avenue (west side)

6104-6106 Noble. Brick duplex, 1917. Contributing
6110 Noble. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing

6112 Noble. Colonial Revival (center entry), 1917. Contributing. Photo 0013
The two story house has a low concrete foundation and reddish-brown brick walls on its main level walls and aluminum siding on its second level walls. A course of brick rowlocks is at the base of the brick walls at the foundation line. The windows are 6/6 wood windows with aluminum storm windows. A course of brick rowlocks forms the lintel over the basement windows and sills for main level windows. A course of brick soldiers forms a lintel over main level windows. Second level windows have wood sills. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles and its eaves have wood fascia and soffit and metal

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gutters. A chimney is located on the back slope of the roof near the ridge on the south end of the house.

The front façade is arranged symmetrically with a center entry door and porch. The porch has concrete steps and stoop and decorative metal railing and trellis work at the corners supporting the porch roof. The porch roof is gabled with eave returns on the face of the small gable. Aluminum siding covers the gable face. The entry door is a flat veneered wood door with three vertical slit windows. The door has a decorative metal storm door fixed to the outside. Centered in each the north and south halves of the front façade is a single vertical row of window openings. The basement opening has glass-block infill. Directly above the basement opening is a window on the main level, followed by a shorter window on the second level.

The north façade has a single window centered in each the main and second levels that are equal in size. Eave returns are located on the gable face and wood louvers form an attic vent in the top of the gable, in the shape of a triangle. The south façade has a single window set off-center to the east on the main level with a window on the second level directly above the main level window, of equal size. A second, second level window is to the west of the first window and is shorter matching those on the front façade. Eave returns and the triangular attic louvered opening are also located on the south façade.

There are seven examples of this Colonial Revival center entry style in the district. Of the seven, five have brick walls on their main levels and gabled porch roofs. Closely resembling those with off-centered entries, the center entry version with the gabled porch roof follows the Colonial Revival movement in residential architecture more closely primarily due to the detail of their porch roof and eaves. 6114 Ray Avenue is the only other example with its historic windows intact. It has an enclosed porch, as do three other examples of this style.

During the 1930's and into the 1950's Charles and Ann Dailey made this their home. Charles was first listed as a helper in the 1935 city directory and later as a stillman in the 1941 directory. By 1948 Charles had no occupational listing in the city directory but continued to live at this address.

6116 Noble. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing
Edward Meredith moved his family into the home just after it was constructed and worked as a trimmer for Pullman-Standard. John Dahlberg, a car builder for Pullman-Standard, lived with his family in the home during the 1930's. In 1952 Fred Buhning, his occupation not listed in the city directory, was living in the home.

6120-6122 Noble. Single-story duplex, 1917. Contributing
6124 Noble. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing
6128 Noble. Colonial Revival (center entry), 1917. Contributing
6132 Noble. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Non-contributing. Photo 0014, right

6134 Noble. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing. Photo 0014, left
The single story house has a concrete foundation and metal siding on its walls with the exception of its gable face that is covered with cement plaster. Windows are primarily 6/6 wood windows with wood casings slightly visible from beneath the aluminum siding and wood sills. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles; it has wood soffit and fascia and wood rake trim boards on the gable face. The roof also has aluminum gutters at the eaves. A chimney is located on the ridge of the roof near the back (west) end of the house.

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The front façade is simple and symmetrically organized with two windows on the main level. The south window is a vinyl 1/1 replacement window. The gable face is separated from the main level's aluminum siding with a wood cornice board stretched between and slightly above eave returns. The cement plaster finish of the gable face is painted green. A narrow attic wood louvered opening has wood casings, sill and hood with drip ledge and is centered in the gable face. The entry door is centered on the south side of the house with a porch. The porch has wood steps and a wood deck. A low wall with wood cap is on the outside (south) face of the porch and the steps are located on the east face. The low wall is covered with vinyl siding. Square wood columns support each outside corner of the porch roof which is a shed roof extended from the main roof of the house, but at a much shallower slope. The entry door is a two paneled wood door with window in a six-pane configuration. A wood storm door with a single panel at the bottom and window divided into eight panes is fixed to the outside of the entry door. A window is centered in each the east and west halves of the south façade. A small addition to the rear of the house has a back entry facing south covered by a gabled porch roof supported by wood brackets.

There are eighteen examples of this gabled style in the district. All are designed with their main entry and porch on the side with the exception of 6108 Wallace Road whose entry is centered on its front façade. Another good example of the style is at 6125 Noble Avenue; it also has historic windows, porch material and plaster finish in its gable face intact. Three examples of the style have historic wood windows and four have plaster finish intact in their gable faces. Most examples have enclosed or rebuilt porches.

6142 Noble. Bungalow with shed roof, 1927. Contributing

6146 Noble. Bungalow, 1927. Contributing. Photo 0023, left foreground

The single story bungalow has brick walls that have been painted black on its main level and vinyl siding in its gable faces. The roof has a wide, low sloped gable fronting the street across the entire front façade. This gable ties into the center of a roof with its gables facing north and south. Windows are a combination of fixed and 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and metal shutters. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles and has aluminum fascia, soffit and gutters.

The front façade has a porch on its south end with concrete steps shielded beneath the wide gable roof. A square brick column is at the south corner supporting the corner of the roof. The remaining front façade has two large picture windows on the main level. The gable face has an octagonal vinyl attic vent centered in it. The south façade has the entry porch at its east end with low, stone capped brick walls that step down with the porch steps. A 1/1 window is located on the east end of the façade followed by the entry door to its west. The remaining south façade (west of the covered porch) has a gable extending over it. A large picture window is centered on the façade and a 1/1 window is to its west. A small rectangular window is on the east end of the façade. A small octagonal attic vent is located in the gable face. Wood brackets, covered with aluminum, are located on the gable supporting the eaves.

The John Kimbiss family lived in the home shortly after it was constructed. Kimbiss was a painter with the Pullman-Standard Company. They were still living here in 1952.

Willard Avenue

6108 Willard. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing

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6112 Willard. Colonial Revival (center entry), 1917.
Demolished 2011 (not part of resource count)

6114 Willard. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing

6118-6120 Willard. Single-story duplex, 1917. Contributing. Photo 0015
The single story building has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding on its walls. The windows are 8/8 wood windows with aluminum storm windows. The roof is covered with fiberglass shingles and has aluminum fascia and soffit. Chimneys are located on the back slope of the building's roof approximately in line with the front entry doors.

The front façade is symmetrically arranged with an 8/8 window on each outside end followed by the entry porches and doors. The entry porches are constructed with wood steps, wood deck and railings. Each porch has wood posts supporting a shed roof that is a continuation of the main roof. Entry doors are metal with aluminum storm doors. To the inside of the porches is another 8/8 window on the front façade. This creates two windows centered between the two porches. Directly below each of these center two windows is a basement window opening with a narrow four-pane wood window. On the front slope of the roof are two attic dormers with gabled roofs and wood louvers in their faces. They are centered over the middle two windows on the main level.

The side facades are mirrored. An 8/8 window is on the east end of the façade with a basement window below it. A door is at the west end and is covered by a shed roof attached to the wall and supported by wood brackets. The door is a metal door with aluminum storm door. Eave returns are located on the gable faces and a half-round attic opening with wood louvers is centered in each of the faces.

There are five examples of this style of duplex in the district; only this example retains its historic wood windows and wood louvers in its side gable faces. Most have retained their open porches; the example at 6129-6131 Noble Avenue, while having enclosed porches retains sufficient integrity to consider it contributing.

In 1919 John Markell, an assistant foreman with the Pullman-Standard Company, lived in the duplex. In 1931 George Kostoff, a fitter with Pullman-Standard, was living in the duplex. Lee LeBebre, his occupation not listed in the city directory, was living in the duplex in 1952.

6124 Willard. Gable-front (side entry), 1917. Contributing
6130 Willard. Contemporary, single-family, c. 2000. Non-contributing

Contributing Sites

There are two contributing sites in the Pullman-Standard Historic District. The planned nature of the development makes the plat itself a contributing resource to the district. The other contributing site is Highland Street due to an event that occurred in 1919. The Standard Steel Car plant became the scene of a long and violent summer of marches, confrontations, and riots centered around labor issues. SSC, while recognizing the labor union representing most skilled, native born labor, did not recognize the union representing less skilled and predominantly non-native born laborers. This union was known as the Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers (AA). In August of 1919, 4,000 rioters manned barricades at the plant's entrance. A month later a thousand men gathered at Columbia Avenue and Highland Street and began a march toward the SSC plant.

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The men, gathered behind the American flag, collided with police officers near the end of Highland Street. Four workers were shot and killed and sixty more were injured.

Condensed listing of addresses and assessment of Contributing or Non-Contributing:

Pullman-Standard Site	Contributing
1233 Porter Road	Contributing
1217 Lyons Street	Contributing
1219-1225 Lyons Street	Contributing
1237 Highland Street	Contributing
1239-1241 Highland Street	Contributing
1241 ½ Highland Street	Contributing
1218 Highland Street	Contributing
1220-1226 Highland Street	Contributing
1334-1340 Highland Street	Contributing
1213 Field Street	Non-contributing
1225 Field Street	Contributing
1227 Field Street-St. John AME Zion Church	Non-contributing
1237 Field Street	Contributing
1303 Field Street	Contributing
1309 Field Street	Contributing
1313 Field Street	Contributing
1315 Field Street	Contributing
1323 Field Street	Contributing
1325 Field Street	Contributing
1331 Field Street	Contributing
1335 Field Street	Contributing
5817-5823 Columbia	Contributing
5837 Columbia	Non-contributing
5841 Columbia	Contributing
5843 Columbia	Contributing
5851-5853 Columbia	Contributing
5901 Columbia	Non-contributing
5905 Columbia	Contributing
5909 Columbia	Contributing
5915-5921 Columbia	Contributing
5927 Columbia-Ophelia Steen Community Center	Non-contributing
6005-6011 Columbia	Contributing
6017 Columbia	Contributing
6021 Columbia	Contributing
6023 Columbia	Non-contributing
6029-6031 Columbia	Contributing
6035 Columbia	Contributing
6037 Columbia	Non-contributing
6043-6049 Columbia	Contributing
6103-6109 Columbia	Contributing
6111 Columbia	Contributing
6115 Columbia	Contributing
6117 Columbia	Contributing
6127 Columbia	Non-contributing
6127 ½ Columbia	Contributing
6129 Columbia	Contributing
5837-5839 Wallace	Contributing
5843 Wallace	Contributing
5847 Wallace	Contributing

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5849 Wallace	Contributing
5853 Wallace	Contributing
5857-5863 Wallace	Contributing
5907-5909 Wallace	Contributing
5911-5913 Wallace	Non-contributing
5915-5917 Wallace	Contributing
5919-5921 Wallace	Contributing
5927-5925 Wallace	Contributing
5933-5935 Wallace	Contributing
5939-5941 Wallace	Contributing
5947-5949 Wallace	Contributing
5953-5955 Wallace	Contributing
6013 Wallace	Contributing
6017 Wallace	Contributing
6019 Wallace	Contributing
6023-6025 Wallace	Contributing
6027 Wallace	Contributing
6031 Wallace	Contributing
6033 Wallace	Contributing
6109 Wallace	(Demolished 2011, not included in count)
6115 Wallace	Contributing
6115 ½ Wallace	Contributing
6123 Wallace	Contributing
6125 Wallace	Contributing
5834 Wallace	Non-contributing
5838 Wallace	Non-contributing
5840 Wallace	Contributing
5844 Wallace	Non-contributing
5848-5850 Wallace	Contributing
5854 Wallace	Contributing
5856 Wallace	Non-contributing
5860 Wallace	Contributing
6010 Wallace	Contributing
6012 Wallace	Contributing
6016 Wallace	Contributing
6018-6020 Wallace	Contributing
6024 Wallace	Non-contributing
6026 Wallace	Contributing
6030 Wallace	Contributing
6034 Wallace	Contributing
6036-6038 Wallace	Contributing
6104 Wallace	Non-contributing
6108 Wallace	Contributing
6112 Wallace	Contributing
6116 Wallace	Contributing
6120 Wallace	Non-contributing
6122 Wallace	Contributing
6124 Wallace	Contributing
6128 Wallace	Contributing
6105-6111 Ray	Non-contributing
6115 Ray	Contributing
6117 Ray	Contributing
6121-6123 Ray	Contributing
6127 Ray	Contributing
6135 Ray	Contributing

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6139-6141 Ray	Contributing
6145 Ray	Non-contributing
6153 Ray-Bethel AME Church	Non-contributing
6106-6108 Ray	Contributing
6110 Ray	Non-contributing
6112 Ray	Contributing
6114 Ray	Contributing
6118 Ray	Contributing
6122 Ray	Contributing
6126 Ray	Contributing
6128 Ray	Contributing
6132 Ray	Contributing
6136-6138 Ray	Contributing
6142 Ray	Non-contributing
6146 Ray	Contributing
6150 Ray	Contributing
6154 Ray	Contributing
6105-6111 Noble	Contributing
6115 Noble	Contributing
6119 Noble	Contributing
6121 Noble	Contributing
6125 Noble	Contributing
6129-6131 Noble	Contributing
6135 Noble	Contributing
6141 Noble	Contributing
6145 Noble	Contributing
6104-6106 Noble	Contributing
6110 Noble	Contributing
6112 Noble	Contributing
6116 Noble	Contributing
6120-6122 Noble	Contributing
6124 Noble	Contributing
6128 Noble	Contributing
6132 Noble	Non-contributing
6134 Noble	Contributing
6142 Noble	Contributing
6146 Noble	Contributing
6108 Willard	Contributing
6112 Willard	(Demolished 2011, not included in count)
6114 Willard	Contributing
6118-6120 Willard	Contributing
6124 Willard	Contributing
6130 Willard	Non-contributing

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1919-1957

Significant Dates

1919

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Llewellyn, J.C.

United States Housing Corporation

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance is 1916-1957. The period begins with the platting and construction of the Pullman-Standard development and ends in 1957. 1957 is the year in which the final contributing resource, a working class single-family dwelling, was constructed at 1233 Porter Street. Through the period of significance working class homes were constructed to aid in housing laborers primarily for the Pullman-Standard

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Company. While it began in 1916, construction in the district continued for the same purpose through the middle part of the 20th century.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
Not applicable

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Pullman-Standard Historic District qualifies under criterion A because of its development as company housing for the Pullman-Standard Company. This represents a unique response to housing needs for the industrial sector when demand for labor resulted in new residential developments. In addition to its broad association with industry and labor, a specific clash, part of the nation-wide 1919 steel strike, occurred on the streets of the district. The district also qualifies under criterion C in the creative approach to the development's plat and in the unique architectural styling of its residential buildings. The neighborhood was a project of the United States Housing Corporation, and was planned by architect J.C. Llewellyn and completed in 1919. Areas of significance include architecture, community planning and development, and industry. The district also meets the registration requirements of the Historic Residential Suburbs in the U.S., 1830-1960 Multiple Property Documentation Form.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The Pullman-Standard Historic District qualifies under the area of significance for architecture due to the unique styling and variety of constructed housing. The architect, J. C. Llewellyn, created several options of single and multiple dwelling types for inclusion in the district. Many of the earlier housing types are variations on more conventional styles found in residential developments of the period or variations of American vernacular examples. The designer's interpretations of the housing forms and use of materials make the architecture of the district notable.

The most prevalent housing type in the district is the single family dwelling. These come in a variety of styles. The earliest examples date between 1916-1918 and follow a few standardized plans that include the saltbox form, small American four-square, gable-front, and a Colonial Revival style that has characteristics of a small Midwestern I-house. The homes have unique design features that include wood louvered attic vents, window sashes with multiple panes of glass (6/6, 8/8), eave returns on gable faces, and the use of cement plaster on gable faces or second level walls. The small version of the American four-square has a recessed entry porch unlike the more conventional design of a front porch attached to the front façade of the house. The recessed porches have decorative wood arches supporting the second levels. Examples of these housing types with significant historical material intact include 1217 Lyons (saltbox, photo 0001), 6034 Wallace (small American four-square, photo 0008, left), 6112 Noble (Colonial Revival, photo 0013), and two forms of gable-front at 6019 Wallace (photo 0007) and 6134 Noble (side entry, photo 0014).

In addition to Llewellyn's plans and guidance for the project, guidelines promulgated by the United States Housing Corporation (USHC) influenced the floor plans and elevations of the houses in the Pullman-Standard Historic District. The USHC provided funding for the development of the neighborhood and therefore the corporation exerted influence on the finished product (see Industry section). Both model plans recommended by the USHC and the plan of one of the multi-family housing units for Pullman-Standard were published in the

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final report of USHC, allowing comparison.¹ It is evident that each architect working with the USHC was able to use the model plans as a touchstone. Llewellyn and fellow architects working for the USHC seem to have taken care to vary elevations from the model plans. Yet, one can see that the brick duplexes such as 6106-6108 Ray Avenue use arched, recessed porches seen on several USHC multi-family designs. In other cases, some housing types are more direct copies of USHC designs, such as 6134 Noble, which appears to be "Type B." As noted in the description section and in USHC literature, houses of this type could be oriented as a side gabled house or front gabled house.

There is a marked similarity of housing types and architectural style between company housing dictated by the USHC, and non-USHC dwellings in places like Racine, Wisconsin and Marktown, Indiana. Likely, American architects working in the company housing field were inspired by Ebenezer Howard's Garden City architecture. For example, housing designed in the early 1900s at Letchworth, UK, is similar in overall design to dwellings in many American worker housing neighborhoods.

Single-family dwellings dating to the middle part of the period of significance, from about 1920-1929, are more typical of homes found in American residential developments of the period. These include the bungalow and conventional American four-square with recognizable features of dormer windows, open front porches and some Craftsman styled windows. Examples of these housing types with significant historical material intact include 1315 Field (American four-square, photo 0004) and side by side bungalows at 6112 and 6116 Wallace (photo 0009).

Architectural types completing the period of significance, from about 1938-1960, include the cottage form, later bungalows, and early ranch style homes. The finest representations of these forms include cottage and ranch examples side by side at 6154 and 6150 Ray (photo 0012), respectively, and a row of three duplicate brick bungalows at 6122-6128 Wallace (photo 0010). The finest styled single-family home in the district dates to this later period and is located at 6115 Wallace (photo 0016). The single-story home was built in 1942 using brick and stone with arched wood windows giving the home a Colonial Revival Cottage style.

The other housing type in the district is the multiple family dwelling. These come in both duplex and quadplex designs and have unique stylistic architectural features, all dating to the earliest period of the district. The duplex type is represented by four variations while the quadplex is represented by two variations primarily identified by a change in use of materials. The more stylistic of the duplex designs are the two story front entry form and the all-brick form. The two story front entry form has brick main level walls and cement plaster on second level walls. Entry porches are detailed with square wood columns or overhangs supported by wood modillions. There are two equal gable wall dormers on the front facades dividing the building into halves. The all brick duplex form (photo 0011) has recessed corner entry porches on each front corner of the building. The end walls of the porches are open with brick buttressing framing the opening. Half-round attic openings with wood louvers are located in the end gable faces of both forms of duplexes. Examples of duplex types with significant historical material intact include 5953-5955 Wallace (two story front entry, photo 0029), 5919-5921 Wallace (two story side entry, photo 0027, right), 6104-6106 Noble (all-brick), and 6118-6120 Willard (single story, photo 0015).

¹ *Report of the United States Housing Corporation*, Volume II, Houses, Site Planning, Utilities. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, 1919. Pages 46-70 show standardized plans and housing types; pages 178-183 specifically cover the Pullman-Standard Historic District in Hammond.

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The quadplex was created from the same plan but was constructed either in all-brick or all-wood framing. Architectural features including entry porches, attic dormers with wood louvers, window placement, and wood modillions are uniform on both varieties of quadplex design. The buildings represent, in appearance, a combination of both the front entry two story duplex and the all-brick duplex. Window openings are placed regularly like in the all-brick duplex, but gabled wall dormers and entrances are features included in the quadplex that are similar to the front entry duplex. The best examples of each of these forms are found at 1334-1340 Highland (frame quadplex, photo 0002) and 6005-6011 Columbia (brick quadplex, photo 0006).

ARCHITECT OF PULLMAN-STANDARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Joseph C. Llewellyn was born in 1855 and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1877. He established his practice in Chicago in 1892. His son Ralph became his partner in 1907. The firm was well known for sophisticated industrial buildings, designing for such clients as Advance Thresher Co., N.K. Fairbank, and other large Midwestern manufacturers. The firm also designed numerous banks and office buildings throughout the Midwest. Llewellyn was an instrumental member of the Chicago Architectural Club and one of the cofounders of the Architectural League of America. He died in 1932.²

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

There are two principle elements in the Pullman-Standard Historic District that make it significant with respect to the history of community planning and development. One is the general layout of the street plan. Chicago architect Joseph C. Llewellyn was contracted to design the residential neighborhood. As discussed in the Industry section, the district is important because it is one of few complete USHC communities in Indiana. But the unique street plan also makes the area stand out among the Calumet's worker housing efforts. Part of the reason for the naturalistic layout could be attributed to Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., who served as the manager for the Town Planning Division of the USHC, and likely would have influenced USHC-contracted architects to adopt such an approach whenever possible.

Llewellyn's plan for the Pullman-Standard development provided two important street layout features that broke the typical urban grid. His plan created a large block on the east side of Columbia Avenue that was near the north/south center of the development (left side of photo 0021). On the north and south sides of this central block Lyons Street (on the north) and Highland Street (on the south) radiate northeast and southeast, respectively, from Columbia Avenue. His other bold street plan design was the layout of the main interior north/south street, Wallace Road. Wallace Road north of Lyons and south of Highland is rectilinear with the street grid, but as it passes by the east side of the large central block it becomes more serpentine bowing outward to the east. These two features create two distinct aesthetics. The central block with radiating streets and curved eastern boundary make the block the focal point of the development in which the Lyndora Hotel was constructed. The central block's importance was also strengthened by the placement of the large quadplex buildings; the buildings were angled toward the intersecting streets around the central block to address hierarchically the Lyndora (seen in photo 0006). The hotel became the social hub of the development and the front door for executives and visitors to the Standard Street Car Corporation's industrial development.³ Llewellyn also angled the quadplex buildings that lined Highland at intersecting streets. The other aesthetic is created by the serpentine plan of Wallace

² Art Institute of Chicago, Digital Libraries

³ *Flashback*

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Road. From within the central block and along Wallace Road the curvature of the street provides the perspective of housing following the curve versus the linear view of house after house found in a typical street grid plan (see photos 0021, 0026, and 0027).

Llewellyn also created a set of various home and apartment designs for the district. The variation of designs gives the district character that a homogenous appearance of row upon row of duplicate forms could not. His development plan alternated the home designs in a way that generally provided no two single-family home styles were constructed next to each other. In the few occurrences of side by side duplicate models, the homes would be mirrored so that porches/entries were on the opposite side of the home from the adjacent home. Examples of this occur at 5841 & 5843 Columbia Avenue (off-center entry Colonial Revival, photo 0005) and at 6115 & 6117 Ray Avenue (side entry gable front). In several locations the housing type is mirrored but has a different housing type between. Examples of this occur at 6119-6125 Noble Avenue (mirrored side entry gable front homes with a Colonial Revival central entry home between) and 6013-6019 Wallace Road (mirrored gable front homes with a Colonial Revival central entry home between). Llewellyn changed this design technique slightly with respect to placing duplicate buildings side by side when creating the row of duplexes on Wallace Road between Highland and Lyons (photo 0027). At each intersection he placed one type, the two story front entry, and between these he placed the side entry duplexes side by side. But at the stubbed street on axis with the central block, intersecting Wallace Road on its east side, he mirrored the two story front entry duplexes located north and south of the stub street. It is important to note that this design feature occurred only with housing created in the early period of the development. Housing types added after this early period were often constructed side by side and not mirrored. Examples of this occur at 6122-6128 Wallace (three gable front bungalows, photo 0010) and 1309-1315 Field (American four-squares); the latter example has minor variations on the features of the homes.

INDUSTRY

The Pullman-Standard Historic District is significant with respect to the history of industry in the City of Hammond and the United States. The district represents the outgrowth of the need to entice and house laborers for the production of goods.

The Greater Chicago area became a significant center of experimentation with industrial suburbs and worker housing during the late 19th century. In 1880, George Pullman established what he hoped would be a model for planned industrial suburbs just thirteen miles south of Chicago. Pullman operated a plant in Detroit, but wanted a special facility to build the famous Pullman railroad sleeping cars that were transforming rail transit. Pullman bought thousands of acres and had architect Solon Beman and landscape architect Nathan Barrett plan and design the town. Pullman exercised total control over the town, since workers rented housing while working at the factory. While a success from many points of view, the Pullman Strike of 1894 soured many on the idea of corporate-owned towns. Housing rents in particular were a grievance of Pullman strikers. Though the strikers earned no concessions, an Illinois Supreme Court ruling in 1898 forced the company to sell off its housing.⁴ Pullman, Illinois is a National Historic Landmark.

Gary, Indiana was another response to the corporate housing idea. When U.S. Steel opened its new plant in Gary in 1906, the demand for housing was phenomenal. U.S. Steel officials, mindful of the Pullman situation, bought land to establish the town, and built some corporate housing. However, unlike Pullman, they established the Gary Land Company, so that workers could purchase housing if they could afford to do so. Within Gary,

⁴ Encyclopedia of Chicago, "Pullman" <http://encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1030.html>

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corporate housing such as the U.S. Sheet and Tin Plate Company poured concrete rowhouses, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.⁵ Other examples of Gary Land Company / U.S. Steel housing are scattered throughout the older portions of Gary.

The Racine Rubber Company Homes in Racine, Wisconsin were another example of corporate housing in the Greater Chicago area, in this case, more directly tied to industrial expansion during World War I. The company hired Industrial Housing Company of New York to design a neighborhood of 100 duplex homes to house married workers in 1919.⁶ Some of the houses resemble models published in the USHC's report, though it was not a project of the corporation.

Residential complexes designed and constructed for the exclusive purpose of providing housing for industrial workers due to housing shortages and need for labor is found in relative scarcity. The Marktown Historic District in East Chicago, IN is the most comparable and geographically closest historic area to Pullman-Standard. Marktown was established by Clayton Mark, Sr., a Chicago industrialist who built a steel plant in Indiana Harbor. Mark hired Howard Van Doren Shaw to design his model town; construction began on Marktown during World War I.⁷

The Standard Steel Car Corporation (SSC) was founded in Butler, Pennsylvania in 1902 by John Hansen and "Diamond Jim" Brady with financial backing by Andrew Mellon. The company became immediately successful as one of the largest steel rail car manufacturers in the United States. Eyeing Hammond, Indiana as a prime location for production because of shipping ports and steel production, SSC opened a second plant at this location in 1906. Their manufacturing facilities grew to cover over 350 acres, with a workforce of 3,500 men and production of 100 cars a day by 1912.⁸ The demand for labor led the company to examine the housing shortage in Hammond. Temporary housing was established in the fall of 1906 for construction workers building the plant and additional housing was added to the south and west of the district boundaries once the plant became operational. Photo 0030 shows the industrial complex east of Field Street (left in photo).

In 1917, during World War I, the United States Housing Corporation (USHC) formed to provide housing near industries supporting the war effort. Standard Steel Car Corporation was one such company and benefited from what became known as "Industrial Housing Project No. 457". In its short time of existence, the USHC spent over \$112,000,000 of Federal funding; developed 97 neighborhoods of worker housing and created housing units for 21,005 families, according to their final report.⁹ The average cost per family housing unit was \$5,398.11, well in-line with the cost of typical middle class house of the period. Though the USHC's efforts were a minor dent in the overall housing crisis, the neighborhoods they developed in conjunction with industry helped shape communities and left a permanent asset. Perhaps longer lasting were the USHC's efforts to establish fair mortgages and finance practices in their developments, which preceded similar FHA practices adopted in the New Deal years. In Indiana, developments in South Bend (location unknown) and Indianapolis (appears to have been demolished) were sponsored by the USHC. The National Register of Historic Places has recognized other districts of USHC housing including New London, Connecticut (listed 1990), and Portsmouth, Virginia

⁵ U.S. Sheet and Tin Plate was a U.S. Steel subsidiary. See Christopher Baas, "Concrete in the Steel City, The Edison Concept Houses of Gary, Indiana" Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places, 2007.

⁶ Traci Schnell, "Racine Rubber Company Homes Historic District," National Register of Historic Places, 2006.

⁷ Lake County Interim Report

⁸ Trusty, Lance

⁹ *Report of the United States Housing Corporation*, Volume II, Houses, Site Planning, Utilities. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, 1919, p. 434.

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(Truxtun Historic District, NR, 1982). The USHC contracted with architects and planners to establish development designs; Chicago architect J. C. Llewellyn was selected for the Hammond site. The plan began to be implemented in 1918 with build-out of 131 buildings by 1919.¹⁰ The design included single-family homes, duplexes, quadplexes, and a large hotel/boarding house in a large central block.

The strength of demand remained strong for the Standard Steel Car Corporation. In 1929 Chicago's Pullman Corporation purchased SSC. The corporation was Hammond's largest employer with over 5,000 men just as production came to a halt at the onset of the Great Depression. The company closed its doors in 1929 and remained closed for nearly 10 years. Little remained in Hammond other than small industry.¹¹ In 1934 the company became a merger of SSC and Pullman and was renamed Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing. By about 1938 thousands were returning to work as the war in Europe resuscitated the railroad business, waking the Pullman-Standard plant. After the Germans invaded Poland in 1939 the plant received an order for 500 freight cars.¹² The company became prosperous again during World War II as manufacturing lines were retooled to produce field guns, 81 mm mortars, shells, and thousands of 28 ton Sherman tanks. After the war the company "shrugged off" government contracts and returned to railroad car production.¹³

During the second half of the twentieth century the company saw expanded production of freight cars in 1966 and production of Amtrak passenger cars during the 1970's. 1981 saw the last production of railroad cars; the company closed the same year.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

HAMMOND'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/SOCIAL HISTORY

Located in the far northwestern corner of the state, on the south shore of Lake Michigan, Hammond became not only a critical crossroads but also an important industrial center. In 1869 the G. H. Hammond Company, a packing house, was established near the state line near the Grand Calumet River, beginning Hammond's industrial movement.¹⁴ The area continued to develop and in 1883 the name Hammond was chosen when the community was incorporated as a town; it incorporated as a city in 1884.¹⁵ As a shipping port with extensive railroad yards the industrial development of Hammond exploded along with its population and relative prosperity lasted well into the 1920's.

Fueling a great deal of this growth was the city's proximity to Chicago, whose downtown was only thirty miles away. As Chicago rapidly grew and land became scarce and expensive, industry sought less expensive locations away from the city, but still connected. The web of rail lines through Hammond and the city's ability to annex land north to the Lake Michigan shore provided ample land ripe for development. Shortly after the devastating fire at the Hammond Packing Plant, key businessmen organized in 1903 to form Gostlin, Meyn, & Co. to provide "panoply of inducements, land and loans for prospective industrial residents".¹⁶ The company achieved great success and shaped both Hammond's industrial and residential development for the following twenty-five years.

¹⁰ *Marktown Update*

¹¹ Times Capsule

¹² Times Capsule

¹³ Trusty, Lance

¹⁴ "Hammond, Indiana" villageprofile.com

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Trusty, Lance

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Standard Steel Car Company joined other early large industrial employers in Hammond including Lever Brothers and W. B. Conkey, the largest book publishing company in the United States.¹⁷

The Pullman-Standard District was connected to the rest of the city, though at its industrial edge, by a streetcar line that was located along Columbia Avenue. The line enabled guests of the Lyndora Hotel and residents of the district to connect to the burgeoning downtown shopping and entertainment districts. The line ceased operation in 1940. The Lyndora Hotel became the Lyndora Home operated by the Sisters of Mercy during World War II, but still advertised 150 rooms at weekly rates.¹⁸ Later it became known as St. Anne's Nursing Home which closed in 1980. The building was destroyed by arson in 1985. The central block site is now home to the Ophelia Steen Family Health and Services Center, constructed in 1999.

An important event in the social history of Hammond occurred in the district in 1919. That year, workers and mill owners clashed in sites across the nation in what became known as the Steel Strike of 1919¹⁹. Some 350,000 steel workers, nationwide, were pitted against local police and in some cases National Guard forces at sites in Seattle; Pueblo, Colorado; Pittsburgh; Cleveland; Youngstown, Ohio; Chicago; Gary and other locations. Bolstered by government intervention during the war, workers had received eight hour work days and other improvements in conditions. With the war over, steelworkers were working twelve hour days, seven days a week. Corporate officials, however, linked the actions of American workers to unrest in Italy, Germany, and other European countries. They and some Americans viewed the strikers as an organized Bolshevik threat to the industrial system. The hysteria generated by industrialists created the "Red Scare" of 1919.

Locally, the Standard Steel Car plant became the scene of a long and violent summer of marches, confrontations, and riots centered around labor issues at the plant. SSC, while recognizing the labor union representing most skilled, native born labor, did not recognize the union representing less skilled and predominantly non-native born laborers. This union was known as the Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers (AA). In August of 1919, 4,000 rioters manned barricades at the plant's entrance. A month later a thousand men gathered at Columbia Avenue and Highland Street and began a march toward the SSC plant. The men, gathered behind the American flag, collided with police officers near the end of Highland Street. Four workers were shot and killed and sixty more were injured. The strike ultimately collapsed in October and the AA took on a passive roll.²⁰ Unions played an important part in the life of the residents of the district, so much so that the local chapter of the Polish Union of America had its headquarters in the neighborhood at 6037 Wallace Road during the middle part of the 20th century. This also portrays the ethnic background of the neighborhood as does many of the surnames of the occupants of the homes. In 1919 the Reverend Paul Tkach lived at 6121 Columbia Avenue. Tkach was the pastor of St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church.

In 1946, with the close of the war and returning service men, construction became Hammond's number one employer. While a few homes date to this later period of construction in the district, most new housing construction in Hammond began to move away from older parts of the city. The district has suffered from the loss of industry and stable home ownership. However, evidence of new private investment is clearly visible in the district with the renovation of housing. Also public improvements have been made including new street lights, concrete sidewalks, tree plantings and street paving.

¹⁷ Trusty, Lance

¹⁸ Trusty, Lance

¹⁹ Generally see David Brody, *Labor in Crisis: The Steel Strike of 1919*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1987.

²⁰ Trusty, Lance

Pullman-Standard Historic District
Name of Property

Lake County, IN
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Art Institute of Chicago Digital On-Line Libraries, Chicago Sketch Club Archives

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<http://www.villageprofile.com/indiana/hammond/hammond.html> Community Profile Network, Inc. Cyberworks Media Group Production

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Trusty, Lance. *Hammond, A Centennial Portrait*. Norfolk/Virginia Beach: Donning Co. Publishers, 1984.

Waywood, Mark. *Informal History of Hammond 1847-1934*. No publisher listed, 1982.

Pullman-Standard Historic District
Name of Property

Lake County, IN
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 29 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>458336</u>	<u>4606354</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>458634</u>	<u>4605680</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>458617</u>	<u>4606384</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>458333</u>	<u>4605675</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Willard Ave. and Field St., continue west in a line along the north curb of Field St. to the east curb of Columbia Ave. Turn north and continue in a line to the northwest corner of 5817-5823 Columbia Ave. Turn southeast and follow a line along the north boundary of 5817-5823 Columbia Ave. and 1233 Porter Rd. Turn south at the northeast corner of 1233 Porter Rd. and continue in a line south along the east boundaries of the properties fronting Wallace Rd. on its east side. Continue this line south along the eastern property lines of 1241 1/2 and 1239-1241 Highland Street to the north curb of Highland Street; this boundary forms an arc-like line as opposed to a straight line in this section. Turn east and continue in a line east with the north curb of Highland Street to a point in line with the west curb of Willard Ave. Turn south and continue in a line along the west curb of Willard Ave. to the north curb of Field St., or the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries represent the platted area of the Pullman-Standard United States Housing Corporation's Project #457. Within the area are the contributing resources comprising the Standard-Pullman Historic District including the buildings and site as designed under the housing project. While there are a few locations where buildings were removed, the plat itself contains enough integrity to justify inclusion of the entire development.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date May 13, 2010
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Pullman-Standard Historic District
Name of Property

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0001 1217 Lyons St., looking northwest
1 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0002 1334-1340 Highland St., looking southwest
2 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0003 1303 Field St., looking northeast
3 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0004 1315 Field St., looking north
4 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District

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Name of Property

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City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0005 5841-5843 Columbia Ave., looking northeast
5 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0006 6005-6011 Columbia Ave., looking southeast
6 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0007 6019 Wallace Rd., looking east
7 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0008 6030-6034 Wallace Rd., looking southwest
8 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0009 6112-6114 Wallace Rd., looking southwest
9 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0010 6122-6128 Wallace Rd., looking southwest
10 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0011 6104-6106 Ray St., looking southwest
11 of 30.

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Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0012 6150-6154 Ray St., looking northwest
12 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0013 6112 Noble St., looking west
13 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0014 6134 Noble St., looking northwest
14 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0015 6118-6120 Willard St., looking southwest
15 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0016 6030 Wallace Rd., looking northeast (house in left
background, 6109 Wallace, demolished in 2011)
16 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0017 Columbia Ave. looking north from Field St.
17 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010

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Name of Property

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Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0018 Field St. looking east from Columbia Ave.
18 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0019 Field St. looking west from Willard St.
19 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0020 Ray St. looking south from Highland St.
20 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0021 Wallace Rd. looking north from Highland St.
21 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0022 Wallace Rd. looking south from Highland St.
22 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0023 Noble St. looking north from Field St.
23 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0024 Ray St. looking north from Jennings St.
24 of 30.

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Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0025 Wallace Rd. looking north from Field St.
25 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0026 Wallace Rd. looking north from Lyons St.
26 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0027 Wallace Rd. looking north from central block
27 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0028 Wallace Rd. looking south from Porter St.
28 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0029 5953-5955 Wallace Rd., looking northeast
29 of 30.

Name of Property: Pullman-Standard Historic District
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake **State:** IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: March 5, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: 0030 Willard St. looking south from Highland St.
30 of 30.

Pullman-Standard Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State

Property Owner:

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

name various
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

PULLMAN-STANDARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Hammond, Lake County, Indiana



- 121 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
- 2 CONTRIBUTING SITES
- 123 TOTAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
- 24 NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

*TWO HOMES WERE DEMOLISHED IN 2011 AND ARE SHOWN BUT ARE NOT PART OF THE COUNT

BUILDING TYPE KEY

- A HIPPED RANCH
- B SALTBOX
- C LARGE 4-SQUARE
- D SMALL 4-SQUARE
- E COLONIAL REVIVAL
- F GABLED-ELL
- G GABLE-FRONT, TWO STORY
- H GABLE-FRONT, ONE STORY
- I CONTEMPORARY COTTAGE
- J CONTEMPORARY, NON-CONTRIBUTING
- K LARGE SIDE-SLOPED GABLE-FRONT
- L SMALL SIDE-SLOPED GABLE-FRONT
- M DUPLEX, 1 STORY
- N DUPLEX, 2 STORY SIDE ENTRY
- O DUPLEX, 2 STORY FRONT ENTRY
- P DUPLEX, 2 STORY RECESSED CORNER ENTRY
- Q QUADPLEX, BRICK
- R QUADPLEX, FRAME
- S ACCESSORY APARTMENT BUILDING
- T BUNGALOW-OTHER
- U BUNGALOW-JERKIN HEAD ROOF
- V BUNGALOW-GABLE ROOF
- W BUNGALOW-HIPPED ROOF
- X BUNGALOW-SHED ROOF
- Y COLONIAL REVIVAL COTTAGE

- SINGLE-FAMILY
- DUPLEX
- QUADPLEX
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- PHOTOGRAPHS





Pullman-Standard Historic District, Lake County #5



Pullman-Standard Historic District, Lake County #6



Pullman-Standard Historic District, Lake County #8



Pullman-Standard Historic District, Lake County #14



Pullman-Standard Historic District, Lake County #24



Pullman-Standard Historic District, Lake County #26



Pullman-Standard Historic District, Lake County #27